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Witness my hand and seal this 2^d. March 1544.

W. B. Thorne, Master King of Arms

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER
OF
IRELAND,

ADAPTED TO THE NEW POOR-LAW, FRANCHISE, MUNICIPAL AND
ECCLESIASTICAL ARRANGEMENTS, AND COMPILED WITH A SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO THE LINES OF RAILROAD AND CANAL COMMUNICATION,
AS EXISTING IN

1844-45;

ILLUSTRATED BY A SERIES OF MAPS, AND OTHER PLATES;

AND

PRESENTING THE RESULTS, IN DETAIL, OF THE CENSUS OF 1841,
COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1831.



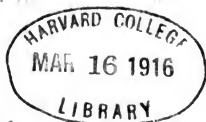
Volume K.

A—C.

DUBLIN, LONDON, AND EDINBURGH:
A. FULLARTON AND CO.

1846.

Br 14138.46



Class of 1851 fund
(3 vols)

EDINBURGH:
FULLARTON AND CO., PRINTERS, LEITH WALK.

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INTRODUCTION.

POSITION.

IRELAND is usually designated the second in extent of the British islands ; but, when viewed *per se*, it is seen to consist of a comparatively great continent, and a closely enviring cordon of little islands. Its geographical position is between $51^{\circ} 26'$ and $55^{\circ} 21'$ north latitude, and between $5^{\circ} 20'$ and $10^{\circ} 26'$ longitude west of Greenwich ; and its relative position is west of Great Britain, from the south of Argyleshire and the centre of Ayrshire in Scotland, to the north of Somersetshire in England or the south of Glamorganshire in Wales. It is bounded, on the north-east, by the North Channel ; on the east, by the Irish Sea ; on the south-east, by St. George's Channel ; and on the south, the west, and the north, by the Atlantic Ocean. The Blasquet Islands in the barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, are in the latitude of Charleton's Isle in Hudson's bay, and Bolus Head in the barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, is in the latitude of the Straits of Belleisle in North America. Malin Head and Culdaff bay on the north coast of co. Donegal, are in the latitude of respectively Campbelltown and the Mull of Kintyre in Scotland ; Bengore Head on the north coast of co. Antrim, is in the latitude of Girvan ; a point between Cushendun and Cushendall, on the east coast of Antrim, is in the latitude of Ballintra ; Glenarm is in the latitude of Newcastle-upon-Tyne ; the middle of Island-Magee lies opposite Portpatrick ; Black Head, at the north side of the entrance of Belfast Lough, is in the latitude of Durham ; Donaghadee lies opposite the Mull of Galloway ; Ballyferis Point lies nearly opposite Whitehaven ; Killyleagh on Lough Strangford, is in the latitude of Dantzic ; Dundalk is in the latitude of York ; Clogher Head is nearly in the latitude of Hull ; the town of Skerries is in the latitude of Hamburg ; Malahide lies opposite Liverpool ; Dublin lies nearly opposite Holyhead ; Bray is nearly in the latitude of Chester ; Black-Bull, a little north of Wicklow, is in the latitude of Petropowloekoi in Kamtschatka ; the Wolves, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Wicklow, are nearly in the latitude of Derby ; Kilmichael Point is nearly in the latitude of Shrewsbury ; the church of Donaghmore in the north-east of the barony of Ballaghkeen, is in the latitude of Norwich ; Glascarrick Point is in the latitude of Berlin ; Enniscorthy is in the latitude of Birmingham ; the extreme north of Wexford Harbour is in the latitude of Amsterdam ; the town of Wexford is in the latitude of Hanover ; Greenore Point is in the latitude of Warsaw ; the village of Broadway is in the latitude of Cambridge ; Carnsore Point is in the latitude of Worcester ; Bagenbon Head, near the south-west extremity of co. Wexford, is in the latitude of Stumble Head in South Wales ; Mine Head, in the barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, is in the latitude of St. David's ; the entrance of Youghal Harbour is in the latitude of Rotterdam ; Cork Head in co. Cork is nearly opposite the entrance of Milford Haven ; the town of Bandon is in the latitude of Oxford ; Skibbereen is nearly in the latitude of London ; Baltimore is opposite Bristol ; the southern part of the Sound between the mainland and Cape Clear Island is in the latitude of Bath ; and Cape Clear, or the southern extremity of Cape Clear Island, is in the latitude of Leipzig. The shortest distances between Ireland and Great Britain, are $13\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles from Tor Point in co. Antrim to the Mull of Kintyre ; 21 from Donaghadee in co. Down to Portpatrick in Galloway ; and about 47 from Carnsore Point in co. Wexford to St. David's Head in Wales. But the most facile lines of communication between Irish and British ports, or those distances which are either run by regularly-plying steam-vessels or constitute the shortest and easiest for sailing vessels, are 138 statute miles from Londonderry to Greenock, $35\frac{1}{2}$ from Larne to Cairn, 107 from Belfast to Greenock, 156 from Belfast to Liverpool, 33 from Bangor to Nessock, 21 from Donaghadee to Portpatrick, 23 from Donaghadee to Nessock, 143 from Dundalk to Liverpool, 138 from Drogheda to Liverpool, 130 from Dublin to Liverpool, 63 from Dublin to Holyhead, 70 from Dublin to Porth-duilleyn, 104 from Kingstown to Fishguard, 60 from Wicklow to Porth-duilleyn, 79 from Wicklow to Fishguard, 90 from Wexford to Porth-duilleyn, 69 from Wexford to Fishguard, 104 from Waterford to Fishguard, 112 from Waterford to Pembroke, 222 from Waterford to Bristol, and 268 from Cork to Bristol.

EXTENT.

The outline of continental Ireland is proximately that of a rhomboid; and, in a general view, is greatly more continuous or less indented and undulated by cuts and sweeps of the sea than the outline of continental Great Britain. The larger diagonal of the rhomboid extends from Tor Head in co. Antrim to Mizen Head in co. Cork, and measures 302 miles;* and the shorter extends from Carnsore Point in co. Wexford to Erris Head in co. Mayo, and measures 210 miles. The longest meridional line extends nearly from Bloody-Foreland in co. Donegal to the Old Head of Kinsale in co. Cork, and measures 237 miles; and the longest latitudinal line extends from Quintin Point at the mouth of Lough Strangford in co. Down to Emloagh-Rash on the west coast of co. Mayo, and measures about 182 miles. But the breadth of the country from Dundalk to Ballyshannon is only 85 miles; that from Belfast to Donegal is only 90; and that from Dublin to the head of Galway bay, not more than 108. No part of Ireland is farther than 50 or 55 miles from either the open sea or some marine inlet; and very few fertile or densely peopled portions of it are many miles distant from some seaward navigation. The area of the entire kingdom comprehends 13,464,300 acres of arable land, 6,295,735 of uncultivated land, 374,482 of plantations, 42,929 of towns, and 630,825 of fresh water,—in all, 20,808,271 acres.

COASTS AND HEADLANDS.

Malin Head, the most northerly ground of the county of Donegal and of the mainland of the kingdom, is situated in $55^{\circ} 22'$ north latitude, and $7^{\circ} 23' 30''$ longitude west of Greenwich, and terminates a bold-featured peninsula, whose sides are sea-walls, and whose highest ground, Salskin, has an altitude of 578 feet above sea-level. The coast from Malin Head to Innishowen Head, a distance of $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles, trends south-eastward, presents a slightly sinuous line of cliffs to the sea, and is overhung near the middle by the hills of Crocknamara and Latchet, whose altitudes above sea-level are 808 and 537 feet. The principal headlands on this stretch of coast are Glengad and Dunmore; and these are inconsiderable both in projection and in character. Innishowen Head bears aloft two lighthouses with fixed lights, and is overhung by Craignamaddy mountain, whose summit has an altitude of 1,034 feet. Magilligan Point, a comparatively small but magnificent headland, is situated on the east side of the entrance of Lough Foyle, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Innishowen Head. The coast thence to the vicinity of Port-Stewart, a distance of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is low, flat, and sandy, destitute of character, and tamely cut in one place by the embouchure of the Bann. A straight line drawn from Port-Stewart to Tor Point, extends nearly due east, measures 26 miles, and places all the coast at a distance of from 2 or 3 furlongs to 4 miles to the north. This coast, followed round its sinuosities, measures at least 35 miles: it contains the far-famed and justly celebrated headlands of Skerries, Dnluce, Giant's Causeway, Plaiskins, Bengore, Kenbane, and Fair Head; it possesses a singular profusion of both columnar and amorphous basalt, piled, amassed, and soaringly edified in cliffs, escarpments, and colonnades of the noblest character; and it challenges comparison, for at once beauty, romance, brilliance, and power, with any similar extent of coast in the world. The highest grounds on its brink are one of 307 feet behind the Giant's Causeway, one of 395 feet at Bengore Head, and one of 636 feet at Fair Head; but a grand feature of its central part is Knocklade, rising to the altitude of 1,685 feet, immediately behind Ballycastle. A straight line, drawn from Tor Point to the west side of the entrance of Lough Lorne, extends south-south-eastward, measures 26 miles, and places very nearly the whole of the coast to the west at a maximum and a mean distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The principal headlands on this stretch of coast are Garron Point a little north of its middle, and Ballygalley Head near its south end; and the almost immediate backgrounds of the bold and sometimes stupendous shores, are a chain of sublimely picturesque heights, whose skirts occasionally drop sheer down to the sea, whose escarpments often rise in mural yet broken cliffs of chalk, and whose acclivities and summits frown impressively in a deep black cap of basalt. The chief summits of the chain are one near the north of 1,013 feet in altitude, Trostan 1,810 feet, Slieveaneer 1,782 feet, Nachore 1,179 feet, Collin 1,419 feet, one a little south of Collin 1,321 feet, Craigy-Hill 1,055 feet, Loughduff 1,262 feet, and Agnew's-Hill 1,558 feet. The north end of Island-Magee, at the east side of the entrance of Lough Lorne, has a lighthouse with a fixed light. Skeenaghan Point is situated nearly 2 miles east of the west side of the entrance of Lough Lorne; and the coast thence to Black Head at the north side of the entrance of Belfast Lough, trends south by eastward, measures 7 miles, presents a bluff and unindented face to the sea, and is overhung by one high ground of 465 feet a little south of the middle of Island-Magee, and another of 431 feet on the crown or immediately behind the extremity of Black Head.

* The measurements throughout this article are in statute miles.

Nout Head, at the south side of the entrance of Belfast Lough, is situated $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Black Head; and is a headland remarkable only for screening the Lough, and confronting the Copeland Islands. The coast thence to the point opposite Burial Island, in the southern vicinity of Ballyhalbert, trends south-south-eastward, measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is marked by numerous tiny headlands, the chief of which are Foreland Point and Ballyferis Point. The coast, from the vicinity of Ballyhalbert to Ballyquintin at the north-east side of the entrance of Lough Strangford, trends south by westward, measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is marked by Slanes Point, Black Neb, and several other small headlands. Killard Point, at the south-west side of the entrance of Lough Strangford, is the termination of a tiny peninsula, and lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Ballyquintin Point; and the coast thence to St. John's Point, at the east side of the entrance of Dundrum bay, trends south-south-westward, measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is marked by Phennick Point and some other small abutments. The whole line of coast within these three stretches, or from Nout Head to St. John's Point, is low and prevalingly rocky, fringed and guarded with rocky islets and skerries, constantly sinuous yet nowhere considerably undulated, and overlooked by no loftier summits than two of respectively 330 and 414 feet, and even these situated about 4 miles distant in the interior. A line drawn from St. John's Point to the west side of the entrance of Dundrum bay, in the southern vicinity of the village of Newcastle, extends west-south-westward, measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and cuts off to the north a shallow sweep of marine water, screened with various but generally low and sandy shores. The coast, from the southern vicinity of Newcastle to Mullartown Point, trends southward and measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and, from Mullartown Point to Cranfield Point, at the north-east side of the entrance of Lough Carlingford, it trends south-westward, and measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Over the whole of these two distances, its outline consists very nearly of straight lines, being broken only by the small headland of Leestone midway between Mullartown and Cranfield; over the distance north of Mullartown, it soars sheer and sternly up from the water's edge to the cloud-cleaving summits of Slieve-Donard, Slieve-Bingan, and Slieve Nagiogle, respectively 2,796, 2,449, and 1,450 feet above sea-level; and over the distance south-west of Mullartown, it boasts a small and widening belt of beautiful low ground, yet is overhung immediately behind by a continuation of the frontier masses of the Mourne mountains, rising from 1,013 to 1,868 feet above sea-level. Bellagan Point, at the south-west side of the entrance of Lough Carlingford, is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Cranfield Point; Cooley Point, at the north side of the entrance of Dundalk bay, 2 miles south-west of Bellagan Point; and Dunany Point, at the south side of the entrance of Dundalk bay, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Cooley Point. The ground between the entrance of Lough Carlingford and Dundalk bay, forms the termination of the great peninsula of Carlingford, eventually low and characterless, but interiorly grand and soaring; and the shore around the whole sweep of Dundalk bay is low and level, and glides off into a very broad sheet of sandy beach. The coast, from Dunany Point to the boundary between the counties of Meath and Dublin, trends nearly south, or half a point to the east of south; and, except where briefly and rather feebly interrupted by Clogher Head, whose summit has an altitude of 181 feet, it is almost uniformly a straight line of sandy beach and low shore. From a small headland $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east by south of the division-line between the counties of Meath and Dublin to Rush Point, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Lambay Island, the coast prevalingly trends south-east by south, yet makes a small sweep seaward in the vicinity of Skerries; and over this distance—extending 9 miles in a straight line—it is all comparatively low, yet presents to the billows a general breastwork of bluff rock. From Rush Point to the isthmus of Howth, the coast trends southward, continues low, and is dentated and discovered by small estuaries; and from the isthmus of Howth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, the peninsula of Howth picturesquely screens the north side of the lower part of Dublin bay, climbing to the summit of the Hill of Howth 563 feet above sea-level, and terminating in the steep escarpments and grand sea-bulwarks of Howth Head.

The small headland at the south side of the entrance of Dublin bay, and directly opposite Dalkey Island, is situated $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of the Bailey Light on Howth Head; and the coast thence to Wicklow Head trends south by eastward, measures $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles, departs but trivially and gently from the straight line, is nearly all a face of low bluff shore overlooked by grandly tumulated or rapidly ascending hills, and presents on its margin, a little south of the boundary-line between the counties of Dublin and Meath, the magnificent promontory of Bray Head, whose summit, at an altitude of 791 feet above sea-level, commands a superb view of ocean, coast, and seaboard. From Wicklow Head to Raven Point at the north side of the entrance of Wexford Harbour, the coast trends south-south-westward, measures 45 miles, has few and small projections and indentations, and over the northern half resembles the coast between Wicklow Head and Dublin bay, while over the southern half, it consists of the soft and beachy termination of a great expanse of champagne country. The principal headlands are Maugher Point, 84 feet above sea-

level,—Mizen Head, 41 feet,—Arklow Rock, 411 feet,—Kilmichael Point,—Brenoge Point,—Pool-shone Head,—Glascarrick Point,—and Cahore Point; and the principal heights on or near the margin of the seaboard are Collon Hill, 782 feet,—Bola Hill, 804 feet,—Buckrone, 917 feet,—Knockaurey, 860 feet,—Lamberton Hill, 410 feet,—Croghan-Kinsheela Mountain, 1,985 feet,—and Tara Hill, 825 feet,—all, except the last, within the county of Wicklow, and north of Kilmichael Point. Rosclare Point, at the south side of the entrance of Wexford Harbour, is situated 2 miles south of Raven Point, and has an altitude of 58 feet above sea-level. A straight line from Rosclare Point to Greenore Point extends south-south-eastward, measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and cuts off from the sea the open and slenderly penetrating bay of Greenore; a straight line from Greenore Point to Carnsore Point, at the south-eastern extremity of the mainland of the kingdom, extends south-south-westward, measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is very nearly coincident with the shore; a straight line from Carnsore Point to Crossfarnogue Point, extends half a point south of westward, measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and places all the shore at the mean distance of about half-a-mile to the north; and a straight line from Crossfarnogue Point to Hook Head, at the east side of the entrance of Waterford Harbour, extends in the direction of south-west by west, measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and lies across the entrance of the series of bays or large sweep of waters which wash the east side of the long peninsula of Hook, and whose principal section bears the name of Ballyteigue. Very nearly the whole coast, from the entrance of Wexford Harbour round to the isthmus of Hook peninsula, is low and beachy, and consists of the tardy slope into the sea of a low flat region of rich arable lands; and the coast of Hook peninsula, though forming the breastwork of likewise a low country, presents to the waves a bold face of defiance, and shoots out the headlands of Inguard Point, Bagenbon Head, and Nord Point, and several minor projections. Swiney Head, at the west side of the entrance of Waterford Harbour, is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Hook Head; a straight line thence to Brownstown Head extends west by southward, measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and places to the north the open, iron-bound, slightly penetrating bay of Allands; a straight line from Brownstown Head to Newtown Head extends west by northward, measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and places to the north the imminently dangerous bay of Tramore; a straight line from Newtown Head to Bonmahon Head extends westward, measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is nearly coincident with the coast; and a straight line from Bonmahon Head to Ballyvoile Head extends in the direction of south-west by west, measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and places the coast-line at the mean distance of about half-a-mile to the north. The whole of the coast from Waterford Harbour to Ballyvoile Head terminates or bounds a low seaboard; yet, excepting a brief space within Tramore bay, it is all bluff and menacing, and maintains a fierce conflict with the billows. A line from Ballyvoile Head to Helwick Head extends south-south-westward, measures 4 miles, and passes across the entrance of Clonea bay and Dungarvan Harbour; a straight line from Helwick Head to Mine Head extends south-south-westward, measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and passes a very little to seaward of the slightly undulating coast; a straight line from Mine Head to Ballymacart Head extends in the direction of south-west by west, measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is identical with the coast; a straight line from Ballymacart Head to Ram Head extends south-westward, measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and passes across the entrance of Ardmore bay, placing Ardmore Head a little to the north; a straight line from Ram Head to East Point extends westward, measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and, placing Arigna Head a little to the north, passes across the entrance of Whiting bay; and a straight line from East Point to Cable Island extends in the direction of south by west, measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and passes across the entrance of Youghal bay or the estuary of the Blackwater. The whole coast from Dungarvan Harbour to Youghal bay, presents a prevailing bluff face to the sea, and is overlooked by the heavy, lumpish, prolonged mass of the Drum or Slievegrain mountain, whose summits are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the shore, and possess an altitude of from 700 to nearly 1,000 feet above sea-level. The coast from Cable Island, or from the small point of the mainland near it and directly opposite, away west-south-westward to Roche's Point at the east side of the entrance to Cork Harbour, has in general a flowing outline, and variously follows, passes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond, or recedes half-a-mile within, a straight line of $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent. About one-third of this coast, or to the west side of the entrance of Ballycotton bay, is a beach of sand upon bog; the remainder is in general a low bluff breastwork; the whole bounds a large and fertile sheet of comparatively champaign country; and one place, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Roche's Point, runs out into the promontory of Poor Head.

A straight line from Poor Head to Cork Head extends in the direction of south-west by west, measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and passes across the entrance of the Outer Harbour of Cork; a line from Cork Head to Robert's Head extends south by westward, measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is nearly coincident with the shore; a line from Robert's Head to the west side of the entrance of Kinsale Harbour extends in the direction of south-west by west, measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, places Reany's Point, Barry Point, and two other headlands, to the south-east, and coincides with about the mean out-

line of the undulating shore ; a line from the west side of the entrance of Kinsale Harbour to the Old Head of Kinsale, at the termination of a narrow and comparatively long peninsula, extends south by westward, measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and places the east coast of the peninsula, with its small headlands, at the mean distance of about three-fourths of a mile to the west ; a line from the Old Head of Kinsale to the Seven Heads extends west-south-westward, measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and passes across the entrance of Courtmaacherry bay, placing Kinahernsey Point, Barry Point, and other small headlands within the bay to the north-west ; a line from the Seven Heads to Gally Head extends west-south-westward, measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and passes across the entrance of Clonakilly bay ; a line from Gally Head to Toe Head extends west-south-westward, measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and passes across the entrance of the large exterior bay whose ramifications, or interior parts, constitute the bays of Ross, Glandore, and Castlehaven ; a line from Toe Head to the east side of the entrance of Baltimore Harbour extends in the direction of west by south, measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is partly coincident with the shore, but chiefly passes across the entrance of the twin bays of Toe and Barlog ; and a line from the east side of the entrance of Baltimore Harbour to Mizen Head at the south-west extremity of the mainland, extends in the direction of half a point south of west, measures $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles, passes through the middle of Innisherkin, places the centre of Cape Clear Island $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south, places to the north the intricate archipelago terminating in Roaring-Water bay, and coincides over only a mile or two with either the shore itself or its immediate vicinity. The whole coast from Cork Harbour to Baltimore is exceedingly diversified, abounds in pleasant and brilliant scenery, and, in a general view, presents a bluff breastwork to the sea, has soft and gentle shores in the upper parts of its bays or other recesses, and terminates a seaboard of prevalingly undulating and tumulated surface. The coast westward of Baltimore, or rather on the west flank of the archipelago terminating in Roaring-Water bay, consists of the steep face of lofty declivities, overlooked by the mountain-summits of Knockmadden and Mount-Gabriel, at the altitude of respectively 1,029 and 1,335 feet above sea-level ; and even Mizen Head itself exhibits the rapid dive into the sea of a hill whose summit has an altitude of 759 feet. A straight line from Mizen Head to Sheep's Head extends in the direction of north by west, measures 6½ miles, and nearly coincides with the shore to Three Castle Head, and then passes across the entrance of Dunmanus bay ; a line from Sheep's Head to Blackbull Head extends west-north-westward, measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and passes across the entrance of Bantry bay ; a line from Blackbull Head to Crow Head extends westward, measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and places the shore at the mean distance of about three-fourths of a mile to the north ; a line from Crow Head to Lamb Head extends in the direction of north by east half east, measures 11 miles, traverses a small part of Dursey Island, nearly coincides with Garrinish Point, places Cod's Head $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east, and then passes across the entrance of the Kenmare estuary ; and a line from Lamb Head to Bolus Head extends west-north-westward, measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, places the shore to Hogg Head at the mean distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north, and then passes across the entrance of Ballinaskelligs bay. The shore and the seaboard, over all the distance from Mizen Head to Bolus Head, even including by far the greater portion of the far-extending inroads of the sea, are lofty, rugged, and impressive, affording shelter from the winds chiefly or almost only among curves of cliffs and between spurs of mountains ; and Bolus Head itself lifts its summit to the altitude of no less than 1,331 feet above sea-level. The coast from Bolus Head to Bray Head, at the western extremity of Valentia Island, prevalingly trends north-north-westward, is defined by a straight line of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, but lies to the east of that line at the mean distance of about a mile ; and it maintains the same character as the coast south-east of Bolus Head, and is immediately overhung by the summits of Knockagalisky, Lateeve Hill, Coraghmore, and Corraghbeg. Valentia Island lies so compactly with the mainland, and in a general view so much and curvingly within the mainland's prevailing coast-line, that it cannot be very easily treated as possessing an insular situation. Straight lines from Bray Head to Mount-Eagle, from Bray Head to Douglas Head, and from Douglas Head to Mount-Eagle, measure and extend respectively 14 miles north by half-westward, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward ; and both the first and the third of them may be regarded as passing across the entrance of Dingle bay. The south-west base or spur of Mount-Eagle, forming the real screen of the north side of the entrance of Dingle bay, is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Dunmore Head, the reputed screen ; and a straight line from the latter to Cape Sybil extends northward, measures 5 miles, and is nearly coincident with the bold and mountain-laden shore. The coast from Cape Sybil to Brandon Head trends north-eastward, measures $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is marked by Dunourlin and Ballydavid Heads and indented with Smerwick Harbour, and exhibits surpassing wildness and loftiness on its immediate seaboard, a chief and far-spreading feature being the sea-washed mountain of Brandon, whose summit soars to the altitude of 3,126 feet above sea-level. A straight line from Brandon Head to Kerry Head extends north-eastward, measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, passes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the north-west of the termination of the low flat peninsula between Brandon bay

and Tralee bay, and respectively $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north of the head of Brandon bay, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-north-west of the head of Tralee bay, and 8 miles to the west of the head of Ballyheigue bay. The shores around these bays are in themselves low and softly featured, though over nearly half of their extent they are flanked at a brief distance by loftily ascending acclivities; and Kerry Head, as well as a small portion of shore on the peninsula which it terminates, is bold and comparatively high. A straight line from Kerry Head to Loop Head extends northward, measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and passes across the entrance of the estuary of the Shannon; and a straight line from Loop Head to Black Head, at the south side of the entrance of Galway bay, extends in the direction of north-east by north, measures $48\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is very nearly coincident with the whole of the oceanward shore of the county of Clare,—a shore somewhat infrequently and slightly indented by the sea, but slenderly variegated with the headlands of Ballard Point, Killard Point, Spanish Point, Faugh Point, Hagg's Head, and Fanore Point, and remarkable for its almost uniform character of stern rocky escarpment, its fencing-line of huge boulders torn down from it by the ocean, and especially its magnificent and far-famed cliffs of Mohar.

Two straight lines from Black Head to respectively the headland between Cashleah bay and Greatman's bay, and Goulin Head or the exterior point of a group of islands seaward of Greatman's bay, may both be regarded as passing across the entrance of Galway bay; and the former extends in the direction of north-west by west, and measures 16 miles, while the latter extends west-north-westward, and measures 23 miles. A line from the headland between Cashleah and Greatman's bays to Slyne Head extends in the direction of north-west by west, measures $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles, traverses Garomna Island and Ardcastle Point, passes along nearly the middle of a comparatively large archipelago, and places the shore of the mainland at the mean distance of probably about 5 miles to the north-east; a line from Slyne Head to Achris Point extends northward, measures 10 miles, places the head of Ardhear Harbour $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the east, and stretches at the mean distance of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles seaward from the shore of the mainland; and a line from Achris Point to Devlin Point extends north-eastward, measures $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is coincident with about two miles of the shore and with Claggan and Renvyle Points, and passes across the entrance of Claggan bay and Ballinakill and Killery Harbours. The whole coast from Galway bay to Killery is exceedingly broken, intricate, and wild, consisting of a labyrinth of peninsule, islands, and intervening waters, presenting to the sea an absolute melee of frowning headlands and heights, backed on the immediate seaboard with stern hills or soaring mountains, and possessing a very near aggregate resemblance to the western or Deucalionian coast of Scotland, and even to a considerable portion of the coast of Norway. A straight line from Devlin Point to Emloagh Point, extends in the direction of north by west, measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and places the shore at the mean distance of about half-a-mile to the east; a line from Emloagh Point to the south-west extremity of Achillbeg extends in the direction of north by west, measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, places Clare Island immediately to the west, and passes across the entrance of Clew bay; a line from the south-west extremity of Achillbeg to Achill Head extends north-westward, measures 15 miles, and places the shore at the mean distance of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north-east; and a line from Achill Head to the south-west extremity of the peninsula of the Mullet extends in the direction of north-east by half north, measures 10 miles, and first coincides with Saddle Head, and then passes across the entrance of Blacksod bay. Both Achillbeg and Achill lie so compactly with the mainland, or are separated from it by such narrow and shallow sounds, and blend with it in such close admixture of view, that they cannot be treated apart from it in an exhibition of the coast-line; and the latter, along the whole of both its seaward sides, flings down stupendous declivities to the ocean, and, in the vicinity of Achill Head, stoops precipitously to the water's edge in the awful cliff of Croghan, from a summit above sea-level of 2,222 feet. The coast from the south-west extremity of the Mullet to Annagh Head trends north by eastward, measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is low, featureless, and but slightly undulated; and the coast from Annagh Head to Erris Head trends in the direction of north-east by north, measures 6 miles, and is bold but not very high, the loftiest ground on or near its margin having an altitude above sea-level of 286 feet. A straight line from Erris Head to Benwee Head extends east-north-eastward, measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and passes across the entrance of Broad Haven. The coast from Benwee Head to Downpatrick Head trends in the direction of east by south, lies all from a furlong to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of a straight line of $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent,—is everywhere bold, rugged, and grand,—presents in some places the most romantic and sublime sea-cliffs, torn by cavernous openings or dissevered into ravines, fissures, and high natural arches,—and possessing, either on its very margin or on the near part of its seaboard, the summits of Pollagh, Clinsk, Tannymore, Glencolry, Maumakeogh, Keadochmeel, Knocknadurave, Aughaleague, and Knockbohe, four of which have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,002, 1,117, 1,155, and 1,243 feet. A straight line from Downpatrick Head to Benwee-Givraun extends in the direction of south-east by east, measures 6 miles, and first nearly coincides with $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of coast and with Benmore, and then passes across

the entrance of the bay of Lackan ; a line from Benwee-Givraun to Kinnasharragh Point extends east by northward, measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and passes across the entrance of Killalla bay ; a line from Kinnasharragh Point to Aughris Head, extends east by southward, measures 12 miles, coincides with $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of low, bluff, unindented coast, and then places the remainder of the shore, all of the same character, at the mean distance of about a mile to the south ; a line from Aughris Head to Lackmeeltan Point, extends north-eastward, measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and passes across the entrance of Sligo bay ; and two lines from Lackmeeltan Point to respectively Carrigan Head and Teelin Head may both be regarded as passing across the entrance of Donegal bay,—the former extending $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the direction of due north, and the latter $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles in that of north by west.

The coast from Carrigan Head to Teelin Head trends in the direction of north-west by west, measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and presents to the sea a series of stupendous mountain cliffs or precipitous declivities,—the three mountains of Teelin, Sleeve-League, and Lehan, flinging their skirts almost sheer down to the shore, and lifting their summits to the altitudes of respectively 1,018, 1,964, and 1,415 feet above sea-level. The coast from Teelin Head to Rossan Point trends north by westward, measures 3 miles, and possesses the same sublime character as the coast from Carrigan. A straight line from Rossan Point to Dawros Head extends north-eastward, measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and first very nearly coincides over $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles with the shore, and then passes across the entrance of the bays of Loughrusbeg and Loughrusmore ; and the coast between Rossan Point and these bays is everywhere very bold and lofty, presenting in two places cliffs or summits to the sea of 803 and 878 feet in altitude, and immediately overhanging on its seaboard with summits of 911, 1,231, 1,513, and 1,684 feet in altitude. A straight line from Dawros Head to Bloody Foreland extends in the direction of north-east by north, measures $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles, cuts off to seaward Arran Island, various smaller islands, and 6 or 8 square miles of the mainland, and places the greater part of the main shore at the mean distance of about 2 miles to the south-east. The coast, over this stretch, is intricate, low, rocky, sterile, and repulsive ; but at Bloody Foreland it presents to the sea a cliff of 198 feet in altitude, forming the skirt of a hill whose summit has an altitude of 1,033 feet. A straight line from Bloody Foreland to Horn Head extends in the direction of north-east by east, measures 13 miles, and places the head of Ballyness bay and the mean distance of the general shore respectively $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the south-east. Horn Head, though crowned with a summit of only 833 feet, and therefore very much lower than several other of the promontories which frown defiance on the Atlantic, is an object of great scenic power, and much natural curiosity ; and it possesses the singular and astounding phenomenon popularly called MacSwain's Gun. A straight line from Horn Head to Fannat Head extends east-north-eastward, measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles, passes across the entrance of Sheephaven and Tranarossan bay to near the extremity of Pointahomash, and then passes across the entrance of Mulroy bay, and places the remainder of the shore at the mean distance of about half-a-mile to the south-east. A straight line from Fannat Head to Dunaff Head extends in the direction of east by north, measures 47 miles, and passes across the entrance of Lough Swilly ; and a summit of 506 feet in altitude above sea-level, overhangs at once Fannat Head, and the west side of the mouth of Lough Swilly, while the summit of Raghtinmore, soaring to the altitude of 1,656 feet, overhangs Dunaff Head and the east side of the mouth of the Lough. A straight line from Dunaff Head to Malin Head extends north-north-eastward, measures 8 miles, and forms the chord of a semicircular sweep of marine indentation upon the land, whose shores are bold, and have in one place an altitude of 818 feet, and whose extremity ramifies far inland in the irregular but flaunting inlet of Strathbreaga bay.

MARINE WATERS.

The tides rush up against the whole of the west coast from their race across the Atlantic ; and, in consequence of their meeting resistance at some points many miles and even leagues before they meet it in places adjacent, they produce a great number of various and sometimes opposite local currents. The great prolongation of many of the bays and estuaries, combined with their comparative narrowness, and with the exposure of their mouths to the west, occasions also a very wide variety of currents and of times of high water within the range of the prevailing coast-line. The seas which sweep the north and the south may in a general view be regarded as simply washing the coasts in the regular progress and retrocession of their tides ; yet even they are so materially affected by the configuration of the shores, as to be periodically flung into discrepant, conflicting, and seemingly anomalous conditions of local current. The tides which fill the seas between Ireland and Great Britain enter partly by the North Channel and partly by St. George's Channel, so as necessarily to run foul of each other, and occasion a watery tumult ; and, in consequence of the northern entrance being very much narrower than the southern, they effect their collision so far north as between the barony of Ardes and the Mull of Galloway,—and there, even

in the calmest weather, they produce for miles such a swelling, tumbling, troughy sea, and such rapid changes and singular phenomena of current, as are fitted to perplex and confound an observer ignorant of their cause. We shall, in a general manner, indicate the various tidal currents round the coast, and other local peculiarities of the waters of the sea; and shall rapidly notice, in the order of their occurrence from north round by east and south, the principal channels, sounds, bays, and estuaries. We must refer, however, for all lengthened description, to particular articles in the alphabetical arrangement of the body of our Work.

Ireland has been computed to possess 14 harbours for the largest ships, 17 for frigates, from 30 to 40 for medium-sized merchant vessels, upwards of 24 good summer roadsteads, and a very large number of harbours for fishing-boats or small sailing craft.—The principal of the few coves and small bays which occur between Malin Head and Innishowen Head are the bays of Culdaff, Tremone, and Kennagoe; but they are very confined, quite open, and not very serviceable even to yawls. From Malin Head, along a line at the mean distance of about 2 miles from the shore, to a point off Innishowen Head, the true streams of tide run six hours each way; but within the line, at half-flood the stream turns to the west, and at half-ebb to the east. Lough Loyle enters between Magilligan Point and the main shore of Innishowen, is less than a mile wide at the entrance, penetrates the land 15 miles south-south-westward, has an extreme interior breadth of 8 miles, forms a large triangular basin with low shores on two of the sides, but is navigable only in a narrow channel along the Innishowen shore, the rest being occupied by extensive shoals and sand-banks. The mouth of the Bann, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Magilligan Point, is narrow, highly barred, and ill-suited for either shelter or navigation; and one of two tiny harbours, situated on the main coast near the boundary between the counties of Londonderry and Antrim, possesses more an apparent than a real importance from being the call-harbour of the Londonderry and Glasgow steamers for the town of Coleraine. Most of the little bays upon the north coast of Antrim are as useless for commerce as they are wonderful for scenery; but Ballycastle bay, between Kenbane Head and Fair Head, possesses capacity and shelter for small vessels. North of a line from Innistrahul, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Malin Head, to the entrance of Ballycastle bay, the flood sets to the east six hours, and the ebb the contrary; and south of the line, at half-flood by the shore, the stream sets to the west till half-ebb by the shore, and the contrary. The sound or strait of Rathlin, between Fair Head and Rathlin Island, is 3 miles wide, has so rapid a current as to be called the Race of Rathlin, and sometimes exhibits the phenomenon of the mirage, similar to the *fata morgana*. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Fair Head, spring and neap tides have a current of respectively 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ knots; and at $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Fair Head, they have a current of respectively 3 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ knots. A current $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Rathlin is called the Race of Skerrinoe, breaks heavily in blowing weather, and is said to have only 15 fathoms and a rocky bottom. The principal bays and marine inlets of the east coast of Antrim are Murlough bay, Cushendun bay, Red bay, Glenarum bay, and Lough Lorne; but only the last of these is a good harbour, or even comparatively valuable for navigation. Spring tides off these bays rise 9 feet; and neap tides, from 4 to 5. From Tor Point to Cushendun, the tides run true six hours each way, except within a cable's-length of the shore; from Garron Point to Cushendun, the ebb stream runs three hours to the north after low water by the shore, making nine hours ebb and three hours flood or southern stream in Red bay; within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the shore, along a line from Garron Point to Ballygalley Head, there is a counter stream from half-flood to half-ebb; and the current of spring tides, off Ballygalley Head, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ knots.

Belfast Lough penetrates the land 14 miles south-westward between co. Antrim and co. Down; it is of easy access, has a current at the mouth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ knots in spring tides, and possesses several interior small harbours, particularly at Carrickfergus and Bangor; it was formerly so encumbered with shoals near the head as to be navigated with difficulty by large vessels to Belfast, but it has of late been rendered practicable by the cutting of a long artificial channel; and its shores and seaboard are beautiful and expressive in their scenic features, and compose one of the richest and most powerful landscapes in the kingdom. Donaghadee Harbour, 3 miles south-south-east of Nout Head, was naturally very small and very indifferent, but it has been artificially improved at an enormous cost, and is now a pretty good pier harbour,—distinguished for being the mail-packet station for all the north of Ireland. The current, off Ballyferis Point, runs 3 knots in spring tides; and the stream in shore, 5 miles south of Ballyhalbert, turns at half-flood to the north. The largest bays between Ballyhalbert and Ballyquintin Point, are the bays of Cloghy, Quintin, and Millin; but they are mere open coves, of value only to fishing-boats. Lough Strangford is, in some respects, the most curious piece of marine water in the kingdom: its entrance is a narrow channel, extending north by westward, and not less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; the Lough itself extends 15 miles northward, with an extreme breadth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is profusely studded with islets, and richly furnished with good harbours and anchoring-grounds; an exceedingly,

rapid tide sweeps the whole of its entrance, and, together with some sunken rocks, occasions it to be shunned by all strangers; the seaward end of the entrance, though exhibited in the Admiralty Charts as having a bar with only 12 feet of water at ebb-tide, was proved in 1824 to have, on the very line of the alleged bar, a depth of 5 fathoms; and so powerfully do the tides set in from the adjacent sea to fill up the great interior space of the Lough, that there is a frequent indraught at even so great a distance as $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the entrance. Ardglass and Killough Harbours, immediately north of St. John's Point, are small but useful; Dundrum bay, though large, is unsheltered, and has only some fishing havens; and all the other harbours of co. Down are fit only for fishing craft, or very small trading vessels. Lough Carlingford penetrates between co. Down and co. Louth $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward to Narrow Water at Warrenpoint; it has a bar with only 9 feet of water at low spring ebbs, so that it can be entered by large vessels only in certain states of the tide; and it is justly celebrated for the brilliance and sublimity of the scenic character of its shores. The tidal current off the mouth of Lough Carlingford runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots in spring tides. Dundalk bay, of very wide entrance and sweeping scope of interior, penetrates the land to the extreme extent of only 9 miles, and is all shallow, and over much of its space dry at low water. Between Dundalk bay and Howth occur several good tide havens, but no tolerable permanent harbour, except the mouth of the Boyne between co. Louth and co. Meath, carrying up large steamers and other heavy vessels to Drogheda, and connecting the interior Boyne navigation with the ocean. Howth Harbour, on the north side of the peninsula of Howth, naturally consists of the narrow sound between that peninsula and the island of Ireland's Eye, and it has, at an enormous expense, been artificially improved to serve as the mail-packet station to Holyhead; but it has grievously baffled the efforts of engineers, stultified the calculations of economists, and disappointed the expectations of the public.

Dublin bay—famous for the exquisite beauty of its shores and the dazzling brilliance of its seaboard—penetrates the land 7 miles westward, has ordinary tides of 9 feet, and spring tides of 13 feet; and, though highly barred and of troublesome navigation at the head, possesses on its south side the fine artificial harbour of Kingstown. The principal harbours between Dublin bay and Wexford Harbour, are those of Wicklow and Arklow; but the latter is bad, the former is indifferent, and every minor one is subordinated at best to the precarious accommodation of fishing craft. Off the middle of the coast of Wicklow, the tidal stream sets from north to north-east, and spring and neap tides rise respectively 12 and 7 feet; 10 miles off Cahore Point, the stream sets north by east half-east, and spring and neap tides rise respectively 14 and 7 feet, and 15 miles off the entrance of Wexford Harbour, the stream sets north-north-east, and spring tides rise 13 feet. Wexford Harbour, though narrow at the entrance, penetrates the land $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward, and expands interiorly to an extreme breadth of 8 miles; but it has a bar at the mouth, and is everywhere shallow, and encumbered with shifting sands. At 20 miles south-east of Carnsore Point, the stream sets north-north-east half-east, and spring and neap tides rise respectively 17 and 9 feet; and at 8 miles south-south-east of Carnsore Point, the stream sets north-east by north to east, and spring and neap tides rise respectively 14 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Tacumshane Lough, immediately west of Carnsore Point, and the waters of Ballyteigue and other bays between Crossfernogue Point and Hook Head, are so shallow that they can scarcely boast the dignity of even very minor havens. Waterford Harbour enters between co. Wexford and co. Waterford, attains an extreme interior breadth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, extends $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward to the confluence of the Suir and the Barrow, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther up the Suir to the city of Waterford; and, besides connecting the valuable navigation of the Barrow and the Suir with the ocean, it is so deep as to carry vessels of 600 tons up to the city, and also possesses on its west side and near its entrance the pretty and convenient mail-packet station of Dunmore. Alland's bay, between Swiney Head and Brownstown Head, is a mere open sweep, walled round with bluff shores. The tidal current, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the entrance of this bay, runs at the rate of three miles in the hour. Tramore bay, immediately west of Brownstown Head, penetrates the land to the extent of 2 miles; but it is quite open,—it has foul and rocky ground,—it is swept by a very rapid tidal current,—it becomes trembling and tempestuous in any wind between the south-south-east and the west-south-west; and, being often mistaken in hazy weather for the entrance to Waterford Harbour, it is one of the most dangerous pieces of water within the whole circle of the Irish coast. The chief marine indentations between Tramore bay and Dungarvan Harbour, are Bonmahon bay, Ballydowan bay, Blind Cove, and Clonea bay; but all are unsheltered, and of comparatively small value. Dungarvan Harbour measures 5 miles across the entrance, and penetrates the land to the extent of 5 miles; but it is all shallow, principally dry at low water, and not deeper at the town than 9 feet in spring tides. The principal marine indentations between Dungarvan bay and the estuary of the Blackwater, are Muggort's bay, Ardmore bay, and Whiting bay; but, in a general view, they are small, open, and iron-bound. The estuary of the Blackwater or Youghal Harbour, suddenly contracts from 4

miles to less than 1 mile, and prolongs itself with estuarial width to a little distance above the town of Youghal; and, though having only 4 feet of water on the bar at ebb tide, it carries vessels of 12 feet draught to the town, and connects the navigations of the Blackwater and the Bride with the ocean. Ballycotton bay and Croneen bay occur between Youghal Harbour and Cork Harbour, but they are open, slenderly penetrating, and of little practical utility, the former with a low beach, and the latter with a bluff shore.

Cork Harbour—exclusive of an outer and open seaward sweep, which may be regarded as a sort of outer harbour—enters by a narrow channel of 2 miles in length, and suddenly expands into one of the finest landlocked basins in the world,—a basin capacious enough to accommodate the entire navy of England, and zoned all round with a singularly picturesque though close panorama. Ringabella creek opens on the west side of the outer harbour of Cork, a little north of Cork Head, and possesses a small estuarial character. Robert's Cove, Rocky bay, Oyster haven, and the other indentations between Cork Head and Kinsale Harbour, are generally unsheltered, or afford but slight accommodation. Kinsale Harbour, consisting of the estuary of the Bandon river, is not capacious, and has a bar across its entrance with 12 feet of water at ebb tide; yet it is a safe and excellent port, and, but for the nearness to it of the superb harbour of Cork, could hardly fail to be extensively known to fame. Courtmacsherry bay, Clonakilty bay, Ross Harbour, Glendore Harbour, Toe bay, and Barlog bay, between the Old Head of Kinsale and the peninsula at the east side of Baltimore Harbour, have aggregately great expanse, and contain some good coves and tolerable anchoring grounds, and possess great scope and value for the fisheries, yet are of only second and third rate importance for the purposes of general navigation and traffic. Baltimore Harbour, and the large and intricate series of straits, sounds, and coves, which alternate with islands and peninsulæ in the archipelago to the west of it, afford complete shelter and comparatively excellent accommodation. Skull Harbour, Ballydelvin bay, Crookhaven, and Barley cove, on the east side of the large peninsula which terminates in Mizen Head, have all considerable claims upon notice; and Dr. Campbell has remarked upon Crookhaven in particular, that, in any other country than Ireland, or even on any coast except that of the county of Cork, it would be esteemed an admirable port. Dunmanus bay penetrates the land 16 miles north-eastward, is easily entered, and has almost everywhere deep water and good anchorage; and though exposed across its mouth to the westerly gales, it contains some shelter from them behind some tiny headlands in its interior; yet, in consequence of the immediate vicinity of Bantry bay, it is practically treated as of no value except for the uses of fishermen. Bantry bay penetrates the land 24 miles north-eastward, is one of the finest and most capacious harbours in Europe, contains the singularly excellent asylum of Berhaven, besides an absolute profusion of good anchoring ground, and boasts a seaboard of exquisite beauty, opulent grandeur, and most imposing power. The small bays in the near vicinity of Crow Head afford little or no shelter; yet, the narrow sound between the peninsula which it terminates and Dursey Island, contains tolerably good anchoring ground. The Kenmare estuary penetrates the land 29 miles north-eastward to the mouth of the Ruaghty rivulet; it has almost everywhere clean ground and deep water; and it contains at least four good coves or harbours,—one about the middle of its north-west side, one near its head, and two near respectively the middle and the seaward end of its south-east side. The tidal current into the mouth of the Kenmare estuary has a rate of only about a mile in the hour; but at 10 or 12 miles off the mouth, or about 4 miles west of Dursey Island, it runs southward, and has a rate in springs of 3 miles in the hour. Ballinaskelligs bay measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the entrance, and has nearly a circular outline of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles in diameter; but it lies open to the south-west; and, in spite of partial shelter off the mouth, affords little refuge or protection, and is remarkable chiefly for the wild grandeur of its scenery. St. Finnan's bay, immediately north-north-west of Bolus Head, is an altogether open and iron-bound sweep of the sea. Valentia Harbour consists in a larger sense of the whole semicircular and comparatively narrow sound between Valentia Island and the mainland, and in a smaller sense of a branch of that sound extending between the islands of Valentia and Inchbeg; and while, in either sense, it is justly celebrated for its landlocked anchorage, the best in Kerry, it has of late years become very favourably known in its smaller sense as a proposed terminus of railway from Dublin, and mail-packet station for communicating with New Brunswick. Dingle bay penetrates the land 22 miles east-north-eastward, and is, in a general view, open and dangerous; yet Ventry Harbour, 5 miles from the seaward end of its north side, is of easy access, and can accommodate the largest ships, but is swept by heavy squalls from the west,—Dingle Harbour, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the entrance, and on the same side of the bay, accommodates small coasting-vessels, but places them aground on soft mud at low water,—and Castlemaine Harbour, at the head of the bay, extends 6 miles eastward, has a bar with only 9 feet of water across its mouth, is entered by a circuitous, narrow, and intricate channel, and contains well-sheltered interior anchoring ground. The sound between Dunmore Head and the Blasquet Islands is from

1½ to 1½ mile wide, has great depth of water, and is swept by a careering tidal current; and on its west side, between the Great Blasquet and Innisbeg, occurs an anchoring ground. Smerwick Harbour measures 2½ miles across the entrance, penetrates the land to the extent of 3½ miles, and contains an anchoring ground which is safe in most winds. Brandon bay measures 4½ miles across the entrance, penetrates the land to the extent of 6½ miles, and forms a semicircular sweep quite open to the north. Tralee bay and harbour are shallow, and afford but indifferent anchorage; and the navigation to the town of Tralee is in a great measure artificial. Ballyheigue bay—very nearly identical with the entrance-part of Tralee bay, and extending thence to Kerry Head—is a shallow, open, inhospitable sweep, liable to be mistaken for the estuary of the Shannon, just as Tramore bay is for the entrance of Waterford Harbour, and constituting a theatre of perils on the west coast of Ireland similar to that which Tramore bay constitutes in the south. The estuary of the Shannon is not only a singularly large and safe series of asylums for shipping, but constitutes a facile far-extending stretch of inland tidal navigation, and also connects with the ocean the exceedingly prolonged fresh water navigation of the Shannon, together with artificial ramifications by the Grand and Royal Canals. The marine indentations from Loop Head to Black Head, or along the whole oceanward face of the county of Clare, are all small and mostly ironbound and dangerous; and those, in particular, which occur in what is called Mal bay, or between Ballard Point and Hagg's Head, are so very inhospitable that vessels embayed in or near them are exposed to imminent peril of shipwreck.

Galway bay, as measured from respectively Black Head, the middle of the Arran Islands, and the uttermost of the flanking islets on the north side of the entrance, penetrates the land to the extent of 16, of 31, and of 42 miles; it has, within Black Head, a mean breadth of about 7½ miles; it abounds in useful inlets on the south and across the head; it has recently acquired a very superior artificial harbour at the town of Galway; and, though low and tame on the northern seaboard, and unindented in outline along a large proportion of the north side, it possesses, in its southern and eastern shores, in the Arran islands across its entrance, in part of its northern seaboard, and in the intricate intermixture of islets and peninsulae near its head, a very large amount of opulent landscape. Spring and neap tides rise in the bay respectively 16½ and 7 feet; and the tidal current near the north shore and opposite Black Head flows at the rate of about a mile in the hour. The bays, sounds, and estuaries of a character eminently adapted to usefulness, from Cashlee bay on the north side of Galway bay opposite to the Arran Islands, round to Killery Harbour, on the boundary between co. Galway and co. Mayo, are so numerous, so ramified, and in fact of such incessant occurrence, that we had not space for a due general notice of them even in the article *CUNEMARA* [which see]; yet eminently good though these harbours are, particularly those of Kilkerrin, Birtterbuy, Roundstone, and Ardabear, they are rarely visited by any craft except fishing vessels, turf-boats, a few small coasting vessels, and occasional revenue cutters. Most of the Cunnemara marine inlets, and especially the wondrous inlet of Killery between Galway and Mayo, present the most powerful and gorgeous combinations of Highland landscape,—such as, with few exceptions, rivals the best and excels a large proportion on the western and northern coasts of Scotland. Clew bay measures 7½ miles across the entrance, and penetrates the land to the extent of 17½ miles; it is protected across the mouth by Clare Island, and multitudinously sprinkled, over a space of 35 or 37 square miles at the head, with small fertile green islands; it possesses in the sounds among these islands, and in small inlets at its head, some good harbours; and, in the scenery of its shores and surface, it combines the savage, the sublime, and the softly beautiful with more richness and effect than probably any other sheet of either salt or fresh water in the three kingdoms, excepting the celebrated Loch Lomond in Scotland. The tidal stream off Clew bay, and over a great extent of the adjacent coast, sets due north; and the current, at the distance of 16 miles due west from Achill Head, runs at the rate of 3½ miles in the hour. Blacksod bay, with its ramifications of Blacksod Harbour, Tulloghaan bay, and Achill Sound, has aggregately a great extent, considerable ramifications, important fishing-harbours, and good deep anchoring grounds; but it wants sufficiency of shelter, and washes too poor shores, to be ever of much subsergency to commerce. The tidal current, in setting northward across the mouth of Blacksod bay, runs at the rate of only one mile in the hour. Broadhaven, between Erris Head and Benwee Head, is capacious but open to the north over one-half of its extent, and narrow and shallow over the other half; yet it contains sheltered anchoring ground, and might be made of great value in a less poor and remote country. The marine indentations between Benwee Head and Downpatrick Head are so small and ironbound as hardly, in any other instances than those of Bealderrig and Bunatrahah, to afford even the most slender shelter to fishing-boats. Killalla bay, or the estuary of the Moy, is capacious but shallow and encumbered with sandbanks; yet it carries up a comparatively large amount of shipping toward Ballina, and has been proposed as one of three great marine outlets for a system of interior and very ramified navigation, whose other marine outlets

are Clew bay at Westport, Galway bay at Galway, the estuary of the Shannon, and the bay of Dublin. The outer part of Sligo bay measures 7 miles across the entrance, and though capacious is very much exposed; the two inner parts, called Ardnaglass Harbour and Drumcliffe bay, are large and sheltered but very shallow; and the central inner part, constituting Sligo Harbour proper, is furnished outside of the bar with a pier which, though of rather troublesome access, possesses very important adaptation to an already considerable and a prospectively great trade. Ballyshannon and Donegal harbours, at respectively the south side and the head of Donegal bay, are estuarial and of small capacity and not much depth; yet both are valuable; and the former, in particular, might, with the help of a canal or a railway to Lower Lough Erne, become a marine outlet to all the internal navigations of the west and north-west of Ireland. The principal inlets on the north side of Donegal bay are Inver bay, MacSwine's bay, Killybegs Harbour, and Fintragh bay; and the third of these—Killybegs Harbour—though narrow in the entrance, has a well-sheltered anchorage in from 6 to 8 fathoms of water, and can accommodate vessels of any burden. Donegal bay itself, apart from the inlets upon its shores, is a mere miniature gulf, quite open to the west, and often tossed into tremendous tumult by gales from the Atlantic. The larger bays and estuaries between Teelin Head and Horn Head, are Loughrusbeg and Loughrusmore south of Dawras Head, Guibarra bay north of Dawras Head, Innisfere and Guidore bays several miles south of Bloody Foreland, and Ballyness bay several miles east of Bloody Foreland; and the smaller bays and harbours of noticeable character are Malin bay between Teelin Head and Rossan Point, Glen bay immediately north of Rossan Point, Dawras bay between Loughrusmore and Dawras Head, Trawenagh bay an arm of Guibarra bay, Maghera bay north of Trawenagh, Dunglo Harbour north-east of Maghera bay, Rutland Harbour between Rutland Island and the mainland, and Curran's Port between Bloody Foreland and Ballyness bay; but—estimating the two classes jointly—some of the bays are destitute of shelter, others are shallow, intricate, and foul, others afford good shelter and accommodation to fishing craft, and only one or two are fit for the uses of coasting vessels. The tidal current between Bloody Foreland and Horn Head a little to seaward, or through the sound between Tory Island and the mainland, runs at the rate of 2 knots in spring tides, and three-fourths of a mile in neap tides. Sheephaven, immediately east of the Horn Head peninsula, measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the entrance, penetrates the land $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, sends off a small ramification to the town of Dunfanaghy, and, though exposed over the greater part of its surface, is hindered from subordination to extensive trade only by the remoteness and poverty of the upland country which surrounds it. Mulroy bay sinuously penetrates the land in a prevalingly southern direction to the extent of 14 miles, but has an extreme breadth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is aggregately shallow, intricate, and unsuited to general navigation. Lough Swilly measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the entrance, penetrates the land $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, contains some excellent interior harbours, possesses perfectly safe anchoring ground for the largest man-of-war, is capable of sheltering and accommodating half the fleets of Europe, and boasts a series of highly diversified and strongly picturesque shores; yet it is frequented by comparatively very few trading vessels, and is shamefully little known either to merchants or to men of taste. Strathbreaga bay, which washes the south-west side of the peninsula of Malin, is a shallow and intricate inlet, of no value whatever to navigation. From Horn Head east-north-eastward to Malin Head, the true stream of tide sets along a line at the mean distance of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the intervening headlands, six hours each way; but within else of the line, the stream turns at half-flood to the west, and at half-ebb to the east.

ISLANDS.

The coast islands belonging to Ireland lie for the most part so near the shore, that they might, with a very few exceptions, be placed within a general view of the prevailing coast-line from point to point of the mainland; and in a considerable aggregate of instances, they are separated from one another and from the mainland by such narrow and sinuous channels, as occasions them and adjoining peninsulæ to be intricately blended in series of alternations. Those of the north, the east, and the south-east are few and generally small; and those of the south-west and the west usually abound in number and expand in area nearly in the proportion of the indentedness and brokenness of the adjacent coasts of the mainland. The inhabited islands of Ulster amount to 27, with a population of about 5,000; those of Leinster to 2, with a population of about 50; those of Munster to 50, with a population of about 23,000; and those of Connaught to 60, with a population of about 16,000. The principal uninhabited islands of Ulster amount to 13; of Leinster, to 4; of Munster, to 20; and of Connaught, to about 20. But in indicating the islands, in the order in which they occur from the north round by the east and south, we must notice also such islets, rocks, and even shoals or sandbanks as are remarkable for either individual feature or relative connection.

The Garvan Isles are a tiny group of tiny islets, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Malin Head. Ennistrahull, or Innistrahull, the most northerly ground belonging to Ireland, and the site of a light-house, lies $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Malin Head and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of the Garvan Isles. The Tuns are a dangerous shoal, 2 miles in length, immediately off the mouth of Lough Foyle, and between Innishowen Head and Magilligan Point. The Skerries are a cluster of rocks half-a-mile east of Portrush. Rathlin, remarkable for its singularly romantic and beautiful basaltic structure, measuring about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and the same distance in breadth, and belonging at one period to the kingdom of the Isles or Hebrides, lies 3 miles north-north-west of Fair Head. The Maidens are a group of two islets and a number of rocks $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Ballygalley Head. The Copeland Islands are a group of chiefly three isles, lying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east and east-north-east of the south side of the entrance of Belfast Lough. A chain or cordon of islets and rocks, lying from a few yards to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore, fences nearly the whole coast from Ballyferis Point to Ballyquintin Point; the chief of them, named from north to south, are Black Rock, Long Rock, Skullmartin, Round Rock, Burial Island, Rock MacCammon, Little Plough Rock, Plough Rock, the Feathers, North Rocks, the Scotchman, and South Rock; and of these, Skullmartin and North Rocks are covered at half-tide. Angus Rock lies off the north-east side of the entrance of Lough Strangford; St. Patrick's Rock and Collet's Rock lie off the south-west side of that entrance; and a multitude of islets and rocks sprinkle the Lough's interior,—the chief of which, named from north to south, are MacCully's Rock, Rough Island, North Rock, South Rock, Boretree Island, Chapel Island, Mid Island, South Island, Beagh Island, Mahee Island, Innishanier, Bird Island, Drummond Island, Little Minnis, Great Minnis, Green Island, Dunsy Island, Island-More, Sconce Rock, Paul Island, Long Island, Round Island, Island-Paggart, Dunnynell Island, Salt Island, Gore's Island, and Castle Island. Gun's Island lies 1 mile south-south-west of Killard Point, and almost quite close to the nearest part of the mainland. Blockhouse Island and Green Island are two islets a little within the entrance of Lough Carlingford. The Cargee Rocks lie $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Balbriggan and within half-a-mile of the nearest part of the mainland. Four isles, called Colt's, St. Patrick's, Shennick's, and Rockabill Islands, lie from half-a-mile to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of the town of Skerries. Lambay Island, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in diameter and 418 feet in height, lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Rush Point. Ireland's Eye, an isle of bold and romantic features, lies 1 mile north of the town of Howth, and forms the natural cover of Howth Harbour.

Dalkey Island screens the south side of the entrance of Dublin bay. A chain of shoals or banks fences by far the greater part of the coast from the vicinity of Ireland's Eye to the vicinity of Carnore Point, and nearly all the members of the chain extend in a prevailing southern direction,—so that, in indicating their relative position to the coast, we may be understood as pointing out the north end of each. The North Ground, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Ireland's Eye; Bennet's Ground, 2 miles long, lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Howth Head; Burford Bank, 2 miles long, lies 2 miles south-south-east of Howth Head; Kish Bank, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, lies $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Dalkey Island; Bray Bank, 2 miles long, lies 8 miles east-south-east of Bray Head; the Codling Ridges, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, lie $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Bray Head; the South Ridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, lies $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Wicklow Head; the India Grounds, 2 miles long, lie $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Wicklow Head; the Horse Shoe, one mile long, lies 5 furlongs south-east of Wicklow Head; the Arklow Banks, 12 miles long, lie $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Wicklow Head; Glasgorman's Bank, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of Kilmichael Point; the Rush Bank, 4 miles long, lies immediately south-east of Cahore Point; Blackwater Bank, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Cahore Point; Dogger Bank, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east by south of Rosclare Point; Holden's Bank, 3 miles long, lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Dogger Bank; the Bailies, 3 miles long, lie $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Holden's Bank; and a shoal, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, lies 2 miles east-south-east of Greenore Point. Several islets, the chief of which bear the names of Great, Brest, and Mud Islands, lie within Wexford Harbour. The Tuscar Rock, a remarkable mass of stone elevated 20 feet above high-water sea-level, and surrounded by a belt of dangerous sunk rocks, lies $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Carnore Point. A series of rocks, the chief of which are called Carricks, Pollock, Whilkeen, Collough, and Findale, and all at a distance of from 4 to 6 furlongs from the shore, lie between Greenore Point and Carnore Point. Three tiny clusters of rock, called Black Rock, the Barrels, and the Tuns, lie respectively $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west, $3\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-west, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ south-west by west of Carnore Point. The Saltee Islands lie from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Crossfarnogue Point; the Lesser Saltee, nearer the shore, measures 1 mile in length, and the Greater Saltee $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; a chain of rocks connects the former with the shore; and a group of rocks, many and perilous, lie round the south skirts of the latter, and extend $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward,—the two largest and remotest bearing the names of Coningmore and Coningbeg. The Keroe Islands are a mimic group in Ballyteigue bay; and the Selaker Rock lies immediately off the entrance of Bannow Harbour. Icaene Island, a mere pendicle of land, lies

immediately adjacent to the coast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Bonmahon Head. Gull's Island, a sheer spot of land, lies close to the coast, 4 miles south-west by west of Bonmahon Head. Cable Island screens the south-west side of the entrance of Youghal bay. Ballycotton Islands are a tiny cluster of islets at the south-west side of the entrance of Ballycotton bay.

Great Island, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; Little Island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; Foaty Island, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length; Hawiboline Island, and Spike Island, lie within Cork Harbour. The Sovereign Islands are a mimic group across the mouth of Oyster haven. The Barrels are a little cluster of rocks in Courtmacsherry bay. A series of islets, the chief of which are Adam's Island, Squince Island, Low Island, High Island, Ragged Island, Skiddy Island, and Horse Island, closely flank the coast between Ross Harbour and Toe Head. The Stags of Castlehaven are a cluster of bold, beetling rocks, one mile south of Toe Head. Kedge Island is a pendicle of insulated ground, 2 miles east-south-east of the entrance of Baltimore Harbour. Cape Clear Island, terminating 7 miles south-west of the entrance of Baltimore Harbour, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, and possessing an extreme altitude of 436 feet above sea-level, forms—with the exception of the Fastnet Rock, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of it—the most southerly ground in Ireland, and is the point whence most vessels sailing out to the Atlantic take their leave of British soil. Sherkin Island is separated from the north-east end of Cape Clear Island by an islet-sprinkled sound of a mile in breadth, and extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length north-north-eastward, so as to screen the west side of both the entrance and the interior of Baltimore Harbour. Within a straight line drawn due west from the middle of Sherkin Island to Mizen Head, lies a crowded archipelago, whose chief islands are Innismore $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, Innisbeg $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, Innisdriscoll $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, Castle Island $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, Horse Island $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, Long Island $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, East Calf, Mid Calf, West Calf, Mutton Island, Scheme Island, Carty's Island, Moan Island, Coney Island, and Goat Island. The chief of a number of islets sprinkled athwart Dunmanus bay, are Mannin, Owen, Bulge, Cold, Cabergy, Furze, Horse, Leek, and Bird Islands. Bere Island, 6 miles in length in the direction of east by north, and possessing an extreme altitude of 894 feet above sea-level, lies within Bantry bay 5 miles north of Sheep's Head, and screens the whole of the curved sound of from half-a-mile to a mile in breadth, which constitutes the noble harbour of Berehaven. Whiddy Island, extending $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length north-eastward, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the town of Bantry, and screens the whole of the west side of Bantry Harbour or anchoring ground. The islands in Bantry bay, additional to Bere and Whiddy, are all small; and the chief of them bear the names of Garrinish, Stuke, Horse, and Sheelbane Islands. The Grelogh Rocks and the Leek Rock lie respectively $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south and $9\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of Crow Head. Dursley Island measures 4 miles in length south-westward, and is separated by a narrow sound from Crow Head and the adjacent parts of the peninsula which that promontory terminates. The three islets called the Calf, the Cow, and the Bull, lie respectively $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south by west, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Dursley Island; and the Cow is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the Calf, and the Bull 1 mile from the Cow. The principal islands in the Kenmare estuary, within a line drawn from the north end of Dursley Island to Lamb Head, are Rosmore, Dunkerrin, Cappanush, Sheep, Pigeon, and Green Island, and Illansloe, Illansharkey, Inniskellig, Illanleagh, Illanrane, Illanslane, and Inishfinard; and the first and second of these—Rosmore and Dunkerrin—measure respectively $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 1 mile in length. Two Head Island, 1 mile in length, lies half-a-mile south-west of Lamb Head. Hog and Scara Islands lie respectively $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south and $3\frac{1}{2}$ south by west of Hog Head. Horse Island, a mere dot of land, yet of some local note, lies close to the west side of Ballinaskelligs bay. The Great Skellig and the Little Skellig Rocks—the former soaring to an altitude of 707 feet above sea-level, and both possessing a character of singular power and wildness—lie respectively $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south and $7\frac{1}{2}$ due west of Bolus Head. The Lemon Rock lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Little Skellig, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west half-west of Bolus Head. Puffin Island, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length south-westward, screens the west side of St. Finnan's bay, and approaches within about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of the mainland. Valentia Island measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward, screens the whole of the curved sound of Valentia Harbour, and is diversified in its surface by the hills of Carramore, Carrabeg, and Fohilly, the last of which has an altitude of 686 feet above sea-level. The islets called Long Island and Church Island lie at the south entrance to Valentia Harbour; and Innisbeg and Lamb Island—the former upwards of a mile in length—lie within the north entrance. The Blasquet Islands—consisting of Inishtuiskero, Inishbeg, the Great Blasquet, Tiraght, Inishnubro, Inishmakillaan, the Foze Rock, and a number of skerries—lie from 1 mile to 10 miles seaward of Dunmore Head, chiefly in the direction of south-west; and the Great Blasquet, by much the largest island of the group, measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. A sprinkling of islets and rocks, the principal of which are Illanemcil, Illanamoyne, and Garraha Island, lie nearly under a straight line between Brandon Head and Kerry Head; and the Mucklagh Rock and Samphire Island lie respectively in Ballyheigue bay and Tralee bay. The principal islands within the estuary of the Shannon are Innispikie,

off Corless Point; Hog and Scatterry Islands—the latter famous for its pillar tower and ecclesiastical ruins—opposite Kilrush; Carrigafoyle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and close to the Kerry shore, direct south of Scatterry; Tarbert Rock, off Tarbert; Foynes Island, 1 mile in length, and opposite Shanagolden; Dear Island, Dynish, Rat Island, Innishadrain, Fynish, Low Island, Illanagranock, and others in the estuary of the Fergus; Beeve Rocks and Tramore Island opposite Askeaton; and Key Island, Gross Island, Greg Island, and the Whelps, between Pallaskerry and Limerick. The Inniskerry Islands and Mutton Island—the latter about a mile long, and all forming one small group 2 miles north-north-west of the north side of the entrance of Dunbeg bay—are the only noticeable islands on the west coast of co. Clare.

The Arran Islands—forming a tolerably compact group of 16 miles in length and 3 in extreme breadth, and consisting of a tiny sub-group called the Branach isles in the north-west, Arranmore or Illanmore, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and two other islands respectively 3 miles and 2 miles in length—extend north-westward right across the entrance of Galway bay, lifting their highest ground 460 feet above sea-level and forming a strong natural protection to the bay against the furious western surges of the Atlantic. Numerous islets are sprinkled in intricacy athwart the head of Galway bay; and the chief of them are called Mutton, Hare, and Tawna Islands, Meenish, and Elaneddy. The principal islands and islets in the crowded archipelago, between Cashleh bay and Slyn Head, are Garomna $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, Littermore $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, Littermullen 2 miles in length, Innisbaraha 1 mile in length, Innistravin 1 mile in length, Annaghvaan 1 mile in length, Illanrura, Illankin, Illanirach, Birr, Dynish, Furnish, Innisherik, Knappogh, Carricketra, Tynish $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, Mynish $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, Innisnooskery, Carrickmashin, Skird Rocks, Mason Island, Toneyall, Myle Rocks, Crunakarra, Crunakeel, Smith's Rock, Floor Rock, Fruhillan, Innishtrech, Innislackan, Innishnee 3 miles in length, Carrickcauly, Little Bellows, the Bellows Rocks, Carrickirk, Innisdaury, Fox Island, Hanora, and Duck Island. Innisboffin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Renvyle Point, or the extreme southern screen of the entrance of Killery Harbour; and Innishark, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, lies $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile west-south-west of Innisboffin. The principal islands between Slyn Head on the south and Innisboffin and Innishark on the north, are Lyin, Innisdoogan, Clarks, Breakers, Knockatoorish, Tonterry, Muingeruton, Tarbert, Innisturk, Eshall, Grua, Omev $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, Hligh Island, Friar Island, Cudda, Frughillaan, Innisbrooan, Black Rock, Glassillaan, and Innisgort. Several islets and many rocks lie close to the shore of Innisboffin. Innisbruan and a tiny group called the Cramp Islands lie adjacent to Renvyle Point. Another tiny group, called the Innistegil Islands, lie in the mouth, or rather throat, of Killery Harbour. Freehill Island lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the Innistegil Islands. Innisturk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, lies 5 miles north-north-east of Innisboffin, and 7 miles west of Devlin Point. Innisdalla, Ballybeg Island, and Cahir Island, lie respectively $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east, 2 east, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ east by north of Innisturk. Clare Island, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and 1,457 feet in extreme altitude above sea-level, lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Emloagh Point, and forms a strong natural breakwater at the entrance of Clew bay. Even the chief of the multitudinous isles and islets at the head of Clew bay are so many, that we must refer for the enumeration of them to the article on Clew bay in the body of our Work. Achillbeg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, lies closely adjacent to the south-eastern extremity of Achill, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Clare Island. Achill—separated from the mainland partly by a very narrow and shallow strait, and partly by Achill Sound or the south-eastern limb of Blacksod bay—measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the direction of west by south, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the direction of north-north-west, and lifts the four principal summits of its wild and upland surface, Knockmore, Minnaun, Slieve-more, and Croghan, to the altitude of respectively 1,119, 1,530, 2,217, and 2,222 feet above sea-level. Annagh Island and Innisbegil, respectively 2 miles and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, lie in Achill Sound. Davillaun, 1 mile in length, lies 2 miles south-south-west of the south-western extremity of the Mullet peninsula; and Davillaunbeg, Gaughta, and Leamarcha Islands, lie between it and the mainland. A cluster of Skerries, called the Black Rock, lies $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Davillaun; and a comparatively wide sprinkling of rocks, the chief of which is called Carricklaven, occurs between Davillaun and South Inniskea. The southern extremity of South Inniskea lies 3 miles north-west of Davillaun; the east shores of South and North Inniskea lie from 2 miles to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the Mullet; and these two islands are mutually separated by a very narrow strait, and measure each 2 miles in length. The islets of Carrigea, Duffer, Inniskeeragh, Innisglora, 1 mile in length, and David's Island, lie between North Inniskea and Erris Head. Kid Island, the Stags of Broadhaven, Muck Island, and several other islets and rocks, lie in the vicinity of Benwee Head. Illanmaster and Horse Island lie near the shore between Benwee Head and Downpatrick Head. Bartragh, a low and narrow island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, lies in Killalla bay, opposite the town of Killalla. Derrinch islet lies in Ardnaglass harbour. Magain's Island, Coney Island 1 mile in length, Black Rock, the site of a lighthouse, the Wheten Rocks, seen only in spring tides, and Bird Rock, lie

In Sligo bay. Seal Rock, Horse Island, and Ardboline Island, lie a little south-west of Lackmeeltan Point. Innismurray, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and curious in its social condition, lies $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Lackmeeltan Point. Dernish and Hugh Islands lie close to the south shore of Donegal bay; and Innisduff close to the north shore. A mimic group, called the Rathlin O'Byrne Islands, lie $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Teelin Head. The islets of Toralaydan and Tormore lie close to the shore, 6 miles north-east of Rossan Point. Innisbarnog lies off the mouth of Loughrusmore. Roaninish and Inniskeel—the latter 1 mile in length—lie in Guibarra bay. Arran Island, or North Arran, measures 4 miles southward and 3 westward; and lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the nearest part of the mainland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of the north side of the entrance of Maghery bay, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ north by east of Dawros Head. The islands, enclosed in an imaginary triangle formed by lines from Maghery bay to Arran, from Arran to Dunglo, and from Dunglo to Maghery, are Illancrone, Inniskeeragh, Innisheane, Innishall, and Upper Innisfree,—the last about 1 mile in diameter. The islands in the Sound between Arran and the mainland, are Rutland 1 mile in length, Eighter, Laghan, and Innishenny. The islands between Arran and Bloody Foreland are Cruit $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, Owey 1 mile in length, Torglass, the Stage of Arranmore, Gola 1 mile in length and 228 feet in altitude, Inniamcane, and Inniserran $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length. On the outer side of Tory Sound, 7 miles north-north-east of Bloody Foreland, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ west by north of Horn Head, lies Tory Island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and 281 feet in altitude. The Islands in Tory Sound are Innisbeg, Innisdoeey 1 mile in length, and Innisboffin $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length and 110 feet in altitude. Clonmas islet lies in Sheephaven. The Frenchman's Rock lies 3 miles north of Pointahomash. Inch Island, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and 737 feet in extreme altitude, lies in Lough Swilly, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its entrance. Glashedy isle lies $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile west of the south side of the entrance of Strathbreaga bay.

COAST-LIGHTS.

The coast-lights of Ireland, as to site and general character, are the following: A lighthouse, with revolving light, on Innistrathull; two lighthouses, with fixed lights, at Innishowen Head; two lighthouses, with fixed lights, on two of the Maiden Islands; a lighthouse at Larne; a lighthouse, with fixed light, on Lighthouse Island, one of the Copeland group; a lighthouse, with fixed light, at Donaghadee; a lighthouse, with revolving light, on the South Rock north-east of Quintin bay; a lighthouse, with fixed light, at Ardglass; a lighthouse, with double fixed lights, at the north side of the entrance of Lough Carlingford; a lighthouse, with revolving light, on the point of a tiny peninsula on the south-west of Lough Carlingford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles within the Lough's entrance; a lighthouse at Drogheda; a lighthouse, with fixed light, at Balbriggan; a lighthouse, with fixed light, at Howth, opposite Ireland's Eye; a lighthouse, with fixed light, at the Bailey of Howth, or south-eastern termination of Howth peninsula; a lighthouse, with double fixed lights, at the Pigeon House in Dublin bay; a lighthouse, with fixed light, at the east end of the North Wall in Dublin Harbour; a lighthouse, with revolving light, at Kingstown; a light-ship, with triangular lights, at the north end of Kishbank; a lighthouse, with fixed light, at Wicklow Head; a light-ship, at the south end of Arklow bank; a lighthouse, with revolving light, on the Tuscar Rock; a light-ship, with double lights fixed, 4 miles south by west of the Greater Saltee Island; a lighthouse, with fixed light, at Hook Head; a lighthouse, with fixed light, at Dunmore in Waterford Harbour; a lighthouse, with double lights fixed, at Duncannon, in Waterford Harbour; a lighthouse at Duncannon Fort; a lighthouse, with fixed light, on Roches Point, at the east side of the entrance of Cork Harbour; a lighthouse, with fixed light, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile within the entrance of Kinsale Harbour; a lighthouse, with fixed light, on the east side of the Old Head of Kinsale; a lighthouse, with revolving light, on the south-east side of Cape Clear Island; a lighthouse at Crookhaven; a lighthouse at Berehaven; a lighthouse, with fixed light, on the Great Skellig Island; a lighthouse at Valentia; a lighthouse, with fixed light, on Kileadrane Point, on the north side of the estuary of the Shannon; a lighthouse, with fixed light, at Tarbert, on the south side of the estuary of the Shannon; a lighthouse, with fixed light, on Loop Head; a lighthouse, with revolving light, in the centre of Illammore, or the largest island of the South Arran group; a lighthouse, with a fixed light, on Mutton Island, in Galway bay, off the entrance of Galway Harbour; a lighthouse, with two lights, the one fixed and the other revolving, on Slyne Head; a lighthouse, with fixed light, at the northern extremity of Clare Island; a lighthouse, with fixed light, on Inisigort, near the head of Clew bay; two lighthouses, with fixed lights, on Eagle Island, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Erris Head; three lighthouses, with fixed lights, on islets in Sligo bay; a lighthouse, with fixed light, on St. John's Point, at the termination of a long and slender peninsula on the north side of Donegal bay; a lighthouse, with fixed light, on the headland between Killybegs Harbour and Macswines bay; a lighthouse within Killybegs Harbour; a lighthouse on North Arran Island; a lighthouse, with fixed light, at the north-west extremity of Tory Island; and a lighthouse, with fixed light, on Fannat Point, at the west side of the entrance of Lough Swilly.

In 1810, when the coast-lights of Ireland were transferred by act of parliament from the care of the Commissioners of Customs to that of the Corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin, only fifteen lighthouses were in existence on the Irish coasts; eight of these were either in such bad repair or upon such unsuitable sites as to require to be rebuilt; and the whole were lighted either by candles or by oil in ill-constructed lanterns and lamps. Against 1833, the eight defective lighthouses were rebuilt; twenty-one entirely new lighthouses were erected; three light-ships were established; the apparatus of lighting was in every instance of the most approved construction; alarm-bells were attached to the lighthouses and the light-ships, to be rung during the prevalence of dense fogs; and various beacon-towers, perches, and buoys were provided at the most needful localities around the greater part of the coast. In 1841, the lighthouse sites were forty-one in number; the lighthouses themselves were as much more numerous as there were instances of two and three in a locality of one designation; the light-ships were three; and the lighthouses in the course of erection were five. The cost of erecting a small lighthouse averages about £5,000; and recommendations for the erection of one usually emanates from shipowners or from persons interested in a particular place. A charge is made of one farthing per ton on British vessels, and one halfpenny per ton on foreign vessels, for each light passed; and is collected by the collectors of customs in every port in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1833, the average annual expenditure on account of the lighthouses and light-ships was about £16,000 a-year; and the annual amount of dues collected at the ports of Ireland and at those of Great Britain was computed at respectively £9,000 and £30,000. During the year ending Dec. 31, 1840, the total cost of existing lighthouses was £30,803 6s. 6d., of lighthouses in the course of erection £6,116 5s. 9d., of lighthouse tenders and lighthouse stores £1,686 16s. 9d., of light-ships £3,767 2s. 3d., of beacons, buoys, and perches £1,531 13s. 1d., of contingencies £5,133 4s. 4d.,—in all £49,038 8s. 8d.; and the receipts from ports in England amounted to £32,198 14s. 7d., from ports in Scotland £5,721 13s. 7d., from ports in Ireland £12,593 9s. 9d., from old lighthouses at Newport £50,—in all £50,563 17s. 11d.

GENERAL SURFACE.

Compared to Scotland and Wales, Ireland is a rather flat country; and compared to England, it is decidedly hilly and mountainous. A considerable proportion of its surface resembles in character the Scottish and the Welsh Highlands; a large proportion is similar in conformation to the English plains; and a still larger proportion possesses various features and appearances either peculiar to itself or more or less unlike those of any noticeably large district of Great Britain. Notwithstanding an enormous aggregate of brown bog on both plain and mountain, and in spite also of a large amount of naked rock and shallow, hungry, moorish soil, the prevailing aspect is one of verdure and fertility, such as instantly suggests and indicates to a stranger the fondly encomiastic epithets of 'green' and 'emerald' Isle. The naturally arable land bears an exceedingly larger proportion to the entire than that of Scotland and Wales; and the pasture land figures more prominently than that of England, and aggregately possesses a far richer greenness and a more luxuriant vegetation. Wood—that gorgeous feature of landscape, which enters almost as much into the composition of picturesqueness in either hill or dale as plumage does into the beauty of birds—is far from being so meagre in amount throughout Ireland as tourists and topographers have usually affirmed; but, except in the environs of Dublin, in portions of Armagh and Down, and in some other limited districts, it is generally amassed into demesnes and groves, and utterly fails to relieve any great expanse of country from an appearance of having been stripped and peeled into a state of shivering nakedness. "Perhaps," says MacCulloch, in his 'Statistical Account of the British Empire,' "there is nothing that makes a deeper impression on an Englishman or a Scotchman, visiting Ireland for the first time, than the contrast between what are called the demesnes (parks) of the nobility and gentry, and the immediately contiguous parts of their estates. In Britain, it is frequently very difficult, when one cannot see the wall or fence, to discriminate between what is and what is not park. But in Ireland this is a matter about which there can be no mistake. They differ as widely as light and darkness. Within the park, we have wood, neat cottages, good farming, good teams, fine pasture land, and perhaps deer; but the instant we cross its boundary, we seem to be in a totally different region; and in nine cases out of ten, not a tree is to be seen, and we meet only with hovels, the vilest management, miserable teams, and the most unequivocal symptoms of a want of capital and enterprise. The fields in Ireland are generally smaller than even the smallest of those in England; and, if they be divided at all, it is usually with what are called turf dykes, which neither make good fences nor afford shelter, at the same time that they have a poor miserable look." This, as a whole, is too true a picture of nearly all those parts of Ireland which have not been renovated and beautified by modern georgic improve-

ment; but though it also, as regards the disposition of wood, correctly depicts a large proportion of even the improved districts, it practically misrepresents and even foully caricatures most of the best lands of Ulster, a great part of Leinster, a considerable amount of Munster, and even some penderies of villipended Connaught. Even MacCulloch's 'statistical' writer accordingly adds that, "in various parts, the aspect of the country is such as would do no discredit even to the best districts of England;" and any person even slenderly acquainted with the country can name tracts of nearly an hundred miles in length, and traversed by the most public roads of the kingdom, such as those between Belfast and Enniskillen, between Belfast and Dublin, and between Limerick and Waterford, in which a candid Briton will observe, if not the uniform opulence of the richest English scenery, at least an ample equivalent for it,—excellencies and beauties peculiarly Irish abundantly compensating for the want or the paucity of any pleasing features which predominate in England.

Ireland, as to general configuration of surface, possesses the singular character of a vast central plain, surrounded by a seaboard of mountains. Theoretic topography—or that which loves to fuse detached hills into ranges, to combine dispersed heights into systems, and to trace imaginary concatenations of mountain across valley and sea—is familiar with the idea of a great central upland falling off on all sides to the ocean, and with that of a grand interior tableau abutting downward upon encompassing plains, and with that of a prolonged 'back-bone' of country whose ribs decline laterally to opposite shores, and with that of a curved or fitful summit-line of mountain overlooking on one side a precipitous descent, and on another a long shelving declination to the sea; but it may study upon the face of Ireland the unique phenomenon of mountain masses forming a stupendous bulwark round the greater part of the circuit of the coast, and enclosing an enormous expanse of plain, comparatively low and undiversified, and aggregately far below the level of even the spurs or lower declivities of the environing mountains. A systematizing topographer who should approach Ireland in ignorance of its superficial configuration, and who should permit his fancy to be stimulated by the grandeur and loftiness of the country's seaboard, would possibly anticipate an interior as sublime and mighty as the Apennines or the central Alps, and would certainly be confounded by a journey of 133 miles from Dublin to Galway, or from side to side of the kingdom, across a surface so low as to attain a summit-altitude of less than 300 feet above sea-level, and so flat and uniform as nowhere to possess a hill of more than 200 feet of altitude above the surrounding or prevailing elevation.

The mountains of Donegal, Londonderry, and Antrim occupy nearly all the northern seaboard; the mountains of Antrim, Louth, and Dublin, and the alpine masses of Down and Wicklow, occupy about two-thirds of all the east; the mountains of Waterford and Cork occupy the greater part of the south; and the alternate alpine uplands and lofty hills of Kerry, Clare, Galway, Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, occupy very nearly the whole of the west. These mountain tracts rarely extend more than 20 miles inland; and, excepting some unimportant extensions of the northern Cork congeries into Limerick and Tipperary, the Blackstairs or Mount-Leinster range between Wexford and Carlow, and the Slievebloom range between King's county and Queen's county, they are the only heights of considerable greatness in Ireland. The south-western and the western congeries, in consequence of their exposure to the prevailing winds of the country and the fierce assaults of the Atlantic, are, to a large extent, cut into a deep and rugged alternation of steep promontory and far-invading bay; and, in most of these alternations, they present the interesting phenomenon, that the bed or bottom of the bays consists of secondary or carboniferous limestone, while the promontories are composed of either primitive or transition rocks, particularly of granite, mica slate, quartz rock, greywacke, and old red sandstone conglomerate. All the mountains nearest the coast, most of those on the interior or landward side of the seaboard, and even some of the few which occur toward the central districts of the kingdom, are in a great measure destitute of naturally systematic arrangement, consisting not so much of ranges or groups as of utterly irregular amassments, and occasionally of isolated heights; and the principal series which present an elongated and continuous character of the form of a ridge in any part of the country are the Carlingford mountains in Louth, the Mount-Leinster or Blackstairs mountains between Wexford and Carlow, the Cumberagh mountains across Waterford, the Knockmeledown mountains between Waterford and Tipperary, the Galtee mountains in Tipperary, Cork, and Limerick, the Nagles mountains in Cork, and the Slievebloom mountains between Queen's county and King's county. Some of the congeries or amassments of mountains, as those of Donegal and Galway, are a singular combination of irksomeness and romance, of hoyden tameness and piquant interest; some, as those of Mayo, eastern Tyrone, northern Kilkenny, and eastern and western Clare, are dingily and drearily moorish; some, as those of Antrim, combine the featureless tableau in surface with the most varied and powerful escarpment in declivity; some, as those of northern Clare and southern Tipperary, particularly the Galtees, unite the finest curvatures of outline with the deepest verdure in colour;

and some, as those of Wicklow, Kerry, and south-western Cork, exquisitely unite the grand, the savage, and even the terrible in themselves, with the beautiful and the brilliant in their intersecting glens and lakes.

The low or champaign country of Ireland can, to a very small extent, be regarded as a series of valleys like the low surface of England, and still less as an alternation of vales with hills as in the low grounds of Scotland; but on the contrary, is for the most part either such an expanse of apparently dead level, or such a sheet of fitful undulations, or such a labyrinth of diluvial hills and winding hollows, that the stranger who scans it with the most practised eye is rarely able to conjecture the direction of any one prevailing declination. A very large proportion of the low country of Ulster, particularly in Down and Armagh, is such a continuous, vast, and mazy series of low, curved, fertile hills, cut into individual isolation by sinuous dells and dingles and mimic vales, that a Briton who travels among them during only a few hours begins to feel bewilderment with their close scenes of beauty; a considerable proportion of the entire low grounds of the kingdom, particularly the carcasses of Clare and Limerick, "the golden vale" in Limerick and Tipperary, and the great grazing district of Dublin and Meath, present the appearance of the most luxuriant steppe or prairie, cut into small sections and sprinkled with human dwellings; another considerable or even large proportion, as the great district called the Bog of Allen, is a dismal level of brown bog, a horrible chaos of peat and morass, occasionally broken and relieved by edgings of wood and intervening tracts of flat arable land; another considerable proportion, as most of the county of Longford and of the great plain of Connaught, combines the characters or interweaves the texture of the grazing flats and the level bogs; a smaller proportion, as the remainder of the plain of Connaught and a part of the north of Clare, is a verdant plain profusely encumbered with enormous blocks of naked rock, and forming the "Arabia Petrea" of Ireland; another smaller proportion, or most of the county of Cavan, presents a prevailingly low surface, broken and marred with the tilting up and the cropping out of rock, just as if it had in some degree been shaken and disturbed by an earthquake; and multitudes of pendicles and tiny districts dispersed throughout the greater part of the otherwise level country, are sheets of horizontal strata lying upon horizontal carboniferous limestone, and tumulated with hillocky accumulations of limestone diluvium. "The peculiar flatness of the interior of Ireland," observes Mr. Griffith, "has been the probable cause of those vast accumulations of alluvial matter, composed of clay and limestone gravel, which, in the form of low but steep ridges of hill, occur so abundantly throughout the middle districts, and which are generally known by the name of Eskers. These ridges of limestone gravel probably originated at a period when the country was either wholly or partially submerged, from eddies formed by undulations in the surface. That the surface of the country was exposed to the action of rapid currents of water, is evidenced by the deep parallel scratches, sometimes amounting to furrows, which may be frequently observed on the surface of solid rocks, when the diluvial soil has been removed. It is probable, also, that the gravel hills were rapidly deposited from water in violent action, from their frequently consisting of an intermixture of large masses of rock partially rounded, with small gravel, and even with clay and sand. The origin of those immense tracts of bog which are everywhere spread over the interior of the flat country may also be attributed to the stagnant water pent up, as we now find it, above the level of the dry country, by gravel hills which form a continuous ridge, though not of equal height, round the bog edge.* Thus we find Eskers surrounding the several divisions of the great Bog of Allen, and the whole of the bogs contained in the valleys of the rivers Shannon, Suck, Brusna, Camlin, Inny, and the Barrow, and of its several tributary streams. In many parts of Ireland, the study of the gravel hills becomes highly interesting and instructive, as throwing a light on the direction of the current of the waters. Thus in the county of Mayo, to the eastward of the town of Westport, the whole of the numerous gravel hills with which the country is studded are extremely narrow in a north and south direction, and very long in an east and west direction, having bluff faces at the eastern extremity, and deep and lengthened valleys between them. This fact shows that, in this place, the direction of the current was westward towards Clew bay; and it may be remarked that the whole of the limestone gravel islands in that bay partake of the appearance and character of inland gravel hills. In the northern part of the county of Mayo, near to Lough Conn and Killalla bay, the direction of the gravel hills is north and south, having their bluff heads to the south; hence it may be argued, that in the vicinity this current took a northerly course."

MOUNTAINS.

In the preceding section, we have indicated the general arrangement and the distinctive character of the mountains of Ireland; in the articles on Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught,

* The bottom of the bog is always lower than the present outlet for the water.

we have noticed with comparative minuteness their mutual collocations or several positions; and in the articles on the counties, we have, for the most part, described them in detail, and fully exhibited them both in their own features and in their connection with the low countries at their bases. In the present section, therefore, we require to do little more than to take a comprehensive and connected glance at them, first in their grand circuit round the seaboard, and next in their detached members in the interior. As those of Donegal, Londonderry, Tyrone, and eastern Fermanagh are to a certain extent connected into one vast congeries, we ought probably to commence our view at the embouchure and basin of the Erne; but we will spare some elaboration of thought to both our readers and ourselves, and will at the same time obtain equally distinct perceptions, by availing ourselves of the subdivisive lines drawn through this congeries by the Swilly and the Foyle, and so commencing our sketch, in this section as in former ones, at Malin Head, the extreme north of the mainland of the kingdom.

The isthmus of Innishowen, from Lough Swilly at Inch Island eastward to the head of Lough Foyle, is low ground; and the whole of the great peninsula, terminating in Malin Head in the north-west and Innishowen Head in the north-east, may be regarded as one congeries of upland, falling off on all sides from the central summit of Slievesnaught, whose altitude above sea-level is 2,019 feet. The heights to the north of this central one lift their summits principally in the close or near vicinity of the sea, and are Sheekin 578 feet, Crockraw 637 feet, Crocknamara 808, Latchet 537, a height 3 miles south-east of Carndonagh 816, and Craignamaddy 1,054; those to the east of Slievesnaught are chiefly Squire's Carn 1,058 feet, and Crockglass 1,309; those to the south are Eskahen 1,377 feet, the Scalp 1,589, Craig 749, and Clonglash 853; and those to the west are Slievemain 1,557, Aghaweel 1,106, Milltown 1,373, Raghtennore 1,656, and a height $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Ballyliffin 818. The Donegal or western part of the grand north-west Ulster congeries of mountains is very distinctly separated from the rest by the valley of the Foyle up to Lifford, and may thence be sectioned off by the river Mourne up to the vicinity of Newtown-Stewart, and by the rivulet Derg thence to Lough Derg, in the immediate vicinity of the great basis of the Erne, and within $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the northern extremity of Lower Lough Erne. The mountainous district east of these boundaries is bounded on the east by the valley of the Bann and the plain of Lough Neagh,—on the south-east, by a line drawn from the western vicinity of Dungannon south-south-westward to the north-western vicinity of Clones,—and on the south-west, by the valley of the middle and lower Erne; and though, in a loose sense, it is one great region of uplands, and measures no less an extreme distance southward than 60 miles from the northern coast, yet it really consists of a number of nearly separate series of heights, and places all the more crowded and lofty portions of its surface within about 23 miles of the northern coast, and each of all except three or four of even its remotest summits within 25 miles of either the northern coast or the western.* The principal summits within and along the culminating-line, or within 23 miles of the northern coast, are Slievebuck 823 feet, Legavannon 1,289, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Legavannon 842, Nedd-top 986, Brown Mountain 973, Dullerton 516, Slievekirk 1,225, a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Slievekirk 970, Knockivee 969, a height $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east by east of Strabane 1,094, a height $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles east by south of Strabane 1,343, Crockdoish 1,037, Slieveboy 854, Mullaghmeash 797, Mullaghoarb 1,890, Straw Mountain 2,085, Dart Mountain 1,612, a height $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile east of Dart Mountain 2,037, Sawel 2,236, Munard 1,550, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Munard 2,064, Streeve 1,280, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Streeve 980, White Mountain 1,996, Benbradagh 1,490, Carntogher 1,521, a height 2 miles north of Carntogher 1,242, Donald's Hill 1,315, Keady 1,101, a height 3 miles north of Keady 1,072, Benyevenagh 1,260, and Giant's Sconce 797; and the principal summits south of the culminating-line, or farther than 23 miles from the northern coast, are Croagh 1,260, Altamullen 939, a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Altamullen 641, Ardbarren 628, Meaghy 808, Bessy Bell 1,366, Mary Grey 826, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Mary Grey 1,370, Slievemore 1,262, Munterlony 1,432, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Munterlony 1,096, Broughderg, 1,068, Bellevenamore 1,261, Fir Mountain 1,188, Slievegullion 1,730, Mullfya 808, a height 4 miles south-west of Mullfya 857, Crockennagoe 1,199, Knockadrin 752, Clenvannan 730, a height 3 miles east of Clenvannan 870, a height $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Clenvannan 1,117, Dooish 1,110, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Dooish 980, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Pomeroy 993, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Pomeroy 771, Knockadrin 752, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Lowtherstown 590, Shantavany 1,035, a height 3 miles south-south-east of Fintona 706, a height 2 miles north of Fintona 401, a height 5 miles west of Ballygawley 690, a height 3 miles east of Shantavany 863, Barrack Mountain 946, Topped 809, a height 3 miles north-west of Topped 643, Cole 920, a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Cole 1,046, a height 2 miles west-north-west of Cole 1,031, a height 4 miles south-east of Shantavany

* Lough Derg being only 9 miles from the head of Donegal bay, the portions of the district most remote from the northern coast are comparatively near the western.

690; a height 3 miles south-east of Five-mile-Town 683, a height 6 miles south-east of Five-mile-Town 1,255, a height 5 miles south-east of Clogher 752, Listersee 892, Tully 874, Carnmore, 1,032, and a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Carnmore 683.

The mountains of Antrim are, for the most part, either the summits of a culminating line very near the eastern shore or the tumulations of a slowly gradated descent toward the west; they are bounded on the west by the vale of the Main and the plain of Lough Neagh,—and on the south by Belfast Lough and the valley of the Lagan; and in no instance are they farther than 12 miles from the sea,—in the majority of instances, not more than 6 miles. Their principal summits in the north are a height 1 mile south of Ballintoy 672 feet, Knocklade 1,685, a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Knocklade 1,036, and a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Cushendall 1,013; the principal in the east are Slieveanorra 1,676, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Slieveanorra 1,013, Trostan 1,810, Slieveanee 1,782, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Clough 987, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Trostan 1,359, Carn-cormack 1,431, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Carn-cormack 1,165, Nachore 1,179, Collin 1,419, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Collin 1,321, Slemish 1,437, Craigh Hill 1,055, a height 4 miles west of Craigh Hill 938, Loughduff 1,262, a height 4 miles west of Loughduff 1,236, Agnew's Hill 1,558, a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Agnew's Hill 1,098, Wee Collin 1,006, Big Collin 1,159, a height 4 miles south-south-west of Larne 707, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Larne 598, and a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Larne 465; and the principal in the south are a height behind Black Head 431, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Carrickfergus 745, a height 4 miles west of Carrickfergus 1,025, a height half-a-mile east of Carnmoney 788, Cave Hill 1,185, Devis 1,567, a height 3 miles south-south-west of Devis 1,081, and a height 3 miles north of Lisburn 820.—The mountains on the north coast of Down are a small chain behind Hollymount, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Belfast Lough, and 720 feet in extreme altitude; and those in the south-east form two groups,—the Slievecroob mountains 10 miles from the sea, and the Mourne mountains occupying all the peninsula between the sea and Lough Carlingford, and extending 13 miles into the interior. The chief summits of Slievecroob are only three of respectively 1,755, 893, and 880 feet in altitude; and the principal summits of the Mourne mountains are Knockleagh 785, a height 3 miles south-west of Hilltown 1,196, Eagle mountain 2,081, Pigeon mountain 1,735, Hen mountain 1,187, Cock mountain 1,667, Slievenaman 1,053, Slievemuck 2,198, Slievenaglorry 1,450, Slieve Bingian 2,449, Slievebig 2,384, Butter mountain 2,137, Slievemore 2,443, Slievedonard 2,796, Finlieve 1,868, St. Bane 1,595, and a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Killeel 1,013.—The North Louth and the Armagh mountains extend north-westward from near the point of Carlingford peninsula, attain an extreme distance of 19 miles from the head of Dundalk bay, are cut into two sections by the deep narrow valley through which passes the great north road from Dublin to Belfast, and have an extreme breadth in their north-west section of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and in their south-east section of 5. Their principal summits north-west of the Dublin and Belfast road are Mullyash 1,034 feet, Armagh-Breague 1,200, Derrygry 1,093, Dead-man's Hill 1,178, a height 1 mile east of Newtown-Hamilton 870, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Newtown-Hamilton 838, Newry mountain 1,383, Slievegullion 1,893, and a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-east of Forkhill 896; and the principal in the section south-east of the Dublin and Belfast road are a height 2 miles north-east of Flurry Bridge 796, a height 3 miles south-east of Flurry Bridge 1,674, Carlingford mountain 1,935, and Slievena-Gloagh 1,024.—The South Louth mountains are a small and scattered series at the distance of from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 miles from the sea; and their principal summits are a height 3 miles south of Dunleer 435 feet, a height 4 miles east-south-east of Collon 676, Belpatrick 789, a height 3 miles north by east of Belpatrick 517, Slievebreh 753, and Mount Inver 563.

The Dublin, Wicklow, Kildare, and Wexford mountains, form a belt across the south of co. Dublin, occupy the whole of co. Wicklow, send down a few western declivities within the eastern boundary of co. Kildare, and form a narrow and interrupted belt across the north end of co. Wexford; they extend 40 miles from north to south, and have a mean breadth of about 19 miles, and a maximum breadth of $29\frac{1}{2}$; and they may, in a general view, be regarded as one great congeries falling off on all sides from the stupendous central mass of Lugnaquilla. A district of about 120 square miles to the north of Lugnaquilla is so wildly upland and irreclaimably waste as to be quite uninhabited, and might probably claim to be, in one sense, the nucleus of the entire congeries; yet Lugnaquilla itself is not only the highest ground, having an altitude of 3,039 feet above sea-level, but occupies the most central position, and, in a large sense, is surrounded by most of the wild and waste tracts. The principal summits between the southern environs of Dublin and a line drawn from Wicklow Head through Lugnaquilla, are Slievethout 1,308, Tallaght 1,306, a height 1 mile north-west of Tallaght 1,008, a height 4 miles east of Tallaght 1,008, Three Rock mountain 1,763, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Three Rock mountain 1,340, a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Enniskerry 1,927, a height 3 miles north-west of Enniskerry 1,825, a height 2 miles west by north of Enniskerry 1,482, a height $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Enniskerry 1,607,

Kippure mountain 2,473, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kippure 1,716, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Kippure 2,364, Butter mountain 1,459, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Butter mountain 1,532, a height 3 miles east-north-east of Butter mountain 2,033, Slieveroe 1,093, Sorrel Hill 1,975, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Sorrel Hill 926, a height 2 miles south-west of the village of Sranamuck 2,364, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Sranamuck 1,631, Djouce mountain 2,384, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Djouce 1,056, Sugarloaf mountain 1,651, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Sugarloaf 1,073, a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Sorrel Hill 1,551, Thonelagee 2,683, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Thonelagee 2,307, a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Thonelagee 2,364, Trooperstown Hill 1,407, a height $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Trooperstown Hill 1,581, a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Ashford 1,183, Slievecradoe 1,791, a height 4 miles south-east of Slievecradoe 2,095, a height 4 miles west-north-west of Slievecradoe 703, a height 5 miles south-west of Slievecradoe 861, a height 5 miles south of Slievecradoe 1,037, Comaderry 2,296, a height 3 miles north-west of Comaderry 1,930, a height 3 miles north by west of Comaderry 981, Lugduff 2,148, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Lugduff 1,833, Carrickmore 1,252, and a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Carrickmore 653; and the principal summits south of a line drawn from Wicklow Head through Lugnaquilla, are Timorin 1,023, a height 3 miles east of Timorin 1,256, Mount Caldeen 2,143, Knockreagh 1,559, a height 3 miles south-east of Knockreagh 474, Knockpatrick 851, Slievenamow 1,478, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Slievenamow 865, Croghan 2,175, Bola Hill 894, a height 1 mile west by south of Rathdrum 704, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Rathdrum 759, Collon 782, Knockreagh $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Rathvilly 593, Eagle Hill 973, Cushlawn 1,318, a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Eagle Hill 1,416, a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Slievenamow 1,279, a height 2 miles south of Cushlawn 744, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Bola Hill 860, Croghan-Kinshela 1,985, a height 3 miles west of Arklow 410, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Arklow 411, a height $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Tinnehely 1,381, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Tinnehely 1,171, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Tinnehely 1,312, Conna Hill 1,491, Kilkevin Hill 1,063, Slieveboy 1,384, and Tara Hill 825.—The Mount Leinster and Blackstairs mountains, between co. Wexford and co. Carlow, are strictly an interior range, and extend parallel with the coast at the mean distance from it of 22 miles; and their principal summits are Mount Leinster 2,604 feet, Blackstairs mountain 2,411, and White mountain 1,627. A congeries west and south-west of New Ross, and from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the sea, have for their chief summits Cammeross Hill 598 feet, Carrickburn 766, Killegney 537, Lackan 628, and Slievekelter 887. The Forth mountain, a little west of the town of Wexford, has an altitude of 774 feet.

The Cummeragh or Monavullagh mountains in co. Waterford, form a continuous range, with some offshoots and partial disseverments, from the vicinity of the head of Dungarvan Harbour, northward to the southern vicinity of the town of Clonmel; they lie at the distance of from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 miles from the sea; and their principal summits are a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of the town of Dungarvan 608 feet, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Dungarvan 966, a height 4 miles north-north-east of Dungarvan 1,039, a height $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Dungarvan 1,321, a height 7 miles west-south-west of Kilmacthomas 1,952, Seefin 2,387, a height 2 miles east-north-east of Seefin 2,180, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Seefin 1,248, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Seefin 1,321, a height 3 miles north-east of Seefin 2,597, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Seefin 2,504, a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Seefin 864, a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Seefin 867, a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Seefin 2,028, a height $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by east of Seefin 1,285, Knockanaffrin 2,478, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Knockanaffrin 2,181, a height 2 miles north-north-west of Knockanaffrin 1,751, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Knockanaffrin 1,225, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Clonmel 1,875, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Clonmel 1,081, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Clonmel 1,225, a height 4 miles south-south-west of Clonmel 1,071, a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Clonmel 721, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north by west of Kilmacthomas 400, and a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Kilmacthomas 540. The mountains of Drum extend parallel to the coast between Dungarvan and the vicinity of Youghal Harbour, at the distance of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 8 miles from the sea; and their principal summits have altitudes of 500, 664, 709, 759, 625, 664, 782, 728, 993, 695, 867, and 452 feet above sea-level. The Knockmeledown mountains are a broad interior range, at the distance of from 13 to 24 miles from the sea, extending 15 miles in a direction nearly parallel with the coast, and placing their watershed along the boundary between co. Waterford and co. Tipperary; and their principal summits are a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Cappoquin 653 feet, a height 3 miles north-east of Cappoquin 689, Crow Hill 1,003, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Crow Hill 1,096, Dyrick 1,297, Knocknamask 1,591, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Knocknamask 1,417, Knocknafalla 2,199, Knockanare 2,149, Knockmeledown 2,609, Knockasterkin 2,084, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Knockasterkin 1,068, a height 3 miles south by west of Knockasterkin 1,086, a height 3 miles north-west of Lismore 732, a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Ballyduff, 1,031, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Ballyduff 1,164, a height

3½ miles west-north-west of Ballyduff 777, Knocknalough 1,028, a height 1 mile east of Knocknalough 1,066, West Croghan 1,718, a height 1½ mile south-west of West Croghan 2,101, Sugarloaf Hill 2,144, Knockshanahullion 2,150, Knockanard 1,337, and Carra Hill 1,189.—The Galtees mountains are an interior range, nearly parallel with the coast, at the mean distance of 32 miles from the sea, and extending west-south-westward from the vicinity of Cahir in co. Tipperary to the eastern vicinity of Charleville on the mutual border of co. Limerick and co. Cork; and their principal summits within Tipperary have altitudes of 2,166, 2,109, 844, 1,141, 1,183, 2,378, 1,969, 2,638, 2,588, 1,977, 1,591, 856, 1,476, 1,473, 1,782, 1,577, and 856 feet above sea-level; their loftiest summit, Galteemore, is on the boundary between Tipperary and Limerick, and has an altitude of 3,015 feet; and their principal summits within Limerick and Cork,* are Slievareagh, Knocktanise, Leaderry, Carrigeena, Ballyorra, and Seefin—the last 1,706 feet in altitude.—The Kilworth mountains, within co. Cork, are a westward continuation of the Knockmeledown mountains, 7 miles in extent, and not remarkable for either altitude or character.—The Nagles and the Boggra mountains, are two interior and somewhat continuous ranges, westward from the vicinity of Fermoy to the vicinity of Mill-street; they have a mean distance of from 23 to 31 miles from the sea; and their principal summits are Rathcormack mountain, Knockinskea 1,388 feet, Seehane, Nagles, Mount Hillary, Eagle's Nest, Oigveaul, and Knockacappul. The southern mountains of Cork extend westward from the southern vicinity of Bandon to Bantry bay; they are situated at the distance of from 5½ to 13½ miles from the sea; their principal summits between Bandon and the town of Bantry, are Rathronan Hill, Skea Hill, Mount Bandon, Ballinard, Yew Tree Rock, Carrickfadda 1,028 feet, Owen mountain 1,760 feet, Milawn, and Clondarly; the principal summits in the peninsula on the south-east side of Dunmanus bay, are Mount Gabriel 1,335, Knockmadden 1,029, Sassin Hill, and a height of 759 feet immediately behind Mizen Head; and the principal summit in the peninsula between Dunmanus bay and Bantry is Knockavrane. The Sheehy mountains are situated a little north-north-west of the Yew Tree Rock summit of the preceding series, and from 7½ to 16 miles north-east of the head of Bantry bay; and they have an extreme altitude of 1,796 feet above sea-level. The Slievemisk and the Caha mountains occupy the whole of the peninsula between Bantry bay and the Kenmare estuary; the Derrynasagart or Slieve-Logher mountains form a continuation of the Caha series north-eastward to the valley of the Blackwater at Millstreet; and the principal summits of the triple series, enumerating them from the point of the peninsula north-eastward, are Lohanmore, Knockoura, Gaule, Knockahoag, Hungry Hill 2,249 feet, Drum, Idede, Lateran, Comingany, Knockgarran, Glenkeagh, Pinkeen, Shandrum, Gullybo, Cabrigeen, Monagour, Curreal, the Paps, and Cahirbarna 2,234 feet. The Iveragh, Dunkerrin, and Magonihy mountains fill the whole of the great peninsula between the Kenmare estuary and Bantry bay; include MacGillicuddy's Reeks, with the monarch mountain of Ireland; embosom the exquisite and magnificent scenery of the Lakes of Killarney; and extend east-north-eastward thence to Glenflesk;—and the principal summits of their peninsular division south-east of the Inny, are Croghan, Pickeen, Skialagh, Tureen, Guibane, Coomenagh 2,535 feet, Dreemagreen, Knockanivaan, and Coombull; the principal summits in their peninsular division north-east of the Inny, are Knockagalisky, a height of 1,351 feet immediately behind Bolus Head, Lateeve Hill, Corrabeg, Corramore, Fohilly 886 feet, Fermoy, Kilkaue, Knocknatubrid, Bennetee, Knockdynahan, Knocknadober, Cullen 2,231 feet, Coomlacaran, Drung, and Currageen; the principal summits of the Reeks, and thence to the western bank of the lakes, are Carrantal 3,404 feet, the Sugarloaf, the Toomies, and the Glens Purple mountains; and the principal summits on the eastern bank of the lakes, and thence eastward, are Turk mountain, Mangerton, and Croghan—the second 2,754 feet in altitude.—The Corkaguiney and Southern Trughenackmy mountains occupy the whole of the peninsula of Corkaguiney, extend eastward to the valley of the Maine a little west of Castle-Island, and are in no instance farther than 12 miles from the sea; and their principal summits are Mount Eagle, Sugarloaf, Brandon 3,126 feet, Crosskerdagh, Binbrae, Binshehy 2,710 feet, Cappaclough, Ballyvalder, Bautreagaun 2,784 feet, Cahirconree, and Slievemisk. The mountains of North Kerry form one congeries with the Mullagharerik mountains in co. Limerick, and the Use and the Polbe O'Keefe mountains in co. Cork; this congeries attains an extreme distance of 33½ miles from the western sea; its seaward side rapidly recedes inward, so as, with the exception of the isolated height of Knockanore, to possess a mean distance from the sea of about 10½ miles; and its principal summits are Doon Mountain, the Stacks mountains, Taylogh Hill, Cahan, Enaghadave, Knockacur, Knockanadrive, Mount Eagle Loyal, Knocknacabrig, Knockkilavan, Tor 1,329 feet, Glentora, the Use mountains, the Clanruddery mountains, Derranaberg, Knocknaglaghan, Knockbrack, Knockfreaghan, Knocknagossy, Knockmanaghan, Mienskavan,

* In consequence of our wanting the Ordnance Survey maps of Limerick, Cork, and Kerry, we can give but few and proximate altitudes in these counties.

Knockandril, Kilkinte, Knocknabarna, Mullaghareirk, Mullaghanish, CommerycConnell, Kiltane, Knockanore 680 feet, Meenyeen, Drumadda, Rooskagh, Knockfinisk, Clanstan, and Knocklagee.

The western mountains of Clare, or those situated between the valley of the Fergus and the Atlantic, and in the baronies of Corcomroe and Burren, include a few considerable summits, but consist for the most part of simply the higher grounds of a sort of moorish plateau; they are, in no instance, farther than $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea; and their principal summits are a height of 554 feet in the parish of Kilmichael, a height of 700 in Kilmurry, Knocknaboley 701, a height of 425 in Kildysert, two heights of 500 and 699 in Clondagad, two heights of 689 and 672 in Kilmaley, Slievecallan 1,282, two heights of 661 and 843 in Kilfarboy, two heights of 487 and 493 in Inagh, a height of 485 in Kilmanahen, a height of 510 in Kilmacrehy, Slievebeg 525, two heights of 635 and 920 in Rathborney, the Slieve-Elva mountains 1,134, 1,109, and 1,004, two heights of 562 and 678 in Killilagh, Turlough Hill 945, Cappanavalla 1,023, a height of 821 in Killonaghan, two heights of 1,044 and 647 in Gleninagh, Moneen mountain 862, and a height of 1,008 in Oughtmana. The Slieve-Barnagh mountains, or south-eastern mountains of Clare, are a wholly interior congeries, at the distance of from 30 to 40 miles from the sea, and situated between the Ougarnee and the Shannon; and their principal summits are two heights of 568 and 1,010 in the parish of Kilfinaghta, Knockaphunta 843, a height of 1,018 in Kilsely, Knockglass 541, Cragnamurragh 1,729, Glennagalliagh in Killokenedy 1,458, Glennagalliagh in Killaloe 1,746, Knocknalecka 818, a height of 1,019 in Ogonelloe, and a height of 1,353 in Killaloe. The Slieve-Baughta Mountains are separated from the preceding congeries only by the valley of Scarriff; they extend about 17 miles north-north-eastward, so as to form a screen to the greater part of Lough Derg; they are situated at the distance of from 12 to $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head of Galway bay; and their principal summits are two heights of 829 and 990 in the parish of Inchicronan, four heights of 1,064, 633, 755, and 308 in Tullagh, five heights of 1,312, 448, 589, 724, and 992 in Feakle, three heights of 765, 1,126, and 1,028 in Moynoe, a height of 944 in Tomgraney, a height of 977 in Kilthomas, three heights of 1,080, 1,207, and 799 in Killeenadeema, the Scalp 1,074, three heights of 692, 602, and 562 in Ballinakill, a height of 655 in Inniscalthra, and a height of 407 in Kilbeaconty. The Cunnemara mountains occupy the greater part of the area between Lough Corrib and the sea, and between Galway bay and Killery Harbour; their remotest summit is $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the sea; their principal summits within the barony of Moycullen, or in the south, are Booroughaun Hill 541 feet, Keeraun-Duff Hill 420, Knockaunanilra 627, two heights of 737 and 1,138 in the parish of Kilcommon, and a height of 633 in Killanin; the principal summits on the mutual boundary of the baronies of Ross and Ballinahinch are four of 2,128, 2,307, 2,193, and 1,536 feet; the principal summits within the barony of Ross, or in the north-east, are Bunnocuneen 1,902, Devil's Mother 2,131, five heights of 1,370, 1,230, 2,218, 2,052, and 1,383 in the parish of Ross, and a height of 1,697 in the parish of Ballinrobe; and the principal summits within the barony of Ballinahinch, or in the centre and the north-west, are Bencullagh 2,064, Benbawn 2,395, Bencorr 2,336, Benlettery 1,904, Garraun 1,973, a height of 1,172 in the parish of Ballinakill, a height of 700 in Omey, and five heights of 987, 428, 1,024, 1,164, and 741 in Moyrus. The southern mountains of Mayo, or those of Murrisk and Slieve-Partree, are partly situated between Killery Harbour and Clew bay, and extend 21 miles eastward from the Atlantic; and their principal summits are Benbury 2,610 feet, Muilrea 2,682, Bengorm 2,224, Bengorriff 2,039, Farmnamore 2,210, a height 3 miles north-east of Farmnamore 1,694, Toneyhall 1,270, Slieve-Bohaun 1,294, Curveigh 704, Slieve-Mahanagh 785, Bohon 723, Oughty 1,104, Croaghpatrick 2,610, Knockfoda 957, Knocka-kishaun 1,288, and Corvockbrack 1,287. The north-western mountains of Mayo are bounded on the south by Clew bay, and on the east by Lough Conn and the lower valley of the Moy; they occupy a space of nearly 28 miles by 28, yet are in no instance further than 14 miles from either the open ocean or some great inlet of it; and their principal summits are Knockletteragh 1,509 feet, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Knockletteragh 1,786, Benmore 791, Slieveglory 937, Knocknatin-tree 1,646, Cushcuncurragh 2,262, Slieveturk 1,322, Nephinbeg 2,012, Slievealp 1,084, Slievecar 2,368, Croghan 802, Knocklettercass 1,208, Buckogh 1,922, Berreenecorrough 2,295, Laplagh 462, Knockmore 1,239, Spinkanilra 1,290, a height 3 miles north-east of Spinkanilra 1,655, a height 2 miles north-north-east of Spinkanilra 420, Nephin 2,646, Knockshandrim 430, Trista Hill 430, Slievemore 439, Glencastle Hill 760, Gortmore 790, Knocknaloer 613, Cullbin 876, Garraphuill 891, a height 5 miles north-east of Garraphuill 1,092, Clinsk 1,002, Tannymore 1,117, Glencolry 1,155, Maumakeogh 1,243, Keadochmuel 776, Knocknadurave 667, a height 3 miles south of Knocknadurave 861, Aughaleague 788, and Knockbohe 472. Slievecarina, an isolated height, 20 miles due east of the middle of the head of Clew bay, has an altitude of 855 feet. A small interior range commences $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Slievecarina, extends $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by northward to the vicinity of Lough Cara, is situated at the mean distance of 23 miles from the north-east, and has

for its principal summits Kilgarrow 693 feet, Mullaghnoe 775, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Mullaghnoe 635, and Bockagh 745. The Lurgan hills or Slieve-Gamph mountains, commence 9 miles south of the head of Killalla bay and 12 miles north by east of Slievecarna; they and the Ox mountains, which are a close continuation of them, extend north-eastward to the vicinity of Ardnaglass Harbour, and are situated at the distance of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to 10 miles from the sea; and the principal summits of the joint series are Knockacleevaan 912 feet, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Knockacleevaan 1,095, Croghan 741, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Croghan 1,096, Knocknasheegaun 1,168, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Knocknasheegaun 1,321, Knockwarder 1,338, Sessuagarry 1,047, Screebo 1,208, Millan 1,446, a height 1 mile north-east of Millan 1,464, Long Hill 1,611, a height 4 miles west-south-west of Long Hill 1,078, a height 1 mile east-south-east of Long Hill 1,516, Carrowmurry 1,238, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Carrowmurry 903, Knockalongy 1,778, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west by south of Knockalongy 1,604, and a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Knockalongy 654. The Curlew mountains are a small series between Lough Cara and Lough Arrow; they are not far from being connected with Bockagh mountain on the south-west and the Braulieve mountains on the north-east; and their principal summits are Curlew proper 863 feet, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of Curlew proper 431, Keshcorrigan 1,183, and Carrowkeel 1,062. The Braulieve, Slieve-an-Erin, Lurgankyle, North Leitrim, Cabery, Tullaghagh, Glenawley, and Magheraboy mountains are an irregular assemblage of congeries, partly maritime and partly inland, dispersed over an area of 35 miles by 36, and bounded on the north-west by Sligo and Donegal bays, on the north-east by the valley of the Erne, on the south-east by a line from nearly the head of Upper Lough Erne to nearly the foot of Lough Allen, and on the south-west by the valleys of the Arrow and the Union; and their principal summits are Mulrath 740 feet, Dromore 650, Claura 526, Carrow 1,396, Cashel 1,377, a height 3 miles south-south-west of Cashel 1,098, Slieve-an-Erin 1,922, Bencroy 1,707, Bartonny 1,301, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Ballyconnel 1,281, a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Swanlinbar 1,279, Benbrack 1,648, Slievenakilla 1,703, Kiltinhane 1,949, Guilcagh 2,188, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Benbrack 632, Cratty 1,213, Knockinny 528, a height 2 miles south-east of Red Lion 733, Oramore 854, Belmore 1,312, Shean 1,033, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Shean 875, Glenalong 1,033, Aghabohad 1,340, a height 3 miles east of Aghabohad 1,712, Truskmore 2,072, Bruckavillan 1,408, Saddle Hill 1,245, Dooley 1,511, Mullaghmatire 1,275, a height 1 mile north by west of Mullaghmatire 1,422, a height 4 miles south of Mullaghmatire 1,388, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Mullaghmatire 419, a height 3 miles north of Mullaghmatire 485, Benbo 1,365, a height 5 miles south-east of Benbo 1,448, a height 3 miles south-east of Benbo 1,066, Gullogeaboy 1,430, King's mountain 1,527, Benbulbin 1,722, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Gullogeaboy 1,044, Knocknare 1,078, Slievedreane 900, Slish 967, a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Slievedreane 651, and a height 3 miles west of the village of Drumkeeran 1,117. The great western section of the vast congeries of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry mountains is bounded on the south by Donegal bay and the valley of the Erne, and on the east by a line drawn from the northern extremity of Lower Lough Erne to Lough Derg, and thence along the rivulet Derg, the river Mourne, the river Foyle, the isthmus of Innishowen, and Lough Swilly; it occupies an area of 61 miles in extreme length and 40 miles in extreme breadth, yet is nowhere farther than 22 miles from either the ocean or some of its great inlets; and its principal summits are Breesy 852 feet, Ballinacarrick 412, a height 2 miles north of Ballyshannon 434, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Ballyshannon 464, Benbane 1,490, Blue Stack 2,213, Croagh-na-geer 1,793, Knockroe 2,202, Silver Hill 1,967, Mulmosog 1,156, Roehcrow 1,649, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Ardara 1,291, Slieveleague 1,964, a height immediately behind Carrigan Head, 1,018, Lehan 1,415, Ballard 911, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-east of Ballard 1,231, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Ballard 813, Clerfough 1,513, Slieve-Altocoy 1,683, Knockraver 1,475, Aghla 1,953, Scraigs 1,406, Shuroughy 1,264, a height $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Dunglo 980, Blue Hill 771, Crockatarrive 1,627, Crovohy 1,033, Glendowan 1,770, West Slieve-Snaught 2,232, Dooish 2,143, Errigal 2,462, North Aghla 1,854, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of North Aghla 1,913, Carrtreena 1,396, Bloody Foreland 1,035, Maam 1,549, Muckish 2,190, a height 1 mile south of the village of Elagh 506, a height 3 miles south of Elagh 751, Knockalla 1,196, Crockalee 961, Losset 1,180, a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Losset 1,157, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Losset 835, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Losset 834, a height 4 miles south by east of Losset 1,456, Gregory Hill 1,106, Mass Hill 1,132, Croaghan 1,007, a height 5 miles south of Rathmelton 572, Cronaglack 1,127, Cronamuck 1,132, Cark 1,198, Three Tops 1,177, Herd's Seat 781, Mullaghfin 934, a height 3 miles west by north of St. Johnston 888, Dullerton 416, Binnion 629, a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Three Tops 707, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Stranorlar 634, Altinapaste 1,199, White Horse 997, Iron Hill 902, Lismullyduff 867, Brandy Hill 601, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Clady 640, a height 3 miles north by east of Brandy Hill 603, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Brandy Hill 541, Altamullan 939, Croagh 1,200, a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Croagh 1,223, a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Croagh

1,725, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Croagh 1,489, Mullyfa 808, Oughtnadrin 1,037, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Oughtnadrin 857, and Liegafania 1,325.

We have included so large a proportion of the interior mountains of Ireland in our view of the seaboard uplands round the circuit of the coast, that very few remain to be noticed. A scattered series, rendered conspicuous chiefly by its central position and the prevailing lowness of the intersecting and surrounding country, is bounded on the north by a line drawn from Sootshouse to Castle-Blaney, on the east by a line from Castle-Blaney to Nobber, on the south by a line from Nobber to Castle-Pollard, and on the west by a line from Castle-Pollard to Sootshouse; and its principal summits are Knocklade 795 feet, Slievenacallagh 1,904, Ballybrusk 651, Scriboge 618, Carricleck 599, Kinan 629, Carrickaveilly 886, Knockawallis 709, Gola 691, a height $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Carricleck 629, a height 5 miles north-east of Virginia 713, a height $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Virginia 535, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Stradone 712, a height 3 miles north-west of Newbridge 857, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-east of Drum 448, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Stradone 509, a height 3 miles north-west of Stradone 515, Ard-Kilmore 767, and Slieveglagow 1,050. In the central tracts of Leinster are a few isolated heights, whose summits figure conspicuously in the great expanse of flat country; particularly Knockdomney 515 feet high and 6 miles east of Athlone, Knockasha 660 feet high and 5 miles north-east of Monte-Grenogue, a height of 488 feet in altitude and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Ballymore, a height of 602 feet in altitude and 4 miles east-north-east of Ballymore, a height of 416 feet in altitude and 5 miles north-east of Ballymore, a height of 496 feet in altitude and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Mullingar, a height of 418 feet in altitude and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Castletowndelvin, Sion Hill 497 feet high and 4 miles south-south-east of Castletowndelvin, Tyfarnham 486 feet high and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Mullingar, Croghan 769 feet high and 4 miles south-east of Tyrrel's Pass, Red Hills 656 feet high and 4 miles south-south-east of Rathangan, a height of 769 feet in altitude and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Rathangan, and the Hill of Allen 676 feet high and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Robertstown. The Slievemargy or Castle-Comer mountains occupy a space of 26 miles by 15, between the rivers Barrow and Nore, and around the junction-point of Queen's county and the counties of Carlow and Kilkenny; and their principal summits are Carrickusheen, the Rocky Hills, Slieveogh, Scotland Hill 1,079 feet, Cullenagh 1,045 feet, Ardagh, Knocknacath, Cloghagrenan 1,032 feet, Anager 993, a height of 1,027 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Ballinakill, a height of 1,001 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Ballinakill, and a height of 836 feet 2 miles south-east of Ballyragget. The Slievebloom mountains are a continuous range of $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; they extend south-westward along the mutual boundary and border of Queen's county and King's county to the northern vicinity of Roscrea; and their principal summits are the Ridge of Cappard 1,677 feet in altitude, the Conies 1,676, Slievebloom 1,691, Arderin 1,733, a height 3 miles north of Arderin 1,113, a height 3 miles south-west of Arderin 1,411, and a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Roscrea 756. The Devil's Bit mountains form a ridge nearly continuous with the Slievebloom mountains; they extend about 12 miles south-south-westward from the southern vicinity of Roscrea; and they lift their principal summit to the altitude of 1,572 feet, but are in general very considerably lower. Three isolated heights are situated between the north end of the Devil's Bit mountains and the Slievemargy mountains; one of them 649 feet in altitude and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Roscrea, Knockaha 659 feet in altitude and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west west by south of Rathdowney, and Culla Hill 914 feet in altitude, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Durrow. The Galmoy mountains in the north-west of the county of Kilkenny have six summits of respectively 1,156, 437, 445, 1,000, 635, and 1,156 feet in altitude; the Brandon mountains on the eastern border of the county of Kilkenny have four summits of respectively 1,008, 1,304, 1,694, and 655 feet in altitude; and the Booley mountains in the south of the county of Kilkenny have eight summits of respectively 677, 700, 882, 599, 509, 457, 458, and 490 feet in altitude. The south-eastern mountains of Tipperary are a small but lofty group in the eastern district of East Iffa and Offa; and their principal summits are Slievenaman 2,364 feet, Carrickabrock 1,859, Knockclunna 1,654, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Knockclunna 1,088, and a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Knockclunna 852. The Bilboa or Kilnemanagh and the Keeper mountains are a sort of double congeries in the south-west of Tipperary; they extend over a district of 16 miles by 11; and their principal summits are Knockbane 1,188, Knockavillage 1,216, Foilnaman 1,205, Knocknascreggan 1,296, Knockteogue 1,312, Moher-Slieve 1,783, Keeper mountain 2,278, Moher 987, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Knockbane 1,295, a height $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Knockbane 1,501, a height 2 miles north-east of Knocknascreggan 1,218, a height $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Knockteogue 1,543, a height $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-west of Keeper mountain 1,607, and a height 4 miles south-south-west of Keeper mountain 1,204. The Slievephelim mountains in the north-east corner of the county of Limerick are a conjoint mass with both the Bilboa and the Keeper series; they occupy an area of 13 miles by 5; and their principal summit is Croghan. The chief interior summits of the county of Limerick are Knockdirk, Pallas Hill,

Knockfennel, Kilmeedy, and Knockfeereva,—the last 907 feet in altitude. The Arra mountains are a small but lofty and conspicuous group on the Tipperary side of the lower part of Lough Derg; and they raise their principal summits to the altitudes of 1,083, 1,127, 1,517, and 1,206 feet above sea-level.

BOGS.

Ireland is proverbial for the number and extent of its bogs, and seems to be absurdly imagined by multitudes of Britons as, in a great degree, a sheer morassy wilderness; yet, except within the limits of a district 52 miles in mean breadth, and extending from the Irish Sea to the Atlantic, the country is scarcely more encumbered with bogs than Scotland or England, and, even within the greater portion of the excepted district, it now presents great tracts comparatively free from bog, and now exhibits such mixations of bog, meadow, arable land, and esker, as possess less of dreariness of aspect than of picturesqueness and novelty. The bogs are exceedingly variable in depth, wetness, and consistency; but a very large proportion of them are completely saturated with water, spouty, fennish, and intermixed with quagmires. By far the larger proportion are champaign bogs, or expanses of morass either quite level or very slightly sloped, and generally situated in low plains or athwart the far-spread summits of low table-lands; and most of these are reddish in colour, spongy in consistency, and distinctively known as "red bogs." So many as about 90 flat bogs in the county of Cavan are each of less extent than 500 acres, and yet aggregately comprise an area of at least 17,000 acres; and probably about 900 bogs of similar character and extent lie dispersed throughout the other counties. Even the great, we might almost say the greatest, expanses of flat bog, are either so considerably intersected by peninsulating eskers and arable grounds, or so completely dis severed into sections by intervening and alternating tracts of sound land, as to be largely freed from both the irksomeness and the inconveniences which strict continuousness would occasion. Mountain bogs lie at nearly all altitudes above sea-level,—from the skirts of the mere hills to the higher acclivities of the loftiest summits; and they consist, for the most part, of thin sheets or strata of peaty soil, dry, firm, easily reclaimed, and of very different appearance from the red bogs.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the nature and extent of the several Bogs in Ireland, say, in their first Report, "A portion of Ireland, of little more than one-fourth of its entire superficial extent, and included between a line drawn from Wicklow Head to Galway, and another drawn from Howth Head to Sligo, comprises within it about six-sevenths of the bogs in the island, exclusive of mere mountain bogs, and bogs of less extent than 500 acres, in its form resembling a broad belt drawn across the centre of Ireland, with its narrowest end nearest to the capital, and gradually extending in breadth as it approaches to the western ocean. This great division of the island extending from east to west, is traversed by the Shannon from north to south, and is thus divided into two parts; of these the division to the westward of the river contains more than double the extent of the bogs which are to be found in the division to the eastward; so that if we suppose the whole of the bogs of Ireland, exclusive of mere mountain bog and of bogs under 500 acres, to be divided into 20 parts, we shall find about 17 of them comprised within the great division we have now described, 12 to the westward and 5 to the eastward of the Shannon, and of the remaining 3 parts, about two are to the south and one to the north of this division. * * Most of the bogs which lie to the eastward of the Shannon, and which occupy a considerable portion of the King's county and county of Kildare, are generally known by the name of the Bog of Allen; it must not, however, be supposed that this name is applied to any one great morass; on the contrary, the bogs to which it is applied are perfectly distinct from each other, often separated by high ridges of dry country, and inclining towards different rivers, as their natural directions for drainage, and so intersected by dry and cultivated land, that it may be affirmed generally there is no spot of these bogs to the eastward of the Shannon so much as two Irish miles distant from the upland and cultivated districts." Twenty-five great districts were minutely surveyed, and fully reported on, by ten engineers, appointed by the Commissioners; and these, together with their acreable contents, are the eastern extremity of the Bog of Allen in co. Kildare, 36,430 acres; the district of the river Barrow in co. Kildare, 41,075 acres; the district of the river Boyne, in counties Meath and Westmeath, 42,370 acres; the district of the river Brusna, in King's co., 44,594 acres; the district of the river Shannon, in counties Westmeath and Longford and King's co., 34,500 acres; the district of the river Inny and Lough Ree, in counties Longford and Westmeath, 34,569 acres; the district of Lough Gara, in counties Roscommon, Sligo, and Mayo, 83,689 acres; a district lying between Roscrea and Killenale in the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny and Queen's co., 36,025 acres; a district lying to the west of Maryborough, Queen's co., 14,754 acres; the western extremity of co. Clare, 22,340 acres; a small

district on the banks of the Barrow, in co. Kildare and King's co., 7,459 acres; the district of Lough Corrib, in counties Galway and Mayo, 83,724 acres; three districts in co. Mayo, 161,962 acres; a great district surrounding Lough Neagh, and extending to the mouth of the Bann, in counties Down, Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, and Antrim, 64,855 acres;* the district of Iveragh, in co. Kerry, 43,567 acres; the district of the Kenmare river, in co. Kerry, 14,605 acres; the district of the rivers Lane and Lower Maine, in co. Kerry, 17,990 acres; the district of the Upper Maine, in co. Kerry, 8,566 acres; the district of Slieve Logher, in counties Cork and Kerry, 32,902 acres; the district of the river Cashen, in co. Kerry, 31,514 acres; a second district contiguous to Lough Ree, in counties Longford, Leitrim, and Roscommon, 26,630 acres; the southern district of the river Suck, in counties Galway and Roscommon, 76,848 acres; and the northern district of the river Suck, 52,390 acres. The total area of these twenty-five districts is 1,013,358 acres. Three other surveys of less minuteness exhibited the mountain district of Erris as containing 170,090 acres of red bog, and 155,500 acres of thin and easily reclaimable peat soil; the mountain district of Cunnemara as containing 120,000 acres of red bog, and about 200,000 acres of peat soil; and the mountain district of Wicklow as containing 97,000 acres of red bog, and a very considerable but unascertained extent of peat soil. The mountains of Slieve-Logher, Slieve-Mish, and Corkaguiney, likewise contain about 500,000 acres of upland bog; and the mountains of Donegal, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, not less than 400,000 acres of peat soil. The total extent of red bog, including an estimated amount of bogs of smaller extent than each 500 acres, is 1,576,000 acres; and the total extent of peat soil, forming the covering of mountains, is 1,255,000 acres.

The highly important and interesting question of the reclamation of the bogs has been so much debated, that we shall simply quote the opinion of the Commissioners, and a brief critique upon that opinion in MacCulloch's Statistical Account of the British Empire. "It may naturally be expected," say the Commissioners, "that we should express our opinion whether any, and what general measure should be adopted to further the reclamation of this great extent of land, at present so unprofitable, and which the concurrent testimony of every person, except one, whom we have employed, represents as not merely susceptible of improvement, but as promising to afford a greater profit on the operation than perhaps any other application of agricultural skill and capital. Various as are the modes of improvement, and the estimate proposed by our different engineers, we consider that the fair average of their opinions, that by an expenditure of from £1 to £20 per acre, the reclamation would secure to the improver a permanent rent of from 10 to 15 per cent. on the expenditure. Some of them on whose judgment we place great reliance, are even of opinion, that the whole of the capital employed would be returned by the produce of the first crops which effected the improvement. Supposing, then, the capital employed to be finally lost, still the rent obtained would abundantly compensate for its application; but on the other supposition, of the capital itself being repaid, it would follow that the rent would finally become the reward merely of the skill and labour of the improver. Nor is it on mere theoretical speculation that these premises are rested. Our engineers uniformly adduce the example of hundreds of acres actually improved within their respective districts, to justify their estimates. It may, perhaps, then be inquired, why all these bogs have not long since been improved? or it may be asserted, that their present desolation in the midst of so much apparent inducement, is in itself a sufficient proof that such premises must be practically fallacious. We are convinced, however, that this circumstance may be otherwise accounted for, and that it is not to physical obstacles that the present situation of these wastes is principally to be ascribed. The arable lands around the extremities of each bog, belong, pretty generally, to a great variety of proprietors, the mearings of whose estates, it is generally admitted, must be contained within the area of the interior bog, but the precise situation of which is seldom ascertained. The external boundary of the bog forms a turf bank; the interior is a quagmire, in its present state inapplicable to any other purpose than the affording a very scanty summer pasture to a few wandering cattle, who are turned in to seek for it, at the risk of being lost. The cultivators who occupy the contiguous farms have usually annexed to the enjoyment of the lands a right of turning in their cattle on the part of the bog adjoining to their respective farms; and when these are tempted by hunger to wander further, reciprocal convenience forbids its being considered as a trespass. These farmers have usually terms of lives or years in their holdings, too short to tempt them, even if possessed of capital and of skill, to enter on the permanent improvement of the bog, while they are yet abundantly sufficient to render such an operation impracticable for the landlord. The landlord has demised to the tenant a vague possession of what he considered of little or no value; the shortness of the tenure obliges the tenant to leave his holding in its unprofitable state; but were the landlord to

* This is exclusive of 10,673 acres of land inundated by Lough Neagh in winter.

propose to improve it, the tenant having a present right to prevent him, that right would become valuable just in proportion to the intended exertions of the landlord, and would inevitably be set up by the tenant." So far the Commissioners; but the writer in MacCulloch's Account observes: "The bogs are generally, indeed, at such an elevation above the sea as to allow of drains being cut to a depth sufficient to permit the escape even of the bottom water. But the Commissioners observe, that 'the bogs partake of the nature of a sponge, and are completely saturated with water.' Although, therefore, a vent were made for the bottom water, it does not follow that the water held in suspension by the bog could also be carried off. On the contrary, experience shows that, when drains are cut through a bog, though at no considerable distance from each other, the intermediate portion continues nearly as wet as ever. But supposing that this apparently insuperable difficulty were overcome, and that the bogs were completely drained, still we have to inquire whether any advantageous result would follow. According to Mr. Wakefield, the drainage of the bogs would render them 'masses of dry inert vegetable matter; and unless some means were discovered of bringing it into a state of putrefaction, one might as well attempt to cultivate an immense wool-pack.' The fact is, that, in the present state of the bogs, nothing but a covering of earth, clay, marl, or limestone and gravel, will do any good; and this can be applied better without large surface drains (recommended by the Commissioners) than with them. The elaborate estimates given in the reports of the engineers employed by the Commissioners of the expense of draining and improving bogs, are altogether hypothetical, and are entitled to very little weight. Had a single extensive bog been drained by speculators, and brought into a state of profitable cultivation, there would have been some foundation to go upon. This, however, has not been done; and, till it be done, there are plainly no data to refer to in relation to this subject on which any reliance can be safely placed. We do not mean to insinuate that we look upon the cultivation of the bogs of Ireland as impracticable; should the wealth of the country increase, they will, no doubt, be gradually, though we believe very slowly, reclaimed. At present, however, we confess it appears to us that there are no grounds for thinking that their cultivation, if undertaken upon a great scale, would be otherwise than ruinous. Even in Great Britain, most of those who have distinguished themselves by attempts at bog improvement have been heavy losers. Blair Drummond moss, in Perthshire, has not been improved but exterminated. And it is abundantly obvious that, in Ireland, the chances of loss from any public improvement would be incomparably greater."

The use of the bogs as turbary has very often been urged as a reason against every attempt to improve them; but, if properly viewed, may be seen to recommend, in the strongest manner, the reclamation of at least all large bogs. Fuel can at present be obtained from only the edges of these bogs, the excessive wetness of their interior rendering every effort to use it as turbary quite abortive; but, were they reclaimed, turf might be cut from reserved belts and pendicles in any part of them, and in consequence obtained in an hundredfold or even thousandfold greater quantity. The subject of bog-fuel affects all Ireland, and possesses a degree of economical interest of which the inhabitants of coal countries can form little conception. Mr. Bicheno remarks, in reference to this subject, that "the rainy climate of Ireland, and the wet occupations of the people, with the nature of their food, make a fire more important to them than to most others; and, in fact, is frequently the substitute for clothing, bedding, and, in part, shelter. Had it not been for the bog, the measures taken in former times to extirpate the nation might probably have succeeded; but the bog gave them a degree of comfort upon easy terms, and enabled them to live under severe privations of another kind." The specific gravity of light surface turf is about 400, water being 1000; and a cubic yard of good turf, closely packed, weighs about 900 pounds; of dense turf, 1100 pounds; and of the lighter turf, 500 pounds. Light turf yields about 74 parts volatile matter, 23 pure charcoal, and 3 ashes; dense turf yields about 71 volatile matter, 21 charcoal, and 8 ashes. Dr. Kane observes that the characteristic fault of turf is its want of density; that while it yields a vast body of volatile inflammable ingredients, in no one point is the heat intense; but that when compressed—in which state it may be sold at from 6s. to 8s. per ton—it appears to have a calorific power little inferior to coal; and when carbonized, yields about 30 per cent. of a fine coherent coke, of a greater density than that of wood charcoal, and at a cost not exceeding 20s. per ton. Some of the steamers now plying on the Shannon use turf very advantageously in place of coal.

The following table shows the elevation, depth, declination, proprietorship, and cost of drainage of the districts of bog reported on by the Commissioners:—

DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	Extent in English Acres.	COST OF DRAINAGE.	Direction of the water at low water.	Length of the barrow.	Average depth.	Barrow and Lake into which it is proposed to drain the Barrow.	NAMES OF PRINCIPAL PROPRIETORS.	Engineers who surveyed.
Eastern part of Bog of Allen	Kildare	36,430	£77,017 19 8	Feet, 312	Ft. 41	Fect. 22 to 25	Fragile and other boulders that fall into the barrow	The Duke of Leinster, Marquess of Downshire, Lord's Coll. &c.	R. Griffith, Esq.
Western part of Bog of Allen, called District of the Barrow	King's and Queen's Co.	41,075	66,978 8 8	Feet, 329	Ft. 41	22 to 25	Do. do.	Marquess of Downshire, Lord's Coll. &c.	Do.
— of the Barrow	{ Meath and West- { meath	42,370	75,065 6 7	Feet, 350	Ft. 40	22 to 25	Streams which fall into the bog	Lord's Longford, Lord's Drogheda, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	J. A. Jones, Esq.
— of the Branna	King's Co.	44,204	87,253 13 8	Feet, 354	Ft. 43	22 to 25	Do. into the Branna	Lord's Longford, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	J. Longfield, Esq.
— of the Shannon	{ Westmeath, Long- { ford, and King's Co.	34,300	63,435 7 11	Feet, 288	Ft. 44	30	Blackwater, Branna, and Shannon	Lord's Drogheda, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	T. Townshend, Esq.
— of the Inny and Lough Ree	Longford and West- meath	34,569	17,294 10 0	Feet, 208	Ft. 47	30 to 35	Canlin and Inny	Duke of Buckingham, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	R. L. Edgeworth, Esq.
— of Lough Gara	{ Roscommon, Sligo, { Mayo	83,689	99,350 7 9	Feet, 415	Ft. 45	20 to 30	Streams which fall into Lough Gara	Lord's Drogheda, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	J. Longfield, Esq.
— between Rosreen and Killeenalee	Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Queen's Co.	36,025	£6,647 17 1	Feet, 488	Ft. 33	16 to 20	Streams which discharge into the bog	Lord's Kilkenny, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	David Aglier, Esq.
— of western extremity of Co. Clare	Queen's Co.	14,754	17,215 2 0	Feet, 418	Ft. 35	18 to 30	Streams falling into the bog	Lord's Drogheda, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	Do.
— of Banks of the Barrow	Clare	22,410	31,728 12 6	Feet, 130	Ft. 35	15 to 20	Dunbeg, &c.	Marquess of Conyngham, Earl Millington, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	T. Cockburn, Esq.
— of Lough Corrib	Kildare and King's Co.	7,450	19,824 3 0	Feet, 237	Ft. 36	20	Barrow	Duke of Leinster, Marquess of Drogheda, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	Rd. Brassington, Esq.
Three Districts	Galway and Mayo	83,774	117,962 0 0	Feet, 326	Ft. 45	15 to 20	Streams which discharge into Lough Corrib	Lord's Drogheda, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	J. A. Jones, Esq.
Districts surrounding Lough Corrib	Mayo and Sligo	161,962	184,278 10 2	Feet, 468	Ft. 42	8 to 16	Lough Mask, Lough Corrib, and Clew Bay	Marquess of Sligo, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	W. Bald, Esq.
District of Inveragh	Antrim, Down, Tyrone, and Londonderry	64,835	31,384 0 0	Feet, 209	Ft. 33	5 to 12	Blackwater, Rann, and Lough Neagh	Marquess of Londonderry, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	T. Townshend, Esq.
— of Kenmare river	Kerry	43,567	18,708 11 11	Feet, 250	Ft. 25	20	Blackwater, &c.	Marquess of Londonderry, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	A. Simms, Esq.
— of Laune and Lower Maun	Kerry	14,005	13,688 8 10	Feet, 300	Ft. 20	6	Lakes of Killarney	Lord's Drogheda, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	Do.
— of Upper Maun	Kerry	17,999	19,855 7 9	Feet, 160	Ft. 25	10 to 15	Gleeston and Laune	Lord's Drogheda, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	Do.
— of Slieve Lough	Kerry	8,566	7,014 17 9	Feet, 200	Ft. 22	6 to 12	Blackwater, Coolra, and Shannon	Lord's Drogheda, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	Do.
— of river Cashen	Kerry and Cork	32,902	19,405 8 10	Feet, 700	Ft. 35	20 to 30	Shannon	Lord's Drogheda, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	R. L. Edgeworth, Esq.
— of Lough Ree	Kerry (north part of)	31,314	29,937 19 4	Feet, 110	Ft. 35	20 to 25	Lougha Corrib, Mask, and river Black	Lord's Drogheda, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	R. Griffith, Esq.
— of southern extremity of river Suir	{ Longford, Leitrim, { and Roscommon	36,620	13,315 0 0	Feet, 229	Ft. 43	20 to 30	Suck	Lord's Drogheda, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	Do.
— of northern extremity of river Suir	Galway and Roscommon	76,948	98,318 12 10	Feet, 284	Ft. 30	20 to 25		Lord's Drogheda, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	
Mountain Bog and Bog of the River Suir	Galway and Roscommon	62,380	59,708 2 0	Feet, 260	Ft. 20	13		Lord's Drogheda, Lord's Drogheda, &c.	
Mountain Bog and Bog of the River Suir	Kerry, Sligo, Galway, and Wicklow, &c.	1,013,356	£1,277,828 7 7 1/2						
— included in the Barrow		1,816,612							
—		2,997,900							

HEIGHTS OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS AND LAKES ABOVE THE SEA AT LOW WATER; IN ORDER
TO SHOW THE FALL FROM THE BOGS TO THE DRAIN.

	P. in.		P. in.		P. in.
The Shannon at Shannon Har- bour - - - - -	114 4	The Suir - - - - -	—	Lough Innel - - - - -	212 4
Do. at Tarnonbarry - - -	120 10	The Nore - - - - -	—	Lake of Killarney - - - -	40 0
The Barrow at Monasteren -	208 4	Lough Allen - - - - -	163 3	Lough Mask - - - - -	48 0
Do. at Athy - - - - -	188 1	Lough Neagh - - - - -	40 0	Lough Conn - - - - -	30 0
The Boyne at Edenderry - -	241 7	Lough Foyle - - - - -	—	Lough Gara - - - - -	178 0
The Bruma at Ferbane - - -	153 7	Lough Corrib - - - - -	16 0	Lough Ree - - - - -	108 0
The Suck at Ballinasloe - -	116 0	Lough Erne - - - - -	140 0	Lough Owel - - - - -	350 0

RIVERS.

The river Foyle is formed by the Finn and the Mourne, both voluminous streams, at the bridge of Lifford; drains large sections of the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry; and, over the lower part of its course, is identified with the shallow but wide marine expansion of Lough Foyle. It is tidal from Magilligan Point to Castle-Finn, a distance of 35 miles; and navigable for sea-borne vessels to the bridge of Londonderry, a distance of 20 miles,—and for small craft or lighters to the canal at Strabane, and to Castle-Finn, distances above Londonderry of respectively 8 and 17 miles. Its tributaries are the Roe and the Faughan, flowing into the Londonderry side of Lough Foyle; the Dermot, the Ballymagorry, the Soolyburn, and the Burndale, the two former on the east bank, and the two latter on the west bank, between Londonderry and Lifford; the Derg, joining the Mourne, 5 miles above Strabane; the Mournebeg, joining the Derg, 2 miles above Castle-Derg; the Killinburn, the Glenderagin burn, and the Leheny burn, joining the Derg; the Moyle, the Monterlony, and the Strule, which unite in the vicinity of Newtown-Stewart to form the Mourne; and the Drumnakilly, Berach, Braen, Ballinahally, Whiggery, Fintona, Glenelly, and Owenreagh, burns and rivulets, falling into the great head streams.—The river Bann drains large portions of the counties of Down, Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, and Antrim, rises on the south side of the Mourne mountains, traverses Lough Neagh, and falls into the sea 5 miles west-south-west of the boundary between Antrim and Londonderry. It is tidal and navigable to the Salmon-Leap at Coleraine, a distance of 4 miles; and its tributaries are the Ballymoney, on its right bank, 4 miles above Coleraine,—the Roe, or Macaskin, on its left bank, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Coleraine,—the Agivey, on its left bank, 5 miles above Coleraine,—the Clady, on its left bank, a little below the bridge of Portglenone,—the Ballinderry, on the west side of Lough Neagh,—the Blackwater, at the south-west corner of Lough Neagh,—the Six-mile-Water, at the north-east corner of Lough Neagh,—and the Maine Water, east of the middle of the north end of Lough Neagh.—The Bush river, on the north coast of co. Antrim, runs only 10 miles, and is occasionally very shallow. The Glenariff and the Glenarm rivulets, on the east coast of Antrim, are tidal over a distance of respectively about 100 perches and about 500 yards; and all the other rivulets of the north and east of Antrim, have a brief run, are unnavigable, and are very slenderly affected by the tides.—The Lagan rises among the Slieve-Croob mountains, drains a large part of co. Down, and a considerable part of co. Antrim, and falls into the head of Belfast Lough at the town of Belfast; and it is naturally navigable to the vicinity of Lisburn, and is connected by an artificial navigation with Lough Neagh. The Blackwater and the Ballinahinch rivulets fall into the west side of Lough Strangford; and the latter forms a small estuarial harbour in the vicinity of Downpatrick. The Blackstaff, the Slidderford, the Kilkeel, and the other rivulets which flow down the east side of co. Down to the Irish sea, are all very inconsiderable. The Newry river flows into the head of Lough Carlingford; and, though of comparatively small length and volume, is navigable to Newry, and connected, by artificial navigation, with the Upper Bann and Lough Neagh.—The Flurry and the Castletown or Dundalk rivulets drain most of the southern district of co. Armagh, and the northern district of co. Louth, and fall into Dundalk Harbour, at the head of Dundalk bay; the Fane rivulet drains portions of counties Armagh, Monaghan, and Louth, and falls into Dundalk bay in the vicinity of Lurgan-Green; and the Glyde and the Dee drain portions of co. Monaghan and co. Meath, and a large portion of co. Louth, and have a joint embouchure at the south side of Dundalk bay.—The Boyne rises in the north-west of co. Kildare, drains small portions of King's co., and counties Westmeath, Cavan, and Louth, and bisects and drains the greater part of co. Meath; it is navigable by sea-borne vessels to Drogheda, tidal to Oldbridge $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Drogheda, and navigable, with artificial aid, and by river craft, to Navan; and its principal tributaries are the Yellow river from King's co., the Blackwater from co. Kildare, the Stonyford river from co. Westmeath, and the Blackwater and its affluent the Moynalty from co. Cavan.—Nanny Water drains most of the coast district of co. Meath; but it is of little practical note. A stream along the boundary between co. Meath and co. Dublin, and four

or five streams in the division of co. Dublin north of the city, have all a brief run and comparatively small importance.

The Liffey is a stream of brilliant beauty, and acquires fame from washing and bisecting the metropolis; it rises on very lofty ground among the northern Wicklow mountains, describes a singularly circuitous course, and drains large districts of counties Wicklow, Kildare, and Dublin, and a small portion of co. Meath; it is navigable for sea-borne vessels to Carlisle Bridge in Dublin, and for boats over a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its principal tributaries are the Poddle, the Bradoque, the Camoe, and the Rye into its own current, and the Tolka and the Dodder into its estuary, the upper part of the bay of Dublin.—The Bray river possesses an entire basin of magnificent, grand, and romantic landscape; it drains a small part of co. Wicklow, and a smaller one of co. Dublin, and is occasionally navigable over $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to the town of Bray; and its principal tributaries are the Enniskerry, the Powerscourt, and the Glencree rivulets.—The Vartry drains the larger part of the north-eastern section of co. Wicklow, but is remarkable chiefly for the wild grandeur of a portion of its scenery.—The Ovoca is celebrated for the exquisite combination of power with beauty in its richly wooded mountain vale; it drains the central and south-eastern districts of co. Wicklow, and forms at its embouchure a very indifferent harbour for the town of Arklow; and its principal tributaries, or rather head streams, are the Avonmore, the Avonbeg, and the Derry or Aughrim.—The Slaney drains considerable portions of counties Wicklow and Carlow, and about one-half of co. Wexford; it is navigable by sea-borne vessels up its estuary to the town of Wexford, and by small vessels up its own stream to Enniscorthy; and its principal tributaries are the Little Slaney, the Derreen, the Derry, the Low, the Boro, the Win, the Bann, and the Cloady. The chief of several rivulets on the south of co. Wexford, is the Corug, to the head of Bannow Harbour.—The river Barrow, and its main tributary the Nore, drain a pendicle of co. Tipperary, a large part of King's co., very nearly the whole of Queen's co., large districts of counties Kildare and Carlow, the larger part of co. Kilkenny, and a considerable part of co. Wexford; their united stream is navigable by sea-borne vessels of large burden to New Ross; the Barrow itself is tidal and naturally navigable to St. Malins, and navigable, with artificial aid, to Athy, whence it is connected by canal with Dublin, and its principal tributaries are the Ownass, the Feagile, the Little Barrow, the Douglas, the Fishoge, and the Burren; and the Nore is tidal to Innistiogue, and navigable by boats to Thomastown, and has for its principal tributaries the King's river, the Dinane river, and the Ballyduff, Dobbin's Mill, Jerpoint, and Thomastown rivulets.—The Suir drains very nearly the whole of co. Tipperary, a large part of co. Waterford and a considerable part of co. Kilkenny; it is navigable for large sea-borne vessels to Waterford, and for river craft to Clonmel; and its principal tributaries are the Black river, the Aherlow, the Far, the Nier, the Honour, the Linane, the Blackwater, and the Barrow. The rivulets of co. Waterford east of Dungarvan Harbour, the chief of which are the Maghan and the Tay, are neither long nor large. The Colligan and the Brickey jointly form an estuarial harbour at Dungarvan. The Blackwater is one of the largest and most beautiful rivers of Ireland; it drains small parts of counties Limerick and Kerry, a very large proportion of co. Cork, and a considerable proportion of co. Waterford; it is navigable for barges 12 miles, or to the mouth of the Bride, and navigable for lighters, as well as tidal, 20 miles, or to Lismore Canal; and its principal tributaries are the Allua, the Awbeg, the Funcheon, the Arraglin, the Ounashade, the Finisk, the Bride, and the Lickey. The Castlemartyr and the Fenis rivulets possess no consequence. The Middleton river, which enters the north-east corner of Cork Harbour, is navigable 3 miles from the East Ferry to the town of Middleton; and it receives the waters of the Ballinasloe, the Lisgoold, the Gurtarue, and the Dungourney. The Lee drains a large part of co. Cork; is navigable for large sea-borne vessels to Cork, 12 miles from the mouth of Cork Harbour, and for boats 2 miles above Cork; and its principal tributaries are the Dripsey, the Perrot, the Bride, the Blarney, and the Glanmire. The Carrigaline river forms a small but snug estuarial harbour within the west side of Cork Harbour. The Bandon river washes the towns of Dunmanway, Enniskeen, Bandon, Innishannon, and Kinsale; and forms the fine, prolonged, estuarial harbour of Kinsale; and its tributaries are the Cahir, the Black Cascades, and the Blackwater. The Arigadeen river is tidal about 4 miles from Courtmacsherry, and navigable for craft of 30 or 40 tons to Timoleague, about 3 miles above Courtmacsherry. The Ilen washes Skibbereen, and forms the estuarial harbour of Baltimore; and is navigable for boats and tidal one mile above Skibbereen, and navigable for vessels of burden to within 3 miles of the town. The Roaring-Water, the Skull, and the Four-mile-Water, are all trifling, except in connection with their large estuaries. The Dunemark, the Moyalt, and the Comhola, which flow into the head of Bantry bay, are small mountain rivers; and the first has, close to its mouth, a somewhat celebrated waterfall. The Ruaghty or Roughty, which flows into the head of the Kenmare estuary, is navigable for large hookers to Roughty Bridge; and it receives the waters of the Aughberg and the Cleadly. The Blackwater, on the north side of the Kenmare

estuary, is a romantic mountain rivulet. The Currane and the Inny, which enter Ballinaskelligs bay, and the Fartin, which flows into Valentia Harbour, are of small note. The Carra or Tingariff, which enters the lower part of Castlemaine Harbour, descends from a grandly romantic glen, and traverses the powerfully picturesque lakes of Carra. The Laune or Lane carries off the superfluent waters of the celebrated lakes of Killarney, and enters Castlemaine Harbour near its head; and its principal tributaries are the Fleak and the Deangh into the Lower Lake, and the Giddagh, the Lishadan, and the Anagarry, into its own current. The Maine enters the head of Castlemaine Harbour, and is navigable from the Inch bar to the bridge of Castlemaine, a distance of about 12 miles; and its principal tributaries are the Fleakroe, the Aunahity, the Keelbredagh, and the Castle river. The Cashen river is formed by the Feale, the Gale, and the Brick; it drains small parts of counties Limerick and Cork, and a large proportion of the north of co. Kerry; it is tidal, and navigable for vessels of 10 tons, over a distance of 6 miles; and the principal tributaries of its forming streams are the Shannaw into the Brick, and the Brenagh, the Owenbeg, the Ullahan, the Ulla, and the Smearla, into the Feale. The river Shannon drains a small part of co. Cavan, a large part of co. Leitrim, very nearly the whole of co. Roscommon, very nearly the whole of co. Longford, a pendicle of co. Meath, a large part of co. Westmeath, the larger part of King's co., a considerable part of co. Galway, a large part of co. Tipperary, the greater part of co. Clare, very nearly the whole of co. Limerick, and a considerable part of co. Kerry; its principal tributaries are the Arigna, the Foerus, the Boyle, the Owenure, and the Cronagh in Roscommon, the Clonard, the Camlin, the Kenagh, and the Inny in Longford, the Suck between Roscommon and Galway, the Blackwater and the Brosna in King's co., the Little Brosna between King's co. and Tipperary, the Ballyshruel and the Rosmore in Galway, the Borris-o'-kane, the Nenagh, and the Kilmastulla in Tipperary, the Scarriff, the Blackwater, the Ougarnee, and the Fergus in Clare, and the Mulken, the Groody, the Maig, the Deel, and the Ovan in Limerick; it is tidal, deeply navigable, and in a certain sense estuarial, all the way to the city of Limerick; it sends off the estuary of the Fergus from its north side, and has a series of small harbours on both the north side and the south, particularly at Clare, Kildysert, the mouth of the Maig, the mouth of the Deel, Glynn, Tarbert, and Kilrush, between the city and the ocean; it is navigable for river craft, partly up its own channel and partly by canal, from Limerick to Killaloe; it is navigated by steam-vessels from Killaloe to Athlone, and by river craft from Athlone to Lough Allen; and it commands all the ramifications of inland navigation in the centre, east, and west, of Ireland, and is proposed to be connected also with the basin of the Erne, and thence with all the inland navigation of the north and north-east of Ireland. The Dunbeg and the Ennistymon rivers possess considerable volume; but the other streams of the west side of Clare are of no note.

The Gurtinamartin and the Carnamart, which flow into the head or east end of Galway bay, are of large size among rivulets; and the former is curious and wonderful for the number and mysteriousness of its subterraneous dives and runs. The Galway or Corrib river, which enters Galway bay at the town of Galway, carries off the superfluent waters of Loughs Carra, Mask, and Corrib, and drains a pendicle of co. Roscommon, and very large districts of counties Mayo and Galway; it is proposed to be connected by artificial navigation with Lough Corrib, and to open Galway bay to an extensive and ramified navigation through Connaught to Clew bay, Killallua bay, and the Shannon; and its principal tributaries are the Aile and the Robe into Lough Mask, the Bealnabrack and the Fuogh into the west side of Lough Corrib, and the Black river and the Clare, both sinking streams, into the east side of Lough Corrib. The Owenmore or Ballinahinch river to the head of Birturbuy bay, the Gowla to the side of Birturbuy bay, the Dowrus to the bay of Ballinakill, the Culphin between Renvyle Point and the Little Killery, and the Bunowen, the Errive, and the Bandurra, to Killery Harbour, are all inconsiderable streams. The Lewisburgh, the Bunowen, the Westport, the Glendahurk, the Glenthomas, and the other rivulets which flow into Clew bay, with the exception of the Newport river, are all very inconsiderable; and even the Newport river is navigable for boats over a distance of only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, but its tributaries are the Skudagh, the Buckadon, the Glenisland, and the Beltra. The Gulamore, the Munree, the Owenmore, and the other rivulets of north-western and northern Mayo, are chiefly mountain torrents. The Moy drains a large part of Mayo and a considerable part of Sligo, and enters the head of Killallua bay between these counties; it is tidal to Ballina, and navigable by sea-borne vessels to within a mile of that town; and its tributaries are the Bunree-Deel, the Yellow river, the Loughardone, the Turlough, the Guishden, the Troomony, the Coarre, the Aclare, and several other streams. The Torvod and the Pulloching are small rivulets. The Easkey is navigable over about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile by boats of 5 tons; and it receives the waters of the Croagh. The Uncion, which enters the head of Ardnaglass Harbour, is formed by the Arrow, the Owenmore, and the Colloony, and makes a fine cataract at Ballysadere. The Sligo river forms the estuarial harbour of Sligo, carries off the superfluent waters of Lough Gill, and is fed or formed, through that lake, by the

Bonnet, the Glenboy, the Benbo, and the Shanvoe. The Bunroes river carries off the superfluent waters of Lough Melvin, and is fed or formed, through that lake, by the Garisson, the Ballagh, and the Glen rivulets. The Erne drains a small part of co. Longford, a large part of co. Leitrim, a considerable part of co. Monaghan, very nearly the whole of co. Fermanagh, a small part of co. Tyrone, and a considerable part of co. Donegal; it expands into the large and exquisitely beautiful sheets of Lough Oughter, Upper Lough Erne and Lower Lough Erne; it connects through the Ulster canal with all the north-eastern navigations of Ireland, is proposed to be connected by canal with the Shannon, and is naturally navigable between Belturbet a few miles above the Upper Lake and Belleek a little below the lower lake, but is hindered by a grand cascade at Ballyshannon from being navigable to the sea; and its principal tributaries are the Croghan, the Woodford, and the Annalee in co. Cavan, the Clodagh, the Arney, and the Drumany or Colebrook into Upper Lough Erne, the Sillier into the Middle Erne above Enniskillen, and the Ballinamallard and the Bonnahigh into Lower Lough Erne. The Esk forms the small estuarial harbour of Donegal, at the head of Donegal bay; and it carries off the superfluent waters of Lough Esk, and receives the tribute of the Driming. The Enny river, which flows into the head of Inver bay, is navigable for boats over about a mile. The Bunlaghy to the west side of Inver bay, the Corker to MacSwine's bay, the Bungasteen to Killybegs harbour, and the Ballydoo and the Glen to Muckross bay, are all small rivulets. The Owenea and the Owentocher unite at the village of Ardara, to form the estuary of Loughrusmore. The Guibarra to Guibarra bay, the Trawenagh to Trawenagh bay, the Guidore and the Clady to Guidore bay, the Ballyness to Ballyness bay, and the Raye in the vicinity of the Ballyness, are all small streams. The Lackagh, which flows into the head of Sheephaven, is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water to a point about 500 yards above Lackagh bridge; and its chief tributaries are the Owencarry and the Clune. The Lennon or Lannan falls into the west side of Lough Swilly, and is tidal and navigable to Rathmelton. The Swilly falls into the head of Lough Swilly, and forms the small tidal harbour of Letterkenny. The streams of Innishowen are all small; and the chief of them are the Owenkillew and Owencrana to Lough Swilly in the vicinity of Buncrana, the Carnadonagh to Streathbreaga bay, and the Culdaff to the head of Culdaff bay.

LAKES.

Lough Neagh, on the boundaries of counties Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry, is not only the largest lake in the United Kingdom, but one of the largest in Europe; it is a characterless inland sea, surrounded by low shores and a generally flat country; it possesses extensive, but, in a great measure, factitious fame, for its power of petrification; and though comparatively shallow, it boasts important subordination to the ramified inland navigation of the whole of Ulster. Loughs Erne, Upper and Lower, partly in counties Cavan and Donegal, but chiefly in co. Fermanagh, are multitudinously studded with beautiful islands, and completely environed with diversified, rich, and picturesque shores, and mutually connected, as well as partly flanked, by chains of meadow-encinctured loughlets, and possessed of far more extent, power, and character, than the Winandermere of England; and they serve, not only as a great navigable series of waters in themselves, but as the counterpart of Lough Neagh in the system of navigations for Ulster and by the Ulster canal. Lough Corrib, partly on the boundary between Mayo and Galway, but chiefly within the latter county, is a large lacustrine expanse, very variable in width, depth, and scenery, but, to a large extent, gemmed with green islands, and either bounded by luxuriant grounds or overhung by wild and lofty mountains; and it forms a main part of the chain of natural inland navigation in what have been termed the Lakes of Connaught. Lough Mask, situated in the counties of Galway and Mayo, a little north of Lough Corrib, displays wooded isles and luscious beauty, pours its great volume of superfluent waters down a wondrous subterranean channel to Lough Corrib, and is also an important part of the navigable series of Connaught Lakes. Lough Carra, situated within Mayo very near the head of Lough Mask, is much inferior in size to the latter, but considerably similar in character. An intricate and rather numerous series of lakes and loughlets, in the vicinity of Castlebar, and chiefly between that town and Westport, are in some instances sheets of beauty, in others huge bogholes, and in others of diversified appearance; and they often bear the aggregate name of the Castlebar Lakes, and are, to some extent, identified with the proposed ramification of inland Connaught navigations. Lough Conn, in the north of co. Mayo, has a few islets, and is partly overhung by Mount Nephin, partly bounded by pleasant shores, and partly screened with heathy moors; it is divided into Lough Conn proper in the north, and Lough Cullen in the south, by a brief strait of river-width, spanned by the Pontoon bridge; and it belongs to the river-system of the Moy, and holds a place, though a subordinate one, in the proposed series of inland navigations. The Lakes of Killarney, Upper, Middle, and Lower, in co. Kerry, the first and second small, and the third large, are known either by inspection or by fame,

to almost every person of taste in the United Kingdom, and to many a cultivated mind throughout America and continental Europe, for their exquisitely rich and powerful scenery. Lough Allen, situated partly on the boundary between Roscommon, but chiefly within the latter county, is traversed by the young Shannon, and forms the inner end or commencement of the Shannon navigation; and, though not remarkable for either force or picturesqueness of landscape, possesses a considerable amount of scenic interest. Lough Ree, situated between co. Roscommon on the west, and counties Longford and Westmeath on the east, is a large and long expansion of the Shannon; but, in spite of several pleasant islands, of varied ramifications and somewhat intricate outline, and of an aggregately large amount of wood and artificial embellishment upon its shores, it is, for the most part, feeble in character, and poor in interest. Lough Derg, situated between co. Tipperary on the east, and counties Galway and Clare on the west, is the largest and longest expansion of the Shannon, and possesses a picturesquely varied outline, agreeable islets, alternately bold and soft shores, and a large amount, as well as considerable variety, of rich and imposing landscape. Other lacustrine expansions of the Shannon than Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg, are situated chiefly within co. Roscommon, or on its boundary, and are comparatively small and devoid of interest.

Lough Melvin, on the mutual borders of counties Leitrim and Fermanagh, is partly overhung by the Darty mountains, and partly bounded by low, rocky, moorish grounds; and, with the aid of a few wooded islets, it presents, on the whole, an agreeable appearance. Loughs Macnean, Upper and Lower, on the mutual borders of counties Leitrim, Cavan, and Fermanagh, are wild sheets of water, cradled amidst a region of brilliant highland scenery. Lough Oughter, in co. Cavan, and in the channel or river-course of the Upper Erne, is a singularly intricate and almost labyrinthine intermixture of water with bold headlands, deep, projecting, wooded peninsulæ, and large fertile islands. Lough Key, in the north of co. Roscommon, and in the river-course of the Boyle, is a luscious sheet of water, gemmed with beautiful islands, and zoned with fertile and ornate grounds. Lough Gara, on the mutual borders of counties Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo, has a singularly beautiful outline, and possesses some extent of interesting shore, yet fails to produce a generally pleasing effect. Lough Arrow, partly on the boundary between Roscommon and Sligo, but chiefly within the latter county, is studded with some beautiful islands, and surrounded with not uninteresting shores. Lough Gill, partly on the mutual border of Leitrim and Sligo, but chiefly within the latter county, has some charming islands, is surrounded by bold and singularly varied mountain ranges, and has been pronounced inferior in scenery only to the lakes of Killarney. Lough Dereveragh, in co. Westmeath, is a beautiful and comparatively large sheet of water. Lough Owel, a little south of Lough Dereveragh, is a limpid lake, fed by internal springs, and affording to the Royal Canal its main supply of water. Lough Iron, in co. Westmeath, and a little north-west of Lough Owel, has, in general, flat and boggy shores. Lough Ennel, in co. Westmeath, and south of Lough Owel, is languishingly beautiful. Lough Sheelin, on the mutual border of counties Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan, but chiefly within the last of these counties, is a beautiful though only third-rate expanse of water, greatly adorned on its north shores by recent georgic and park improvements. Lough Ganny, Gaunagh, or Gouna, on the mutual border of counties Longford and Cavan, forms the young Erne by its superfluous waters, and has been pronounced the most beautiful of the Leinster lakes. Lough Ramor, in the south-east of co. Cavan, is beautified with several wooded islets, and has considerably varied shores. The Cootehill lakes, on the mutual border of counties Cavan and Monaghan, are replete with luscious beauty, and completely screened with highly embellished demesnes. Lough Derg, in the south-east corner of co. Donegal, is a gloomy mountain lake, remarkable for St. Patrick's Purgatory on one of its dismal islets. Lough Esk, in the south of Donegal, is a pleasant and ornate sheet of water, of medium character between highland and lowland. Lough Veagh, a little north of the centre of co. Donegal, is a magnificent though not large mountain lake. Lough Carrowmore, in the north-east of co. Mayo, is a dreary expanse of water, amidst a vast region of wild moorlands. Loughs Bray, in the north of co. Wicklow, are mere loughlets, remarkable for the great elevation at which they lie, and the sublime scenery in which they are cradled. The lakes of Glendalough, near the centre of co. Wicklow, are noticeable, not strictly on their own account, but in association with the many and singular architectural ruins of their small and savagely wild Glen. The lakes of Inchegeelagh or Allua, in the west of co. Cork, have an agreeable mountain character. Lough Gougane Barra, on the western margin of co. Cork, a few miles west of the lakes of Inchegeelagh, is a loughlet of the most thrilling mountain romance. The lakes of Carra, Upper and Lower, in the west of co. Kerry, lie in a wild and beautiful glen, and have, for a number of years past, commanded the attention of many visitors to the lakes of Killarney. Lough Currane, on the coast of Ballinaskelligs bay in co. Kerry, has a mingled character of moorishness and mountain night.

The noticeable lakes, additional to those we have named, are, in co. Antrim, Lough Bag, in the river-course of the Lower Bann, and on the mutual border of counties Antrim and Londonderry, and Lough Beg or Lough Portmore, in the parishes of Glenavy and Ballinderry, and adjacent to the east side of Lough Neagh; in co. Armagh, Loughs Gullion, Annagariff, Gall, Clay, Tullyna wood, Sheettrin, Cullyhanna, Patrick, Kiltybane, Annaghmore, Allua, Ross, St. Peter, Corliss, Cam, Mullaghmore, Shaws, and Shark; in co. Cavan, Loughs Tacker, Sillan, Corraneary, Upper Skeagh, Milltown, Nadregeed, Cornagrove, Gradhan, Corglass, Beehy, Annagh, Carrowfin, Tully, Gartiny, Drumany, Crilly, Faharlagh, Edenterry, Drumard, Corraback, Killynaher, Cuillaghan, Killywilly, Clonty, Derryskitt, Killeshandra, Glasshouse, Rockfield, Garty, Swan, Dawn, Derrycassa, Coologe, Templeport, Bellaboy, Lakefield, Bunerky, Brackley, Cratty, Ardrougher, Moneen, Carrickacladdy, Corraekeldrum, Naweelion, Nagloughderg, Garvagh, Legalough, and Kinnail,—the last a comparatively large lake, partly within co. Longford; in co. Clare, Loughs Doo, Naminna, Akit, Cloonmackan, Drumcullaun, Inchiquin, Cullaun, Dromore, Atedaun, Lackeen, Bunny, Muckanagh, Ballyighter, Inchorman, Ea, Graney, O'Grady, Kinlough, Doon, Rosroe, Nanilaun, Cullaungheeda, Clonbrick, Clonlee, and Avocher; in co. Donegal, Loughs Fad, Shannagh, Glen, Gartan, Greenaw, Keel, Fern, Alluirg, Alton, Upper Nacuny, Lower Nacuny, Dunlewy, Anure, Craghy, Crumbane, Barra, Finn, Muck, Namanfin, Tamur, Ananima, Machugh, Derryduff, Sheskinmore, Fad, Doon, Kiltorris, Nalughraman, Unna and Unshagh; in co. Down, Loughs Hunshigo, Drumaran, Moat, Pollramer, Erne, Balloreen, Aghery, Derry, Hiney, Clay, Islandreavy, and Loughbrickland; in co. Fermanagh, Loughs Naman, Meenameen, Glenacrewan, Scalban, Keenaghan, Nearty, Rushen, Carrick, Ross, Carron, Derg, Barry, Larra, Cargen, Smaoran, Moore, Head, Drumroosk, Diah, Corban, Mill, Killymackan, Sand, Clomnin, Cornabass, Kilgarrow, Accusel, Ballydooligh, and Natrosy; in co. Galway, Loughs Cooter, Loughrea, Cloonkeen, Lettercraffoe, Boffin, Nahillion, Shindilla, Anillaun, Maunwee, Nafaoey, Inagh, Derryclare, Curreel, Fadda, Maumeen, Anaserd, Annagh, Kylemore, Ballinahinch, Garrowman, and Fee; in co. Kerry, Loughs Voher, Giruhe, Gulsh, Caha, Cloney, and Devil's Punchbowl; in King's co., Loughs Finn, Coura, Boora, Annagh, and Ballinderry; in co. Leitrim, Loughs Rinn, Sallagh, Drumshambo, Keeldra, Greenagh, Adoon, Rowan, Gorteenamuck, Drumlaheen, Fenagh, St. John's, Scur, Cammagh, George, Garadice, Culoughs, Gulladoo, Cullies, Rockfield, Drumhart, Belthavel, Anawry, Carrigeencor, Munakill, Glen-car, Lattone, and Glenade; in co. Limerick, Loughs Gur and Coolapish; in co. Longford, Loughs Bannow, Derry, Derrymacar, Glen, Currygrane, Gorteen, Killeen, Annagh, and Corglass; in co. Louth, Loughs Newtownbalregan and Ross; in co. Mayo, Loughs Doo, Glencullen, Nahaltora, Roonagh, Nacorra, Moher, Glanawough, Ballinlough, Derrynamuck, Mannin, Island, Roe, Urlur, Black, Derrylick, Levallinree, Beltra, Feagh, Bunavecla, Nalaghan, Dilla, Cloona, Carrowkerloly, Ballymore, Upper Callow, Lower Callow, Nanoge, and Cloonakillina; in co. Meath, Ballyhoe, Corstown, Brackan, Whitewood, Breakey, Annagh, and Bane; in co. Monaghan, Loughs More, Emy, Mullaghmore, Drumloo, Slacksgrange, Quig, Lamb, Clene, Kilcorran, Shankill, Magherarny, Clonkeen, Gortanwinny, Kilroosky, Dummys, Aghafin, Creeve, Upper Creeve, Avaghon, Barraghy, Derrygooney, Bawn, Avattan, Gale, Namachree, Shantona, Bellatrain, Boraghy, Morne, Egish, Ross, Macknoe, Monalty, Fee, Rahans, and Capragh; in co. Roscommon, Loughs Skean, Meelagh, Innishatery, Cavetown, Clogher, Canbo, Corbally, Bally, Glinn, Cloonacolly, Cloona, Errit, O'Flynn, Cloonullaun, Ardakillin, Ilangaroo, Black, Grange, Finn, Kilglass, Funshinagh, and Corkip; in co. Sligo, Loughs Talt, Easkey, Cloonacleigha, Templehouse, Ballylawley, and Colgagh; in co. Tipperary, Loughs Clareen, Poulavea, Avan, and Prior; in co. Tyrone, Loughs Bradan, Lee, Maghera, Annagh, Mullighruen, Roughan, Ash, and Moore; in co. Waterford, Loughs Coum, Shingau, Crotty, Cumberagh, and Couma; in co. Westmeath, Loughs Lane, Coosan, Pot, Sheever, Ruddan, Gur, Glore, Kilrush, Bane, Brittas, Doonis, Creggan, Makeegan, and Waterstown; and in co. Wicklow, Loughs Nahanagan, Dan, Tay, and Ouler.

MINERALS.*

The sedimentary rocks of Ireland, including those of the primitive and the transition series, are, in general, very regularly stratified; they have a range or strike, varying from 40° to the north of east and south of west, to east and west; and they dip at angles varying from 10° to 80° from the horizon. "The variation in the bearing or direction of the dip, and also of its angle of inclination, arises from an undulatory arrangement of the strata which is preserved throughout the country, and consequently at the apex of every undulation, a change in the dip must take place, either to the north or south; the direction of the apex of the undulation, or the anticlinal line, as it is now technically called, being parallel to the strike of the strata. In

* The passages marked as extracts in this chapter are copied from Mr. Griffith's 'Outline of the Geology of Ireland,' published as an Appendix to the Second Report of the Railway Commissioners.

respect to the dip, there is one very remarkable fact observable throughout the southern counties, that it is usually towards the south; and when a reverse dip occurs, it continues comparatively but for a short distance; but the strata on the north side of the anticlinal axis are observed to incline at a very steep angle from the horizon, usually from 70° to 85° , and sometimes they are quite vertical. Continuing to the southward, the strata are again observed gradually to incline to the south till at length they resume their usual angle of about 40° from the horizon. This circumstance has frequently led to an erroneous conclusion as to the absolute thickness of some of the rock formations; for if the slate or other strata be observed to dip to the south for 10 miles, at an average angle of 30° , it is reasonably concluded that the thickness in that part amounts to 5 miles; but this is certainly not the case; as from observations carefully made, both on the sea-coast, and in several precipices and quarries in the interior, it has been ascertained, that although, when seen at the surface, the whole of the strata dip towards the south, still these strata consist of a series of convolutions, frequently on a small scale, both sides of which incline to the southward, though usually at different angles; and this peculiarity is general throughout the southern counties, and is alike observable in the strata belonging to the transition slate, the carboniferous limestone, and the great anthracite coal formation, which extends through the counties of Clare, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork. In the northern counties, the same tendency to a southern dip does not appear to prevail: the length of the inclinations on the opposite sides of the undulations being nearly equal; but in some districts, particularly in the counties of Antrim, Derry, and Donegal, the continuation of the dip, in one direction, without any undulation, is very considerable."

Several great districts of primitive or transition rocks occur near the coasts, and are separated from one another by intervening fields of the secondary limestone series. An extensive one of these districts is primitive, and constitutes the greater part of the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone; a second is likewise primitive, and consists of a small and highly interesting mountain group, on the north-east coast of the county of Antrim; and the third is also primitive, and, besides occupying the western coasts of the counties of Galway and Mayo, extends, in a north-easterly direction, into the counties of Sligo and Leitrim. The crystalline or igneous rocks of these three districts are granite, sienite, greenstone, and greenstone porphyry; and the sedimentary rocks are mica slate, shining slate, quartz rock, and primitive limestone, all regularly stratified, and, in general, though far from uniformly, ranging north-east and south-west. A fourth and great district, partly primitive, but chiefly transition, constitutes considerable portions of the counties of Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Louth, Meath, Longford, and Roscommon. "This northern district is most probably a prolongation of the greywacke district of Scotland, which commences at St. Abb's Head on the frith of Forth, and extends, in a south-western direction, across the country to Portpatrick on the west coast; it appears again at Donaghadee on the east coast of Ireland, and continues in the same direction to Cairnclonhugh mountain in co. Longford. The rocks contained in this district consist of greywacke slate, fossil clay slate, flint slate, chlorite slate; and in the neighbourhood of the granite district of hornblende slate, schistose porphyry, and a variety of other metamorphic rocks, having structures intermediate between sedimentary and crystalline, which it is impossible to designate by any precise name. In addition to the foregoing, the district contains the following decidedly crystalline or igneous rocks,—viz., in great masses granite, sienitic granite, greenstone porphyry, clay porphyry,—in dykes, trap, pitchstone, and porphyry." A fifth district extends through the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, and Kilkenny: and, except that beds of mica slate occur in the vicinity of granite, its rocks are very similar to those of the preceding district.

Among the igneous rocks of the primitive and the transition districts, granite is the most extensive, and appears also to be the oldest. "The general direction of the granite districts of Ireland is north-east and south-west, parallel to the general strike of the slate rocks. Hence it appears, that this rock, while in a state of fusion, forced a passage in the line of the strike of the strata; but this is not universally the case, as in some parts, particularly of the granite district of co. Wicklow, and of insulated portions of that of the counties of Donegal and Down, the granite protrusion has cut across the strike of the strata; in which cases the ends of the stratified rocks, though much shattered and confused, are found to abut directly against the sides of the granite precipice. The stratified rocks which rest on the north-west and south-east sides of the granitic nucleus, have been much altered by the contact of the incandescent granite at the time of its protrusion; and hence we find that strata, which, within a short distance of the granite boundary, consist of clay slate, rapidly change their character, and pass into large grained mica slate, or gneiss, and occasionally into hornblende slate or hornblende rocks, and several varieties of porphyry, in which large crystals of hornblende and felspar are fully developed. In addition to the granite, vast masses of protruded greenstone occur throughout the whole of the primary

districts of Ireland, and, in many cases, they are interposed along the line of boundary between the granite and the slate, and, in some instances, have forced their way through the granite itself: hence we may conclude, that they are posterior to the granite, and, though generally among the primary rocks, there is reason, in many cases, to believe them to be more recent than the newest of the secondary.

"With the exception of granite, which is used as a valuable building-stone, and some inferior slate quarries which occur in different parts of the counties of Derry, Tyrone, and Donegal, and also in parts of the counties of Down, Kildare, and Wicklow, the only valuable rock, in an economical point of view, is primary limestone, which occurs in great abundance throughout the schistose districts of the counties of Derry, Donegal, Tyrone, and Galway. This substance is chiefly valuable for manure when burned into lime; but in some districts the limestone beds occasionally produce beautiful varieties of crystalline marble of various tints, as white, rose, and dove colour; and, in co. Galway, large quarries have been opened, containing a valuable kind of serpentine, striped and mottled, white and green, from which blocks of large dimensions have been raised. The whole of these primary and transition schistose districts contain metalliferous veins; but a few only of those which are known have been worked, and, no doubt, many yet remain undiscovered. Owing to the great decrease in the prices of copper and lead during the last few years, many mines, formerly at work, have been abandoned; and at present no metallic mines are in operation in the north of Ireland, with the exception of one containing lead at Clonhig, near Newton-Ardes, in co. Down, and another at Derrynoose, in co. Armagh. Of the numerous copper and lead veins known in co. Wicklow, only four are at present at work; namely, the lead mines of Lugganure and Glenmalur, situated on the boundary of the granite and slate, and the copper mines of Ballymurtagh and Cronbane, in the vale of Ovoca, 6 miles to the west of Arklow. The metalliferous relations of the counties of Wicklow and Wexford have been described in great detail by Mr. Weaver, in his valuable Memoir, contained in the 5th vol. of 'The Transactions of the Geological Society of London.' It is consequently unnecessary to enter further on the subject in this place. At present there are no mines working in the primary mountain districts of the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, and Galway; but many, both of copper and lead, are known, and have been worked at former periods with considerable success."

A seventh district of great extent—and the third which contains a large aggregate of transition rocks—stretches from Waterford on the east, to Dingle bay on the west, and comprehends very nearly the whole of co. Waterford, and large portions of the counties of Cork and Kerry. This district contains abundance of carboniferous or mountain limestone, and two varieties of transition slate, an older and a newer. The limestone forms the bottom of the valleys of all the principal rivers, and is found around the edges of the great sea-loughs and bays. The older transition slate is grey in colour, of similar age, composition, and structure, to that of Down, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford, and extensively suitable to be used as roofing slate; and it is successfully quarried at Glenpatrick in co. Waterford, and West Carbery in co. Cork. "The second or newer slate, usually rests unconformably on the older. The lower portions of its strata consist of alternating beds of brownish red quartzose conglomerate, and coarse red slate. These strata are succeeded by alternations of red and grey quartz rock, red quartzose slate, and clay slate, the grain becoming gradually finer as the beds accumulate and recede farther from the conglomerate, till at length the upper beds produce varieties of purple, brownish, red, and reddish grey clay slate, which are quarried and used as roofing slate, particularly in the valley of the river Blackwater, near Lismore. In the counties of Waterford and Cork, these strata form successive undulations, the ridges of which have an east and west direction, and the beds always incline towards the valleys of the principal rivers, and thus form troughs, which are filled by indurated sandstone and secondary limestone, whose strata rest conformably on the clay slate. The southern clay slate district contains several copper and lead mines of great value, some of which are now being worked on an extensive scale, and with signal success, particularly those of Knockmahon in co. Waterford, and of Allihies near Berehaven in co. Cork. Mining operations have lately been commenced with great spirit at Ardtully, near Kenmare, in co. Kerry; and extensive works have, till within a short period, been carried on at the Ardley copper mines, near the south-western coast of co. Cork."

Grey micaceous slate, varying in grain from coarse to fine, forms a small tract to the east of Pomeroy in co. Tyrone. It rests directly on the sienite situated to the north; is covered unconformably on the south, the west, and the east, by old red sandstone; contains a profusion of fossils, particularly trilobites, orthoceras, ammonites, producta, spirifera, mya, and pleurotomaria; and probably belongs to the Silurian series.—Several mountain masses, isolated in the flat limestone region in the interior of the country, consist partly of transition slate, and partly of overlying beds of old red sandstone. The chief of these are the Curlew mountains in co. Sligo, wholly

composed of old red sandstone; the Slievebawn mountains, in co. Roscommon; the Derrybrian and Tullow mountains, sections of the Slievebawn congeries, on the west side of Lough Derg; the Slievebloom, Devil's Bit, and Keeper mountains in King's co., Queen's co., and co. Tipperary; the Booley mountains in co. Kilkenny; and the Galtee mountains in counties Tipperary and Limerick. All these isolated mountain masses of sedimentary rock have either an east and west or a north-east and south-west direction, parallel to the strike of the strata of which they are composed.

The vast predominant plain of Ireland wholly consists of old red sandstone, carboniferous limestone, and the coal formations. The old red sandstone forms a district which extends from Enniskillen in co. Fermanagh toward Cookstown in co. Tyrone; but, in other parts of Ireland, it rarely occurs except on the edges of the primitive and the transition districts; and there it is interposed between the schistose strata of these districts and strata of secondary or carboniferous limestone. A base of conglomerate usually accompanies the old red sandstone, and consists of rolled stones of quartz, and a cement of brownish-red siliceous and ferruginous paste. Sandstone strata succeed the lower beds of conglomerate, of a character progressively rising from cemented boulders to amased grains, or from literal conglomerate to fine sandstone.—The carboniferous limestone is of such amazing extent, as to form the surface rock of nearly two-thirds of the whole kingdom; it instantly and strongly arrests the attention by the singular prominence which it possesses in a geological map of the country; it forms enormously the greater part of the vast predominant or central plain, and occurs also in many ramified and isolated situations in the districts prevalingly occupied by other surface rocks; and, so far from its constituting upland regions, and earning the name of mountain limestone, as in England, it is, in a very strict sense, a 'flætz' rock,—the districts formed by it being remarkably low and flat, and owing the comparatively few and small diversifications of their surface either to accumulations of diluvial gravel, or to the igneous protrusion of crystalline rocks. The entire succession of the strata of the carboniferous limestone, however, rarely occurs in any one district, at least one and often more members of the series being usually absent. The series, so far as known, consists of, first, yellow sandstone, limestone, and shale; second, lower limestone; third, calp, black shale, and sandstone; and fourth, upper limestone.

The yellow sandstone either succeeds the old red sandstone, or rests upon the primitive or transition rocks. "The lowest member of the series usually consists of quartz sandstone conglomerate, which varies from coarse to fine-grained, and passes into sandstone. In some instances, though rarely, this conglomerate contains rolled masses of carboniferous limestone; it is usually followed by a succession of strata, consisting of yellowish grey or yellowish white sandstone, which, when fully developed, amounts to a considerable thickness, and occasionally forms hills of moderate elevation. The yellow sandstone strata are sometimes free from the intervention of any other rock, but frequently its beds are interstratified with dark grey shale and with dark grey limestone, more or less pure. In some localities, very thin beds of impure coal occur, interstratified with the sandstone and shale; a circumstance which has unfortunately led to many expensive but fruitless trials for coal in different parts of Ireland." The lower conglomerate and the sandstone members of this series have usually been regarded as belonging to the old red sandstone formation; but, as they alternate in several localities with limestone strata, which contain the fossils of the carboniferous limestone, they obviously belong to the limestone series. They generally occur on the exterior edges of the carboniferous limestone districts, in contact either with old red sandstone or with transition rocks; but they also form several insulated ridges and hills of moderate elevation, in the interior of the great central plain. "The strata are sometimes coarse, and pass into conglomerate, but they are usually fine-grained, and the upper beds alternate with impure limestone. The direction of the ridges is usually north-east and south-west, parallel to the general strike of the primary and transition slates of the country; and being formed in each case by an undulation or upheaving of the strata, the sandstone beds dip on all sides towards, and pass under, the surrounding limestone."

The lower limestone constitutes by far the most extensive portion of the limestone series. In the counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, and Leitrim, it is partly covered by the upper limestone; and in part of the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Westmeath, it is covered by the calp; but, excepting where trap protrusions or isolated yellow sandstone hills occur, it is the surface rock of very nearly all other parts of the great limestone territory. "The undermost beds are frequently siliceous and impure, and graduate insensibly into the alternations of sandstone, shale, and limestone, which form the portion of the yellow sandstone series. The colour is usually dark grey, or bluish grey. In many localities, as the beds accumulate they become black, and the structure is so occasionally crystalline as to be susceptible of a high polish, and is used for marble; thus black marbles occur, and are quarried very extensively near the western boundary of the limestone district of co. Galway, between Oughterard and Lough Corrib; also near the town of Galway,

and thence to Oranmore. Black marble occurs under similar circumstances in the neighbourhood of Westport in Mayo, and of Carlow and Kilkenny; also mottled black and white, in the neighbourhood of Mitchelstown, at the base of the Galtees mountains; likewise filled with organic remains in the neighbourhood of Cork, and many other places. Where carbon, the colouring matter, is wanting, we have crystalline marble of various tints, as brownish red at Armagh, white and red striped at Killarney, Kenmare, Cork Harbour, and Castletown, 9 miles north of Nenagh, co. Tipperary; red and yellowish white at Clononey, in King's co.; and brownish red, mottled with grey of various shades, at Ballymahon, in co. Longford. Grey and dove marbles occur in numerous places, particularly at the base of the Curlew mountain, near Lough Arrow, in co. Sligo; near the Seven Churches, south of Athlone, in King's co.; and at Carrickacrumph, near Cloyne, in co. Cork. Nearly the whole of the marble quarries here mentioned, dispersed from north to south, occur near the outer edge of the limestone boundary, where it rests either on the yellow sandstone, or on some older rock. When they are met with in the interior, as at Clononey and the Seven Churches in King's co., it will be seen that detached hills of yellow sandstone, as already described, rise up from beneath the limestone strata, in their immediate neighbourhood; thus showing that the marble beds do belong to the lower portions of the series. The marble beds are succeeded by strata of grey or greyish blue limestone, which occupy a greater or less extent of country, in proportion as the strata effect a steep or slight angle of inclination from the horizon. In many cases the strata undulate, forming very flat curves; and where such occur, of course the same bed may frequently be met with at the surface, throughout a large district. Excepting in the northern counties, where the succession of the limestone series is fully and closely developed, it is almost impossible to determine, with any precision, on the point where the lower limestone may be said to terminate, and the calp or the upper limestone to commence. In many localities of the midland and southern counties, the black shale or calp series is altogether wanting, or it occurs so sparingly, that, without a laborious and minute examination, it will not be detected."

In the calp series, a black argillaceous limestone, to which the name of calp was given by Mr. Kirwan, alternates with black shale, and contains flattened spheroids of pyritous clay ironstone. "In some districts the lower beds of this series consist of alternations of sandstone, shale, and limestone, more or less pure; in others, the sandstone is wanting, but the upper beds in all consist of thin alternating beds of impure limestone and shale. In some localities, the lower beds, in addition to the sandstone and shale, contain indications of carbonaceous matter; and impure beds of coal, varying in thickness from half an inch to two inches, have been observed; which circumstance, as in the case of the yellow sandstone, has led to many fruitless trials for coal. The thickness of the calp series, where fully developed, is very considerable; on the north-west coast of co. Leitrim, it exceeds 1,700 feet, though in co. Cavan, between Belturbet and Ballyconnell, it is not more than 400 feet. In some districts, the upper members of the lower limestone alternate with beds of dark bluish grey shale, and thus graduate so imperceptibly into the calp or black shale division, that it is impossible to draw a precise line between them; while in others the division is so distinctly marked, that the boundary may at once be clearly defined. In flat countries where the gradation is usually insensible, the first decided indication is the occurrence of beds of black shale, containing balls or flattened spheroids of clay ironstone; these beds are usually interstratified with the black or dark bluish grey argillaceous limestone, similar to that which occurs in abundance in the neighbourhood of Dublin. This division is much more fully developed in the northern districts of the carboniferous limestone, than in the midland or southern; and it was solely from the clear exhibition of their strata as seen in the precipitous cliffs of the remarkable carboniferous mountain district of the counties of Sligo, Fermanagh, Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon, that the subdivision of the series has been attempted. This district, which is unique in Ireland, and which bears a striking resemblance in character as well as composition, to the carboniferous mountain districts of Derbyshire, north-west of Yorkshire and Cumberland, exhibits in perfection the whole of the carboniferous limestone, as well as the millstone grit series of Ireland. The calp and shale division is perhaps best developed on the west coast of the counties of Leitrim and Sligo, between Ballyshannon and Benbulbin. In this line of section the strata dip to the southward, at an angle of from 2° to 5° from the horizon. The lower limestone of Ballyshannon is succeeded by beds of black shale, containing balls of clay ironstone, interstratified with impure argillaceous limestone; these beds continue as far as the parallel of Bundoran, where they are succeeded by a series of alternations of grey, and occasionally reddish-grey, sandstone and black shale, with argillaceous limestone. Some of the sandstone beds contain casts of calamites enveloped in coaly matter; and some thin but irregular beds of coal have been observed, though none worth working have been discovered; and, from the nature of the country, it is improbable that such do exist. These beds are succeeded by alternations of black shale, with

impure argillaceous limestone or calp, which form the precipitous cliffs of Dartry mountain facing the west, and which, near the summit, are capped by the upper or splintery limestone. In examining the succession of the calp strata in a western direction, commencing with the lower limestone at Belturbet, in the county of Cavan, and crossing Slieve Rushin, the valley of Swanlinbar and Cuilcagh mountain, an important member, namely, the grey sandstone with coaly impressions, &c., is wanting, or at least very slight traces of it can be discovered; a circumstance which proves that considerable variations may be expected in the composition as well as in the thickness of the same division of the carboniferous limestone series, even within the same district or neighbourhood; and, hence, we need not be surprised to find in some of our carboniferous districts that the calp division is altogether wanting, and in others that it is only slightly developed. It would be tedious and almost endless to enter upon a particular description of the numerous localities in which the calp series occurs in the north of Ireland; at present we need only observe, that the shale district, extending from Emyvale in the county of Monaghan, to Brookborough in the county of Fermanagh, known by the name of the Slieve Beagh mountains, has long been considered to belong to the true coal formation, and sanguine expectations have been entertained of the discovery of workable beds of coal; but having ascertained that in the order of succession it forms a portion of the calp series, it appears very improbable that these expectations will be realized. The calp district of Leinster, if it may be so called, which extends through the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Westmeath, is composed of alternations of impure black argillaceous limestone, with black shale, containing balls of clay ironstone. Some of the shale beds, which are much impregnated with sulphuret of iron, are, no doubt, the sources of the numerous chalybeate as well as sulphureous springs which occur in that district. In the neighbourhood of Dublin, the calp shale rarely contains any organic remains; while in other localities they are very abundant, particularly in varieties of *producta*, *spirifera*, *terebratula*, *crinoida*, both heads and stems, together with various corallines, and particularly a large variety of *turbinolia*, probably *turbinolia fungites*."

The upper or splintery limestone is of comparatively rare occurrence and limited extent; and in consequence of its containing most of the same kinds of organic remains which occur in the lower limestone, it cannot always be certainly distinguished. "A country composed of the upper limestone is usually extremely rugged, and contains numerous crags and mural precipices, which at a distance present the character of rude columnar facades; it is usually cavernous, and the streams falling from higher elevations are frequently lost in fissures, and flow through subterranean channels, till at length they burst forth from the lower strata of the series, and flow down the more gentle declivities of the calp shale beneath them. The rock is commonly of a light smoke-grey, or bluish grey colour; the fracture is splintery in one direction, and conchoidal in the other; the texture is even and close-grained,—frequently the mass is extremely brittle, and breaks into indeterminate angular fragments; the upper beds contain much black and grey hornstone, arranged in regular or undulating layers; they occur also in detached elliptical masses. Strata belonging to the upper limestone are well exposed to view in the precipitous sides of the carboniferous limestone mountains of the counties of Sligo, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Leitrim. The general character of the rock is similar throughout; every precipice presents at a distance the same semi-columnar aspect, is of the same grey colour, breaks with the same splintery and conchoidal fracture, and abounds with the same fossil organic remains; the lower beds consist of the same alternations of dark grey limestone with thin beds of shale; and the upper contain the same layers and detached masses of black and grey hornstone. The upper strata of the series are frequently associated with irregular beds of semi-crystalline brown spar rock, the exposed and disintegrated surfaces of which so much resemble ordinary grey sandstone in appearance, that this rock has frequently been mistaken for it. Thus brown spar of this kind occurs in the upper limestone, on the summit of Knocknaree mountain in the county of Sligo, in a similar position on Belmore mountain in the county of Fermanagh, and in many other localities. In Belmore mountain the thickness of the upper limestone amounts to 650 feet, in Benbuben it is 500 feet, and at the eastern base of Cuilcagh mountain, in the valley of Swanlinbar, in the county of Cavan, it is 600 feet. Leaving the Lough Allen mountain district, the next locality in which the upper limestone occurs is in the vicinity of and surrounding the coal formation of the county of Tyrone; commencing at Dungannon, it extends towards Stewartstown, and thence underlying the small coal field of Annahone, north of Stewartstown, it continues by Killymeen to Cookstown, in which neighbourhood it is covered by strata belonging to the new red sandstone. The quarries at Cookstown are remarkable for the number and variety of fossil organic remains which they contain; and it is to be observed that almost every species and variety which occur there have likewise been discovered low down in the series of the lower limestone, particularly in the quarries in the Clane, near the Grand Canal, in the county of Kildare, and in the valley of the river Lee near the city of Cork. It is probable that the upper limestone does not occur in any of the portion of the great midland limestone district

of Ireland. The first position in which it occurs, and where it presents the usual characters of the series, is surrounding the Leinster and Tipperary coal districts in the Queen's county and the counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, and Tipperary. In the valley of the Barrow at Carlow, where the whole carboniferous limestone series of the south is clearly developed, it would appear that the calp, or black shale division is wanting, and that the upper limestone rests directly on the black marble beds of the lower. The upper limestone of the Queen's county and the county of Kilkenny is characterized by the number and size of the caverns it contains, the most remarkable of which are the Great Cave of Dunmore, situated on the edge of the Leinster coal district, 8 miles north of Kilkenny; and of Clopocke, 5 miles south of Stradbally, in the Queen's county. The upper limestone also occurs, underlying the anthracite coal district of the counties of Clare, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork. Its distinctive characters are clearly developed at Foynes, adjoining the river Shannon in the county of Limerick, close to the eastern boundary of the coal country. In this locality the strata present numerous mural precipices, and the upper beds contain in abundance layers and insulated masses of hornstone. Organic remains occur, though less abundantly than usual; but no dependence can be placed on them, owing to their being common to the lower as well as to the upper series. It is doubtful whether or not the upper limestone occurs in the valley of the river Blackwater, along the southern boundary of the Cork coal district, and from thence westward to Killarney; in that direction the strata are so much disturbed, that it is nearly impossible to determine either the dip or the strike. It seems probable that the strata of the coal formation rest unconformably on the lower limestone, that the upper is wanting in the valley of the river, and that the usual disturbance and derangement of the strata have been occasioned by a fault occurring in the line of the river, which, for the most part, forms the boundary between the limestone and the coal formation."

The millstone grit series, as to at least its decided or undoubted character, occurs only in the mountain district around Lough Allen, usually called the Connaught coal-field, and in the shale district which extends from Drumquin in co. Tyrone to the vicinity of Pettigo in co. Fermanagh. Both of these districts contain coal, and have often been regarded as belonging to the true coal formation; but the prevailing rock in them conclusively proves itself to be quite distinct from that formation, both by its close resemblance to the millstone grit of the north of England, and by its containing, in all its members, the remains of marine exuviae. "In order to place the succession of the strata which compose the millstone grit of Ireland in a clear point of view, it will be necessary to describe the sections as they occur in those localities where each portion of the series is most clearly developed. We shall commence with Cuilcagh mountain, situated to the west of the valley of Swanlinbar. The splintery limestone which forms the upper member of the carboniferous or mountain limestone series, is succeeded by three great beds or successions of beds of yellowish white quartz sandstone, having beds of black shale interposed between each. In ascending Cuilcagh mountain from the east side, these sandstone beds present a succession of terraces; and the shale beds between them assume the appearance of comparatively flat swampy plains; the thickness of the whole amounts to about 600 feet. They are succeeded by what may be termed the great shale of Cuilcagh mountain, whose aggregate thickness exceeds 700 feet. The lower beds consist of thin alternations of black shale with impure dark blueish grey argillaceous limestone which contain many of the fossils common to the carboniferous limestone series. Continuing to ascend the mountain, the calcareous beds gradually diminish in thickness, and at length entirely disappear; but in lieu of them, the shale beds are associated with numerous and frequently thick layers or beds, and also with large flattened spheroids, of argillaceous ironstone, some of which are extremely rich in iron, and were formerly worked. Many of the flattened ironstone spheroids are extremely large, and some, which are reticulated by veins of calcareous spar, present magnificent specimens of septaria. The shale which accompanies the ironstone contains a profusion of casts of marine organic remains, many of which differ from those of the subjacent limestone; and it is this circumstance which has induced the classification of the strata which immediately succeed the upper limestone, with the millstone grit series, in preference to that of the carboniferous limestone. Still continuing to ascend, the ironstone beds become thin, and at length disappear; and the upper portion, amounting to a thickness of about 250 feet, consists altogether of fine-grained black shale, containing organic remains, but particularly of *posidonia*, but not so abundantly as in the lower beds, which alternate either with the impure limestone or the ironstone. This great mass of shale is succeeded by an accumulation of beds of yellowish white sandstone, about 250 feet in thickness. In the lower portion, next the shale, the sandstone beds are thin, and alternate with sandstone, slate, and shale; the upper consist of thick beds of yellowish white quartz sandstone, some of which are rather coarse-grained, and assume the true character of millstone grit. This rock occasionally contains vegetable organic remains, particularly some varieties of *stigmara*. In this portion of the district, the remarkable table-land, which

forms the summit of Cuilcagh mountain, and which is elevated 2,188 feet above the level of the sea, forms the upper member of the millstone grit series; but if we cross the valley of Lough Allen in a south-western direction to the Arigna iron works, we find the same rock resting on the same shale, near the summit of Bراهیة mountain, in the county of Roscommon; from this point we continue the description of the section. The millstone grit of Bراهیة mountain is succeeded by alternations of shale and sandstone, with three beds of coal, one of which in this mountain is three feet in thickness, though in others the same bed is less than two feet thick: but, unfortunately, the extent of this coal field, which is confined to the summit of Bراهیة and Slieve Kulkagh mountains, is so inconsiderable, that no extensive collieries or manufactories can be successfully established; consequently we cannot expect that this district will at any period produce an abundant supply of fuel for distant markets. At present the Arigna iron works, the only manufactory of that kind in Ireland, are in full work, and cast-iron of the best quality is now made there at a moderate expense. The coal, though thin, is of excellent quality, as far as regards the smelting of iron; the ironstone is peculiarly rich, and limestone is abundant in the neighbourhood. The millstone grit forms the summit, not only of Cuilcagh, but of many similar mountains of the neighbouring district. Had they been 100 feet higher, they would have all contained the main coal of Bراهیة mountain; but, unfortunately, that valuable coal-bed which, no doubt, once existed there, has been washed away by the action of currents proceeding from the north-west, and deposited in broken fragments, accompanied by sandstone and blue clay, on the surface of the limestone valley which extends to the south-east, towards Belturbet, Killeshandra, and Mohill. In many instances, large pieces of coal have been discovered by well-sinkers, in the diluvium throughout the district above-mentioned; and in some cases, the quantity of coal was so considerable as to induce the belief that, by sinking deeper, a bed of coal might be found. In the millstone grit district, which extends from the neighbourhood of Drumquin in the county of Tyrone towards Lough Erne in the county of Fermanagh, the series is very imperfectly developed. It also contains coal, but the beds are too thin and impure to repay the expense of working."

Six coal districts occur additional to the millstone grit formations, of perfectly distinct character from them, and possibly of as old or even older existence. These are the Leinster district, around the junction point of counties Kilkenny and Carlow, and Queen's co.; the Slieveardagh or Tipperary district, in the east of co. Tipperary; the Munster district, in counties Clare, Limerick, Cork, and Kerry; the Monaghan district, in the vicinity of Carrickmacross; the Tyrone district, in the east of co. Tyrone; and the Antrim district, in the north of co. Antrim. The whole of these, except the last, rest upon the upper or splintery limestone; but though thus similar in position to the millstone grit, they differ from it in wanting marine exuvies, and in possessing casts of terrestrial plants and of fluviatile and lacustrine remains. The districts south of Dublin contain only simple carbonaceous or stone coal, with its accompanying anthracite; the Antrim district contains both bituminous and simple carbonaceous coal; and the Monaghan and Tyrone districts contain only bituminous coal. Any minuter notice of the coal districts here would only be a repetition of the notices in the articles on the respective localities in the body of our Work.

The secondary rocks superior to those of the coal formation, which occur in Ireland, are magnesian limestone, new red sandstone, black shale, lias limestone, green sand, and chalk. "The whole of these comparatively recent strata occur in the north-eastern counties in the form of a great mineral basin, the upper beds of which consist of indurated chalk, capped by a thick mass of tabular trap, and the lower of new red sandstone, and, in one instance, of magnesian limestone. This great mineral basin occupies nearly the whole of the county of Antrim, and considerable portions of the counties of Derry, Tyrone, and Down. Its external edge, when viewed at a distance, presents the striking feature of a high table-land, rising precipitously either from a comparatively low and flat country, or from the level of the sea, which bounds it on the north and east. Among the numerous characteristic examples which might be brought forward, perhaps the most remarkable are the lofty precipices and mural cliffs which extend along the east coast of the county of Antrim; from Belfast to Red bay, in this direction, the same character prevails throughout, though some of the mountain headlands are more elevated and imposing than others. The upper region of the cliffs presents, in all cases, mural escarpments, consisting of a mass of black trap, frequently from 200 to 300 feet in thickness; it is usually amorphous, but occasionally it is rudely columnar. The chalk which lies immediately beneath, also presents mural precipices varying from 60 to 100 feet in height; and their dazzling whiteness, contrasted with the black mass of superincumbent trap, adds much to the general effect of the scene. The strata beneath the chalk, which, in a descending order, consist of green sand, the lias formation, and red and variegated marls belonging to the new red sandstone, are usually concealed from view by a thick covering of clay and debris, which has arisen partly from the disintegration of the incoherent beds of lias, black shale, and red marl, and partly falls from the superincumbent cliffs of trap and chalk; consequently the lower

portions of the declivity, between the base of the chalk and the level of the sea, usually present a steep inclined plane, many parts of which have been cultivated, and some so successfully, that they may be classed among the most productive soils of the north of Ireland. Though the strata of the great northern mineral basin have, in a great degree, been altered or modified by the action of igneous matter, arising partly from the pressure of the great superincumbent mass of trap which covers the chalk, and partly by protrusions, consisting of trap veins or dykes, and occasionally of large mountain masses of trap, still the lithological character of the strata is sufficiently preserved to enable us to identify them; but, with the assistance of the fossil organic remains, which are abundant in the upper member of the series, no doubt can be entertained of the correspondence of these strata with similar successions of rocks in England as well as in other countries. The magnesian limestone which occurs in the neighbourhood of Hollywood, on the south side of Belfast Lough, is identical in mineral character with that of the county of Durham and other parts of the north of England; and like it, it is succeeded by beds of new red sandstone and new red marl; and, consequently, Ireland may be said to possess portions of the whole of the upper series of the secondary rocks of England, with the exception of oolite, though traces even of that formation have been discovered on the coast, near to Larne, in the county of Antrim. The new red sandstone, which succeeds the magnesian limestone, is not altogether confined to the boundaries of the great mineral basin; it occurs in detached districts, resting on the carboniferous limestone, in the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, and likewise, as already mentioned, resting on the coal formation in the neighbourhood of Coal Island in the same county. A small district of new red sandstone, and red marl also, occurs to the north of Kingscourt, in the county of Cavan, between the coal district of Monaghan and the greywacke slate. This district contains one bed of gypsum, upwards of 60 feet in thickness, which was ascertained partly by sinking, and partly by boring; but, owing to the great influx of water, workings have not hitherto been commenced for commercial purposes; but there can be no doubt that that district contains a valuable deposit of gypsum."

The great tabular trap district of the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Armagh, and Down, will be found noticed with sufficient minuteness in the section on Minerals, in our article on the county of Antrim. Remarkable protruded masses of trap, however, are not confined to the north-east district of the kingdom, but occur throughout all the north and north-west among rocks of all ages and formations, and are found even among the limestone series of the great predominant plain. They consist both of whin dykes or basaltic veins, and of huge amorphous masses of greenstone or greenstone porphyry, occasionally forming large mountains, and aggregately of greater extent than any other igneous rock except granite. "Their general direction in the trap district of the county of Antrim is nearly north and south; in the slate district adjoining the Mourne mountains of the county of Down, their direction is north-west and south-east; in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, where the dykes are usually large, and where their continuous length has, in some instances, been ascertained to exceed seven miles, the direction is south-east; and in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, the direction of the remarkable dykes described by Archdeacon Verschoyle is east and west; but these dykes or narrow protrusions, however instructive and important when observed in detail, dwindle into insignificance when compared with the gigantic greenstone protrusions of Knockmorden and Urrisbeg in the county of Galway, of Carlingford mountain in the county of Louth, of Slievegullion in the county of Armagh, of Slievegallion in the county of Derry, of numberless minor mountains in the county of Donegal, of Ballygally Head, of Ballygawn, of Sleamish, and of many other remarkable greenstone protrusions of the county of Antrim."

The tertiary formations of Ireland are less extensive than those of England, and are probably of lacustrine origin. "The most important deposit belonging to this class is situated along the south-eastern margin of Lough Neagh, between Washing bay near Mountjoy Castle in the county of Tyrone, and Sandy bay in the county of Antrim. In the county of Tyrone, and the northern part of the county of Armagh, this deposit occupies a district of 10 miles in length, by 5 miles in breadth; it is composed of alternations of white, brown, and greenish blue clay, with white and grey sand, and irregular beds of lignite, or wood coal, and in the margin of Lough Neagh, of silicified wood. In some localities lignite is very abundant, and particularly in the Sandy bay of Lough Neagh, where, during seasons in which fuel is scarce, the inhabitants occasionally sink pits and raise it for domestic purposes. In the parish of Clonoe, in the county of Tyrone, the clay beds rest on the new red sandstone, which overlies the coal formation of Coal Island; and during the last ten years, several trials were made by boring in the clay district in the expectation of finding the coal beneath it. Two of these trials in the townland of Annaghmore, were continued to the depth of 294 feet, without reaching the red sandstone; and several other trials were made in different parts of the district, with the same results. The elevation of the surface at Annaghmore is 100 feet above the level of the sea, and 62 feet above the level of Lough Neagh, and consequently it

becomes evident that the bottom of the tertiary deposit must be at least 184 feet below the level of the sea. The clay district of Lough Neagh is similar to the potter's clay district of Bohvey, in Devonshire; and pits have been opened in many parts for the purpose of raising pipe clay; but hitherto no beds of a pure white colour have been discovered, at least none which preserve their white colour when exposed to the heat of the potter's baking furnace; but there can be no doubt, if proper trials were made in different parts of the district, that pure white potter's clay would be discovered. Potter's clay, similar to that of Lough Neagh, occurs in a valley resting on the carboniferous limestone situated to the south-east of Cahir, in the county of Tipperary; and many years since, considerable quantities of clay were raised, and exported from thence to the potteries of England. White clay also occurs in a similar position, resting on limestone near St. John's Point, and other localities on the western bank of Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon."

Vesuvian, though of not well developed crystal, has been found at Kilranelagh, in a rock composed of common garnet, quartz, and felspar. Grenalite occurs in a micaceous compound, in the lead mines of Wicklow. The precious beryl has been found embedded in granite near Loughs Bray in co. Wicklow. Cronebane has been found in the mountains of Wicklow and Dublin. Andalusite occurs in the micaceous schist of Djouce mountain in Wicklow. A mineral nearly allied to andalusite has been found in great abundance at Killiney in co. Dublin. A crystallized mineral of characters very similar to those of indurated talc, accompanies the andalusite of Djouce mountain. Hollow spar, in very distinct specimens, has been found at and near Baltinglass in co. Wicklow. Pitch-stone, traversing granite, occurs near Newry in co. Down. Granular sulphate of barytes, accompanied by iron pyrites, has been found on the shore near Clonakilty in co. Cork. Wavellite, very similar in its external character and in its analysis to the wavellite of Devonshire, as described by Sir Humphrey Davy, has been found about 10 miles south-east of the city of Cork. Jaspers of various sizes have been discovered in yellow clay, a few feet below the surface, near the southern extremity of the granite district in co. Kilkenny. Amethysts have been found in the cliffs in the vicinity of Kerry Head. Transparent crystals, popularly known as Kerry stones, and harder, larger, and more brilliant than Bristol stones, are comparatively abundant in various parts of Kerry. Gold was for several years obtained in rather large quantity on the mountain of Croghan-Kinshela in co. Wicklow. Silver appears to have been obtained in considerable quantities, previous to the Carlist wars of the 17th century, in the lead mines of Antrim, Sligo, and Tipperary. Copper is found at Ross Island in the lower lake of Killarney; at Muckross, on the shores of that lake; at Cronebane and Ballynauertagh in co. Wicklow; and in some parts of counties Cork, Clare, Meath, Waterford, and Dublin. Lead occurs near Enniscorthy in co. Wexford; at Derrynoose in co. Armagh; near Glendalough in co. Wicklow; near the city of Dublin; and in parts of counties Sligo, Antrim, Tipperary, and Donegal. Iron ores are plentiful in various parts of Ireland; and, in the 17th century, they were worked in a number of districts till the circumjacent timber available for smelting was exhausted. The grey ore of manganese has been found in the peninsula of Howth, in various parts of co. Kilkenny, in the Mayo mountains of Glanmore, and in several other counties. Cobalt accompanies the copper of Muckross in co. Kerry; and a variety of the earth black cobalt ore of Werner, has been found in the peninsula of Howth. Tin stone occurs in Croghan-Kinshela in co. Wicklow. Porcelain earth, equal in purity to the china clay of Cornwall, has been found in the south-west of co. Wicklow. Mineral springs, chiefly chalybeate, occur in almost every county; and those most in repute, as the resorts of invalids, are the spa of Ballispellan near Urlingford in co. Kilkenny, the spa of Lucan near Dublin, the spa of Swanlinbar in co. Cavan, and the spa of Mallow in co. Cork.

The mines and most valuable quarries, worked in September, 1837, together with the condition and produce of each, may be briefly stated:—The Derrynoose lead mine in co. Armagh was about to be cleared of water by a steam-engine; the Ballycorus smelting works, rolling and pipe mill, and shot tower, in co. Dublin, employed 20 men, and produced from 800 to 2,400 tons a-year, worth £27 per ton; the Killaloe slate quarries in co. Tipperary, employed from 350 to 400 men, and produced from 7,000 to 10,000 tons per annum, worth £1 10s. per ton; the Slieveadagh collieries in co. Tipperary, employed 5 steam-engines, and from 200 to 300 men, and produced 30,000 tons per annum, worth 10s. per ton; the Knockmahon copper mines in co. Waterford, employed 1,000 men, and produced from 4,000 to 5,000 tons per annum, worth £9 per ton; the Glenpatrick slate quarry in co. Waterford, employed 120 men, and produced from 2,500 to 3,000 tons per annum, worth £1 10s. per ton; the Cairne lead mine in co. Wexford was about to be cleared of water by a steam-engine; the Lugganure lead mine in co. Wicklow, employed from 150 to 300 men, and produced from 1,200 to 3,600 tons per annum, worth £15 per ton; the Kilcrohane copper mine near Cahir-civeen in co. Kerry, employed 20 men; the Hollyford copper mine near Cappaghowite in co. Tipperary, employed 20 men; the Ballysinode copper mine near Cappaghowite in co. Tipperary, employed 20 men; and Annetstown lead mine near Tramore in co. Waterford, employed 16 men.

All the preceding were worked by the Mining Company of Ireland; and the following were worked by other parties:—Moneypoint quarry, within 4 miles of Kilrush, on a cliff overhanging the Shannon, in co. Clare, produces a fine, hard, close-grained, gritty flag, varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in thickness, and containing from 10 to 20 superficial feet, and it yielded about 60,000 yards per annum, worth £2,250 at the quarry; the Clounderlough quarry, at Clounderlough bay, Lough Derg, co. Clare, produces a fine Bourdella marble, and was open only for specimens; the lead mines near Ennis, co. Clare, were of unascertained condition; the Rock-farm limestone quarries, situated on Little Island, opposite to West Passage, and thence a mile along the verge of the Cork river in co. Cork, annually produced 12,000 tons of manufactured, and 44,000 tons of rough limestone, the former worth 13s. per ton, and the latter worth 1s. 4d.; the Irish dove marble and limestone quarries at Carrigacrum near Cloyne, in co. Cork, produced 2,000 tons and upwards per annum, the value of which depended on the mode of manufacture; the Allihies copper mine, near Castletown-Berehaven, in co. Cork, produced from 6,000 to 7,000 tons per annum, worth £9 per ton; the Audley copper mine, near Skibbereen, in co. Cork, was of unascertained condition; the Dromagh collieries, near Kanturk, co. Cork, were of unascertained condition; the lead mines near Newtown-Ardes, in co. Down, were of unascertained condition; the black marble quarry, situated chiefly on the estate of Sir Valentine Blake, on the verge of Lough Corrib, in co. Galway, produced about 1,000 tons per annum, worth from £7 to £8 per ton at London and New York; the quarry of very fine sienna and dove marble at Shannon Harbour, in co. Galway, was of unascertained condition; the Valentia quarry, on the Island of Valentia, co. Kerry, yields roofing slate and flagging—the latter stronger, larger, and more handsome than almost any other flagging which even the London market can command,—and annually produced to the value of about £1,800 in flags, and £550 in slates; the Castlecomer, Clough, and Newtown collieries, in co. Kilkenny, annually produced 42,544 tons of coal, and 53,354 tons of culm, the former worth from 15s. to 20s. per ton, and the latter from 4s. to 5s.; the Faroda colliery, in co. Kilkenny, produced 2,500 tons per annum, worth 6s. 8d. per ton; the Callylihan, Wolfhill, Clogrenna, and Carnafea collieries, in co. Kilkenny, produced 16,000 tons per annum, worth 4s. per ton; the Rushes, Dromagh, Tallerton, Ardtegle, and Courleane collieries, in co. Kilkenny, were, for the time, not worked; the Clonmacnoise marble quarry, in King's co., produces a shell-grey marble, variously tinted, and of a sound and useful description, but was of unascertained condition; the Arigna mines, extending over the western side of Lough Allen, in counties Leitrim and Roscommon, produced about 2,340 tons of iron; a quarry near the Askeaton road, about 7 miles from the city of Limerick, produces a fine maroon coloured marble, but had not been worked to any considerable extent; Lyons, Ballysimon, and Guillogue quarries, in the vicinity of the city of Limerick, produce black marble in blocks of any size, but were of unascertained condition; the Dromineer quarry, on the shores of Lough Derg, co. Tipperary, produces a dove-coloured shell marble, in great quantity; the Castlebegs quarry, on the shores of Lough Derg, co. Tipperary, produces a dull black marble, but was of unascertained condition; the Slieveardagh collieries, near Killenaule, in co. Tipperary, annually produced 20,000 tons, worth 10s. per ton; the Dromglass colliery, near Dungannon, in co. Tyrone, was of unascertained condition; the Coal-Island colliery, near Dungannon, in co. Tyrone, was also of unascertained condition; the Ballymurtagh copper mine, near Rathdrum, in co. Wicklow, annually produced from 5,000 to 6,000 tons, worth £4 per ton; the Cronebane and Tyrone copper mines near Rathdrum in co. Wicklow, annually produced from 4,000 to 5,000 tons, worth £4 per ton; the Connoree copper mine near Rathdrum, in co. Wicklow, annually produced from 1,000 to 1,500 tons, worth £5 per ton; the Ballygahan copper mine near Rathdrum, in co. Wicklow, annually produced from 200 to 300 tons, worth £4 per ton; the Glenmalur lead mine near Rathdrum, in co. Wicklow, annually produced from 180 to 200 tons, worth £15 per ton.

BOTANY.

"Ireland," as has justly been observed by a distinguished botanist, "is remarkable among the British Isles for producing, exclusively, certain plants which are otherwise peculiar to the most southern continent of Europe." The strawberry tree—*arbutus unedo*—so fine an ornament to British shrubberies, but often baffling horticultural care in particular situations in Scotland, grows so profusely among the woods and glens of Killarney and Bantry as to give a tint to the general landscape, and so luxuriantly that a trunk of it has measured $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference. The Irish *Menziesia*—*Menziesia polyfolia*—is another ornamental plant, elsewhere cultivated as an exotic, but indigenous in Ireland. The marsh ledum and the naked stalked yellow poppy—*ledum palustre* and *papaver nudicaule*—which, in other parts of the world, are very alpine, or very arctic, were found by Professor Gieseke upon the rocks of Achill Head. Among other Irish plants, which are elsewhere wild only in the warm countries of southern Europe, are the large-

flowered butterwort,—*pinguicula grandiflora*; St. Patrick's cabbage or London pride,—*saxifraga umbrosa*; the kidney-shaped saxifrage,—*saxifraga geum*; and the fringed sandwort,—*arenaria ciliata*. "The Irish gür and the Irish furze, both well known in our gardens, may be considered rather as varieties of the common gür and common furze than a distinct species." To attempt to write here a *Flora Hibernica* would be absurd; to copy even the best existing *Flora* would be both piratical and useless; and to attempt to make a selection of such native plants as we might think most interesting, would probably be to raise a wanton war against the tastes of most classes of readers. We shall simply give first a list of plants new to the Irish *Flora*, and recently discovered in the county of Antrim, next a list of the plants which the officers of the Ordnance Survey esteemed most remarkable in the vicinity of Londonderry, and next a pleasant extract from a popular botanical paper of Sir W. Jackson Hooker.

Calamagrostis lapponica, of the order Gramineæ, was found in July 1836, in a small island in Lough Neagh, and in July 1837, along the shores of that great lake in the vicinity of Antrim. *Bromus giganteus*, of the order Gramineæ, was found in September 1836, in the limestone rocks near Garron Head. *Carex buxbaumii*, Buxbaum's carex, of the order Cyperacæ, was found, in 1835, on an islet in Lough Neagh. *Silene noctiflora*, the night flowering catchfly, of the order Caryophyllæ, was found in September 1837, on the railway cut in the parish of Drumbeg, and again in an old sand-quarry at the cross-roads, about half-a-mile from Lisburn on the way to Lurgan. *Elatine hydropiper*, the small octandrous waterwort, of the order Elatineæ, was found, in 1836, in the Newry canal, and in September 1837, in the Lagan canal, a little above the first bridge from Lough Neagh. *Geranium pratense*, the blue meadow cranesbill, of the order Geraniacæ, was found in June 1836, on the limestone rocks of Whitepark, in the parish of Ballintoy. *Hieracium cerinthoides*, the honey wort-leaved hawkweed, of the order Composite, was found in July 1836, on the rocks of Garron Head and Glenariff. *Salix Andersoniana*, or green mountain willow, of the order Amentacæ, was found in June 1837, in marshy ground and by the roadside, in the parishes of Kilwaughter and Balloo. Of the order Musci, *encalypta alata*, fringed extinguisher moss, was found, in 1836-7, on moist and lofty basaltic rocks throughout co. Antrim; and *orthotrichum rupicola*, rock bristle moss, in June, 1836 on rocks near Donygregor Head, in the vicinity of Ballycastle. Of the order Lichenes, *leclidea lurida*, occurs in the shady crevices of maritime rocks along the coast of Island-Magee; *leclidea pineti*, in February 1837, on the scales of Scotch fir bark, round the Dhu Hole in Kilwaughter demesne; *stiota crocata*, in June 1836, at Fair Head, and near the head of Glenariff; *collema plicatile*, plaited collema, in September 1837, on a wet clay bank in Collon glen; *collema dermatinum*, skinny collema, in 1836, on calcareous rocks near Cushendall and Glenarm; *collema schraderi*, the schraderian collema, in July 1836, on the ground among mosses near Cushendall; and *peltidea scutata*, the target-fruited peltidea, in November 1836, on rocks among mosses on Sillagh Braes near Larne. Of the order Algæ and division Articulate, *asperococcus vermicularis*, the worm-like asperococcus, was found in May 1837, growing parasitically on other algæ near Cushendall; *laminaria fascia*, in May 1836, on the coast near Dunlue castle, and, in 1837, abundantly near Larne; *solenia percurra*, in 1836, on the shores of Lough Larne; *codium adhaerens*, in August 1837, creeping over the limestone rocks in Church bay in the island of Rathlin; *vaucheria sessilis*, the sessile-fruited vaucheria, in February, 1837, in ditches near Brown's bay in Island-Magee; *vaucheria geminata*, the twin-fruited vaucheria, in February 1837, in ditches near the Curran of Larne. Of the order Algæ and division Confervoideæ, *conferva centralis*, was found in 1836-7, abounding along the whole coast of Antrim, especially near Carnlough; *conferva uncialis*, in June 1836, on the limestone rocks near Doneygregor Head; *polysiphonia fasciculata*, in August 1836, on the limestone rocks in the island of Rathlin; *polysiphonia atropurpurea*, in the winter of 1837, at Brown's bay near Larne; *polysiphonia affinis*, in 1836, near Carnlough; *callithamnion arachnoideum*, among rejectamenta near the foot of the Bann; *mougeotia cærulescens*, in July 1836, in a boggy pool, adhering to withered stocks of grasses, and on the moor between Trostan mountain and Tievebullagh; *tyndaridea bicolor*, near the small cascades of most of the mountain torrents of Antrim; *scytonema ocellatum*, in June 1836, on a boggy bank near Tor Head; *lyngbya ferruginea*, in July 1837, in muddy pools on the shores of Lough Larne; *lyngbya speciosa*, in May 1836, attached to small rocks in Carnlough bay; *rivularia granulifera*, in July 1836, on most rocks and near cascades of the mountain torrents about Cushendall; *rivularia calcaria*, in July 1836, on the stony bottoms of the mountain rivulets, and particularly of the Glenmakeeran rivulet near Ballycastle; *palmella rupestris*, in July 1836, on the conglomerate or red sandstone rocks near Red Castle; *nostoc sphaericum*, in September 1836, on moist rocks, with water trickling over them, in Glenariff; and *nostoc cæruleum*, in April 1836, in a marshy place, adhering to hypnum scorpioides, near the mouth of the Bush river. Of the order Algæ and division Diatomacæ, *fragilaria aurca* was found in April 1836, growing parasitically on other algæ near Port Ballintrae; *diatoma unipunc-*

tatum, in August 1837, at the Curran of Larne, growing parasitically on *ectocarpus littoralis*; *diatoma tenue*, in September 1836, adhering to stones in the bottom of the rivulet which flows into Carnlough bay; *gomphonema geminatum*, in June 1836, in the bottoms of most of the shallow rapid running rivulets, covering the stones with a soft cottony mass of filaments, in the vicinity of Ballycastle; *gomphonema ampulaceum*, in July 1836, in a very shallow sub-alpine streamlet, near the head of Glenariff; *schizonema obtusum*, in June 1836, on corallines near Ballycastle; *schizonema quadripunctatum*, in May 1837, growing on *zostera marina* near the Curran of Larne; *schizonema Dilwynii*, in August 1836, on the limestone rocks of Rathlin; and *schizonema comoides*, on all the limestone rocks along the coast of Antrim, especially where they have a slight coating of mud. Of genera not known to grow on the Irish shores or lakes at the time of the publication of *Flora Hibernica*, *desmidiium Swartzii* was found in January 1837, in a shallow ditch between Coleraine and Dunluce Castle; *achnanthis brevipes*, in December 1836, growing on *entomomorpha perscursa* on the shores of Lough Larne; *sympella minor*, in 1837, on the bottoms of gently running rivulets near Larne; and *sympella cymbiformis*, in December 1836, on moist rocks over which water was trickling in Island-Magee.

The plants which the officers of the Ordnance Survey thought most worthy of notice in the large parish of Templemore—the parish which contains the city of Londonderry, and which may be regarded as a fair specimen of a large part of counties Londonderry and Donegal—were, *alisma ranunculoides*, lesser water plantain, in boggy ground beside the Foyle; *sparganium simplex* and *sparganium natans*, unbranched and floating bur-reed, in Ballynernet lake; *blysmus rufus*, narrow-leaved blysmus, at the side of the Foyle near Brook Hall; *rhynchospora alba*, white beak rush, in a bog at Culmore Point; *iris fetidissima*, stinking iris, on banks at Culmore Point; *circea lutetiana*, common enchanter's nightshade, in bushy places beside the Foyle; *utricularia vulgaris* and *utricularia minor*, the greater and the lesser bladderwort, in holes in the race-course bog; *pinguicula vulgaris*, common butterwort, on moist banks on the side of the Foyle; *erythraea centaurium*, common centaury, at the side of the Foyle; *samolus valeraudi*, water pimpernel, at the side of the Foyle; *drosera rotundifolia*, *drosera longifolia*, and *drosera Anglica*, round-leaved, long-leaved, and great sundew, in the bay at Culmore; *solanum dulcamara*, woody nightshade, on the walls of Londonderry; *cenanthe crocata*, hemlock water dropwort, abundant at the side of the Foyle from Culmore to Pennyburn; *sium latifolium*, broad-leaved water parsnip, in a marsh near Culmore Point; *rosa tomentosa*, downy-leaved rose, in many places; *rubus cæsius*, dewberry, on the banks of the Foyle above Londonderry; *rubus Kochleri*, Kochleri's bramble, on the banks of the Foyle above Londonderry; *rubus rhamniifolius*, buckthorn-leaved bramble; *nuphar lutea*, and *nymphaea alba*, yellow water lily, and great white water lily, in Ballynernet lake; *galeopsis versicolor*, large flowered hemp nettle, in Killea; *cnicus pratensis*, meadow plume thistle, in meadows in Killea; and *ceratophyllum demersum*, common hornwort, in a marsh by the side of the Foyle above Londonderry. The more common plants, on the muddy shore from Culmore Point to Londonderry, are *eleocharis palustris*, creeping spikerush; *juncus compressus*, round-fruited rush; *glaux maritima*, sea milkwort; *statice armorica*, sea gilliflower; *cochlearia officinalis*, common scurvy grass; *cochlearia Anglica*, English scurvy-grass; and *zostera marina*, common grass rack. "Near the bridge of Derry, where the last plant becomes scarce, large patches of *sarpos maritimus* or salt marsh clubrush occur, which, with the others, spreads to the extremity of the county. Along the dry banks in Termonbacca, the *lithospermum officinale*, or common gromwell, which is not general in this county, is very abundant, together with a flesh-coloured variety of the *convolvulus sepium* or common bindweed,—a variety of that genus which does not seem to have been hitherto noticed in Britain, and only in one place in Ireland, viz., the island of Boffin or Inishboffin in the county of Galway." "The old walls of Derry are in many places literally covered with the common *parietaria officinalis*, or pellitory of the wall: the acer pseudo-platanus, or common plane tree, also grows naturally on them." "The grasses and other plants of which the natural meadows are chiefly composed, are, the *agrostis alba*, or florin or marsh bent grass; *cynosurus cristatus*, or crested dog's tail grass; *holcus mollis*, or soft grass; *aira cespitosa*, or turfy hair grass; and, in wet ground, the *juncus effusus*, or soft rush; *juncus conglomeratus*, or common rush; and *juncus acutiflorus*, or sharp-flowered jointed rush. The average produce of these meadows is generally rated at 2½ tons the Cunningham acre. The *alopecurus pratensis*, or meadow fox tail grass, and the *bromus mollis*, or soft broine grass, are also very common in the neighbourhood of Derry. The mountain pasture is generally poor. The most abundant plant on the top of Sheriffs mountain, (552 feet in height,) is the *calluna vulgaris*, or ling or common heath. The pasture grasses;—the *festuca ovina*, or sheep's fescue grass; *agrostis vulgaris*, or fine bent grass; *anthoxanthum odoratum*, or sweet-scented vernal grass; and the *nardus stricta*, or mat grass. The following plants likewise are abundant:—*eleocharis cespitosa*, or scaly stalked spike rush; and the *juncus squarrosus*, or heath rush. The productions of Creevagh Hill and of all the mossy ground in that neighbourhood, are similar, with

the addition of the *melica cœrulea*, or purple melic grass on the low ground. In most of the corn fields the *sinapis arvensis*, or wild mustard, or charlock—generally known by the name of prashack—is very common, and is, in many instances, accompanied by that still more troublesome weed, the *chrysanthemum segetum*, or corn marigold, known here by the name of guil or guilgowans. The *spargula arvensis*, or corn spurrey, known here by the name of yare, is also very abundant: of boggy ground lately reclaimed, it often takes almost exclusive possession. In some places, the tall oat-like grass, here known by the name of pearl, the *avena elatior*, is but too frequent in the corn fields,—as are also the *rumex obtusifolius*, or broad-leaved dock, and the *cnicus arvensis* or creeping plume-thistle."

"In the extreme south of England and of Ireland," says Sir William Jackson Hooker, in reference to the botany of the United Kingdom,* "we find many plants incapable of bearing the cold of more northern latitudes. Hence the strawberry tree adorns the woods of Killarney and Bantry with its rich evergreen foliage and its copious redberries, and comes to such perfection that a trunk has been measured of 9½ feet in girth. It is only in our most southern latitudes that we find the large flowered butterwort, *pinguicula grandiflora*; the beautiful ciliated heath, *erica ciliaries*; the Cornish heath, *erica vagans*; the acrid lobelia, *lobelia urens*; two species of rampion, the roundheaded, *phyteuma orbicularis*, and the spiked, *phyteuma epicata*; the graceful little *sibthorpia*, *sibthorpia Europæa*; the marsh *isnardia*, *isnardia palustris*; the Cornish bladderseed, *physaspermum Cornubiense*; the least gentianella, *exacum filiforme*; whorled knotgrass, *illecebrum verticellatum*; and the purple spurge, *euphorbia peplis*. The following are among the most striking and ornamental of our native plants, which scarcely reach the middle of the kingdom, and fail below the south of Scotland:—the water soldier, with its curious spear-shaped leaves, *stratiotes aloides*; the water violet, *hottonia palustris*; the small maiden hair grass, *briza minor*; the sweet violet, "that loveliest herald of the spring," *viola odorata*; several kinds of mullein *verbascum*; the primrose peerless; narcissus, *poeticus* and *biflorus*; the common snakes-head, *fritillaria meleagris*; the *agrostis setacea*; the star of Bethlehem, *ornithogalum pyrenaicum*; the two species of squill, *scilla*, *autumnalis* and *bidolea*; the mountain spider wort, *anthericum serotinum*; the Solomons seal, *convallaria polygonatum*; and sweet sedge, *acorus calamus*; the yellow wort, *chlora perfoliata*; the mezezeon, *daphne mezereum*; the flowering rush, *butomus umbellatus*; the yellow marsh saxifrage, *saxifraga hirculus*, though this is on the continent a very arctic plant; the clove pink, *dianthus caryophyllus*, and *dianthus prolifer*; several catchflies, *silene*; *euphorbias*; *cistuses*; *anemones*; the traveller's joy, *clematis vitalba*; the ground pine, *ajuga chamæpitys*; the wood sedge, *tancredum scorodonia*; the crested and field cow-wheat, *melampyrum cristatum* and *arvense*; some orobanches, the vella annua, *draba azoides*, and *iberis amara*; some fumitories, *famarcia*, *solida*, *aurea*, and *parviflora*; the yellow and crimson vetchlings, *lathyrus aphaca* and *nessolia*; the *vicia hybrida*, *lævigata*, and *Bithynica*; *hippocrepis comosa*; *orchis morio*, *pyramidalis*, *ustutata*, *fusca*, *militaris*, *tephrosanthos*, and *hircina*; *aceras anthropophora*; *herminium monorchis*; all the species of *ophrys*; *epipactis rubra*, *malaxis kosseli*; the beautiful and rare lady's slipper, *cypripedium calceolus*; the berthwort, *aristolochia clematitis*; the Roman nettle, *urtica pilulifera*; the *xanthium strumarium*, and *amaranthus blitum*; and mistletoe, *viscum album*; the sea buckthorn, *hippophæ rhamnoides*; and white poplar, *populus canescens*. The country of which these plants are the produce, including, however, the lowlands of Scotland, is distinguished by Mr. Watson as the *woody region*; which, he elegantly remarks, from one end to the other, is an undulated plain of meadows, pastures, and cultivated fields, separated from each other by hawthorn hedges or stone walls, and thickly interspersed with parks, woods, gardens, towns, and high roads, altogether betokening a climate where man may attain a high state of civilization, and live for ease and pleasure, as well as for laborious occupations. It is the region where flourish the trees and bloom the flowers rendered classic by our poets, and not the less loved by many of us, that their commonness has made them familiar by vernacular names, without the aid of botanical systems or a dead language. It is, *par excellence*, the land of the daisy and cowslip, the oak and hawthorn, the hazel, copse, and the woodbine; the region of fruits and of flowers, where the trees of the forest unite a graceful beauty with strength and majesty, and where the fresh green sward of the pasture, commingling with the yellow waves of the corn-field, tells us that here at least—

"The cheek of spring
Smiles in the kiss of autumn."

"Black swampy moors, such as deface so large a portion of the next, or barren, region, are in this of comparatively rare occurrence and small extent. The downs and chases in spring are covered with the countless blossoms of the golden gorse, or the more gaudy broom, and empurpled with the

* In the section "Botany" in MacCulloch's Statistical Account of the British Empire.

different kinds of heath during summer and autumn. Little, indeed, as we may regard these shrubs, in Sweden and North Russia the gorse is prized as we prize the myrtles of the South; and our common heaths are unknown over a wide extent of Europe; nor does the whole of America produce a single specimen either of these or any other species of heath. The oak, ash, yew, hornbeam, alders, elms, poplars, and willows, are the principal native trees of this region; the four first gradually yielding to the pine, white birch, and rowan, as we approach the higher portions forming the upland zone. The beech, Spanish chestnut, and sycamore, have been introduced, and the two first now spring up self-sown and readily. A climate in which the heat of summer is rarely excessive, and where rain and clouds are so frequent, is unadapted to the spontaneous growth of fruits; and we accordingly find our native productions poor in the extreme. The wild cherry, crab, bullace, and native pear, are the arborescent fruit trees. The raspberry, strawberry, blackberry, sloe, hazel nut, hip and haw, form a very indifferent catalogue for our shrubbery and herbaceous fruit plants. The cranberry, billberry, and crowberry, with the fruit of the rowan and juniper, common to this and to the barren region, are greatly surpassed by one fruit almost peculiar to the latter, viz., the cloudberry. The changes produced by cultivation, on some of the first mentioned fruits, it is unnecessary to detail. Lastly, the different kinds of gooseberries and currants cultivated in our gardens, are probably derived from species indigenous to Britain, and are very apt to spring up in our woods and hedges from translated seeds."

CLIMATE.

"The worst circumstance of the climate of Ireland," remarks Arthur Young, "is the constant moisture without rain. Wet a piece of leather, and lay it in a room where there is neither sun nor fire, and it will not, in summer even, be dry in a month. I have known gentlemen in Ireland deny their climate being moister than England; but if they have eyes, let them open them, and see the verdure that clothes their rocks, and compare it with ours in England, where rocky soils are of russet brown, however sweet the food for sheep. Does not their island lie more exposed to the great Atlantic? and does not the west wind blow three-fourths of the year? If there were another island still more to the westward, would not the climate of Ireland be improved?" This opinion, so confidently expressed, was obviously formed upon exceedingly defective grounds; it exhibits just enough of truth to impose upon limited and hasty observers; and, while unhappily a fair specimen of the belief or rather prejudice which prevails among Englishmen respecting the climate of Ireland, it unfortunately cannot, as yet, nor perhaps for years to come, receive a perfectly detailed and final confutation. The observations necessary to a precise knowledge of the climate are totally wanting in some of the districts where they are most needed, and singularly defective in the aggregate of places where they have actually been made; yet, if candidly estimated according to their real value, and treated with comprehensive reference to all the peculiar physical circumstances of Ireland, they will scarcely fail to prove that Ireland as a whole is not inferior in climate to Great Britain as a whole,—that its rainiest and most drizzling and most tempestuous districts have their counterparts in large territories of Scotland, and even in some parts of South Britain,—and that its best and by far its most extensive districts exhibit at least a balance of amenities with those of England, possessing some which England wants, as truly as wanting some which England possesses. To compare western Ireland with eastern England, as Arthur Young appears to have unconsciously done, brings out scarcely a different result from comparing Ireland with itself; for the variations of moisture, temperature, and other elements of climate between west and east, or between congeries of upland and expansion of plain, or between the exposed coast and the sheltered interior, or between the screened valley and the open morass, or between a "golden vale" and a chaos of bogs, or between any one of five scores of districts and any one of another five scores, are aggregately as wide and as full of character as any one of the majority of contrasts which persons with Mr. Young's prejudices have fancied or observed between the supposed average of the climate of Ireland and that of the sunny eastern low countries of England. Whenever a just comparison between Ireland as a whole and England as a whole can be formed, it will probably exhibit Ireland as more equable in temperature than England, freer from smart winters and prolonged frosts, less subject to violent thunderstorms, less swept and withered with keen easterly winds, freer from both exsiccating droughts and deluging falls of rain, and richer in whatever amenities are productive of great luxuriance; but more subject to fogs and drizzling rains, more overhung by cheerless and dew-compelling clouds, more tried with fitful, sudden, and frequent changes of weather, and oftener scourged with squally and tempestuous winds. Yet, what the officers of the Ordnance Survey remark with reference to Londonderry, is strongly applicable to the whole country: "To estimate with accuracy the presumed variations of this climate, long continued and carefully conducted observations would be necessary. In defect of

such, it may be mentioned that the farmers believe and assert, that a marked amelioration has taken place,—the times of seeding and harvest being both considerably advanced. In support of this opinion may be adduced the extending and successful cultivation of wheat, and the increased number of quails, a bird now comparatively abundant. However, though the circumstance of a recent improvement in this respect may be probable, it would be rash to pronounce it, on the present evidence, permanent."

The aggregate fall of rain among the western mountains, and on the low grounds between them and the sea, is believed to be very great compared to that of central and eastern England, but has not been sufficiently ascertained, to warrant any definite statement as to its amount. The fall at Dublin is said to vary from about 20 to 31 inches; at Belfast, from 20 to 35 inches; at Cork, from 30 to 54½ inches; and at Londonderry, from 26 to 35 inches. But as this current statement—hitherto regarded as the most correct one—makes the mean annual fall at the last of these places to be 31 inches,—a result recently ascertained to be 3½ inches below the fact,—we obviously must regard all past observations as in the aggregate exceedingly uncertain, or as at best establishing the mere general circumstance of very wide variations in humidity between different places, and even at the same place in different years.

The mean quantity of rain falling in the under-mentioned localities, exhibits Dublin as the driest, and Cork as the wettest, locality in which the observations were made:

	Observer.	Quantity.	Average of years.
DUBLIN,	Apjohn	30.87	6
BELFAST,	Portlock	34.96	6
CASTLECOMER,	Aber	37.80	18
CORK,	Smith	40.20	6
DERRY,	Sampson	31.12	7

Dr. Kane is of opinion, that we may safely estimate the average quantity of rain which falls over the entire surface of Ireland at 36 inches; and the entire mass precipitated every year at 100,712,631,640 cubic yards. At Dublin, the months in the order or degrees of dryness, are June, February, April, March, May, October, January, September, August, November, July, December; and at Belfast, they are June, March, April, February, May, November, October, August, December, January, September, July.

The mean temperature in the city of Londonderry is 49° of Fahrenheit, in the centre of Ireland 50°, and in the south nearly 52°. Dr. Rutty states the mean temperature in Dublin, during the five years ending in 1800, at 50° 15'; and Mr. Hamilton states the mean temperature of the north coast at 48°, of the middle part of the east coast at 49° 4', of the middle part of the west coast at 48° 6', and of the south coast in the vicinity of Cork at 51° 2'. The highest observed heat at Londonderry is 81°, at Belfast 76° 80', at Kilkenny 79°, at Limerick 75°, and at Dublin 81° 50'; and the lowest observed heat at Londonderry is 21°, at Belfast 25°, at Kilkenny 29°, at Limerick 28°, and at Dublin 14° 50'. The heat of the seasons in London as compared with their heat in Dublin, is estimated as follows by Dr. Robinson:—

	LONDON.	DUBLIN.
Winter,	1.00	1.45
Spring,	3.00	2.14
Summer,	5.00	4.68
Autumn,	5.00	3.80
	12.00	12.07

Yet other parts of Ireland, particularly the counties of Kilkenny, Limerick, Tipperary, and Cork, are nearly as superior in equality of temperature to Dublin, as Dublin is superior to London. "This county," says Mr. Townsend respecting Cork, "is remarkable for the mildness of its temperature, never experiencing those extremes of heat and cold to which the same degree of latitude is subject, not only on the Continent, but even in England. The difference is occasioned by our nearer approximation to the Atlantic Ocean, which loads this part of the island with vapours; seldom, indeed, to be complained of in winter, but too often interrupting the maturer rays of the summer sun." So strongly has the prevailing equality of temperature drawn medical attention, that one place in particular—the Cove of Cork—has of late years become extensively known to fame as a valuable winter retreat for persons menaced with pulmonary complaints.

During a period of 40 years, around Dublin, the east-north-east and south-east winds were to the west, south-west, and north-west, as 3 to 4 in spring, as 2.7 to 5.2 in summer, as 1.8 to 4.8 in autumn, and 2.3 to 4 in winter. "It appears from a regular diary of the weather kept for several years in Cork," says Dr. Smith, "that the winds in that city blow from the south to the north-west, three-fourths of the year at least." During 7 years ending in 1801, the winds at Londonderry blew from the north 225 days, from the north-east 225, from the east 200, from the south-east 376, from the south 297, from the south-west 476, from the west 766, and from the north-west 539; but during 9 years at the same place—according to the memoir of the Ordnance Survey—

the ratio of the winds was, north 295, south 398, east 283, west 1,005, north-west 737, north-east 265, south-west 599, and south-east 454. In a general view for the whole kingdom, south-west winds prevail in winter; west winds in summer and autumn; and east, north-east, south-east, and north winds in spring. The range of the barometer at Cork is 1.9, at Limerick and Londonderry 2, at Dublin 2.3, and at Belfast 2.5. On an average of 12 years, the medium number of fine days in a year is 126.

"With respect," says MacCulloch, "to the influence of the climate of Ireland upon the vegetable and animal kingdoms, little need be said, inasmuch as the existing state of both is manifestly owing more to circumstances foreign to the climate itself. All the productions of the soil usually cultivated in England may be raised in Ireland, although the irregularity of the seasons in the latter renders the produce more uncertain; while the greater humidity of the air is, as already stated, unfavourable to the ripening of corn, particularly of wheat. Much, indeed, of the corn of Ireland could not be preserved, unless it were kiln dried. The remarkable deficiency of forest trees is, however, owing infinitely more to circumstances connected with the political state of the country, than to differences of climate; several forests which existed when Boate wrote his account of Ireland have since disappeared; not in consequence of any deterioration of the climate, but of the wasteful abusive treatment to which they have been subjected.—The mildness and moisture of the climate is such, that the pasture lands, particularly those resting on a limestone bottom, are always more or less verdant. Even the mountains of Kerry, Cork, and Tipperary, are usually grazed throughout the year. In the southern counties, the cattle are seldom, and in some places never, housed during the winter. The eulogy of Giraldus Cambrensis on the climate of Ireland, is more applicable at the present time than when he wrote:—'*Terra terrarum temperatissima, nec Cancris calor exæstians compellit ad umbras, nec ad fœcos Capricorni rigor invitat, aeris amenitate temperieque tempora fere cuncta tepescunt.*' The climate, as respects the human constitution, is upon the whole highly salubrious. With the slight exception already made, it can hardly be said to be materially less so than the climates of Scotland and England. The greater prevalence of fevers and dysentery in Ireland, although partly attributable to the humidity of the atmosphere, in connection with marsh exhalations, is mainly owing to other causes; more especially to very poor and often unwholesome diet, to famine, to imperfect clothing, to sleeping on the earthen floors of the cabins, to neglect of personal and domestic cleanliness, and to various circumstances which associate themselves with the oppression, ignorance, and bigotry to which the lowest classes are subjected, and with the imperfect civilization to which they have as yet, in many places, attained. The very remarkable differences in moral constitutions, in temperament, and even in physical conformation, among the natives of the kingdoms, and especially between those of Ireland and Great Britain, cannot be explained by any appreciable differences of the climate or soil; they must, therefore, be referred, and are clearly, indeed, attributable, to other sources."

SOILS.

The soils of Ireland, as compared with those of England and Scotland, are nearly uniform throughout the kingdom. The varieties of them, indeed, are sufficiently numerous; but, with few exceptions, they all belong to one class or genus. Clay soils, in the sense of strong, stubborn, tenacious, retentive clays, such as those of Oxfordshire, High Suffolk, and some parts of Essex, Surrey, and other English counties, do not exist in Ireland. Soils of aluminous mixture, indeed, are not uncommon, and they even possess enough of tenacity to be locally designated stiff soils; but they are highly friable compared to strictly clay soils, and cannot with propriety be designated by a stronger epithet than argillaceous. Sandy soils similar to those of Low Suffolk and of Godalming in Surrey,—chalky soils similar to those which abound in Surrey, Hampshire, Sussex, Wiltshire, and some other English counties,—ferruginous gravelly soils similar to those of some parts of Middlesex,—and uncoloured gravelly soils similar to the "sharp" gravels and "hungry" moulds of many parts of Scotland, are seldom or never met with in Ireland. The greatly predominant soil, in all districts of the country except the moorish and the marshy, or such as exhibit carpetings or deep beds of bog in superincumbence on the natural soil, is a fertile loam with a rocky substratum, extensively rich and friable, partly stiffish and inclined to clay, and partly shallow, rocky, and fit chiefly to be disposed in luxuriant pasture. The prevailing loams are comparatively light; and are fertile, not only on account of their component parts, but because they rest on a calcareous subsoil, and are mixed with limestone rubble. The argillaceous loams are in some places, especially in the county of Tyrone, so strong as to be a good material for bricks. The shallow rocky loams prevail in the north of Clare, in most of Roscommon, and in parts of Galway, Mayo, Limerick, and other counties; they throw out a luxuriant herbage, remarkable for its sweetness, and its excellent adaptation to pasturage; and they so singularly combine fertility

with firmness, that bullocks of 100 or 105 stones weight may be seen rapidly fattening upon them in places where, even in the wettest season, the sward would not receive the print of a horse's foot. A dark, friable, dry, sandy loam prevails in part of the counties of Limerick and Tipperary, of a kind equally adapted to grazing and tillage, seldom experiencing a season too wet or a summer too dry, and so rich that, if it be preserved in a clean state, it will yield good cereal crops for a considerable succession of years. The aggregate of fertile loams, or even of all kinds of calcareous soils, is not great in the mountainous sections of Ulster; yet they carpet and enrich a very great proportion of the valley ground, and produce an astonishing alternation of contrasts to the ferruginous, moorish, sterile soils, on the intersecting uplands. "In the north," says Mr. Wakefield, "the quantity of rich soil is not very considerable, yet valleys of extraordinary rich land are to be found in every county; and I was not a little astonished, amidst the rocky and dreary mountains of Donegal, where there was hardly a vestige of cultivation, to find myself drop all at once into a district where the soil was exceedingly fertile." The loams of much of the county of Meath and of many other districts are so conspicuously fertile as to resist, to a very great degree, the malign effects of very prolonged and exceedingly erroneous systems of clumsy cultivation. A very rich soil of great depth and rather peculiar character prevails in the low grounds adjacent to the Fergus and the Lower Shannon, and locally bears the name of *corcass* land; it seems evidently to have been formed by fluviatile deposit; it closely resembles the celebrated *carse* lands in the valleys of the Forth and the Tay in Scotland, but is not so adhesive or so powerfully argillaceous; and it has a subsoil of blue silt, differing nothing in substantial character from the upper soil, and capable of being advantageously turned up, to any depth and at any time, by the plough or the spade.

"In Ireland," says Mr. Wakefield, "there is not much land sufficiently light, though abundance of it is luxuriant enough, to be what is known in England under the name of 'turnip lands.' A vein of it, however, may be seen partly in Tipperary, and partly in the King's county, west of Roscrea, where I found turnips universally growing, though the soil is much inferior to that of our best turnip land. In many of the mountains I have observed that the calcareous soil does not extend to the top, though the summits of some produce rich clover. It is found also in patches on the mountains. Such spots afford great room for improvement. One of the most remarkable divisions of soil is that formed by the Barrow. To the west of that river limestone is met with in abundance, while it is nowhere to be found throughout the counties of Wexford and Wicklow. The best limestone in Ireland is obtained in the neighbourhood of Carlow, at least such is the general opinion; but it is not improbable that if some of the marbles were analyzed, they would prove to be not in the least inferior to it. On the other hand, in the county of Waterford, there is no limestone east of the Blackwater; so that there is a border of country extending from Dublin, through Wicklow, Wexford, and Waterford, entirely without it. Land, with a calcareous substratum, is by no means adapted in all cases to tillage; and Mr. Tighe's remarks on this subject in regard to Kilkenny, may be applied to Ireland. 'The ground that skirts the western bank of the Nore below Kilkenny,' says this sagacious observer, 'is of a poor quality, consisting of a hungry clay loam, lying immediately over a bed of limestone. In general, the nearer the limestone comes to the surface the poorer the soil; but this bank of the river, as well as the opposite, seems admirably calculated by nature to form the best kind of sheep walks; where they are permitted, they produce close and green herbage, are extremely dry, and tend by nature to produce white clover and wild burnet, but give miserable crops of corn.' Independently of the *caucasses* [*corcasses*], the richest soil in Ireland is to be found in the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Roscommon, Longford, and Meath. In Longford there is a farm called Granard-Kill which produced eight crops of potatoes without manure. Some parts of the county of Cork are uncommonly fertile, and, upon the whole, Ireland may be considered as affording land of an excellent quality, though I am by no means prepared to go the length of many writers, who assert that it is decidedly, acre per acre, richer than England." But though the aggregate allodial wealth of Ireland is seriously depreciated by the country's great extent of waste bog, moorish uplands, and irreclaimable mountain, the cultivated land must unquestionably be regarded, and seems to be so even by Mr. Wakefield himself, as aggregately far superior, in its own substance, to that of England, and even as scarcely less productive in spite of its enormous amount of maltreatment. All the loams or calcareous soils seem to be indestructible; so that, when let alone after the most frightful scourging and utter exhaustion, they speedily recover tone, and clothe themselves with the finest herbage. "The exuberant fertility of the soil of Ireland," says Mr. Curwen, "enables the husbandman to proceed in a manner which, if pursued in England, would long ago have made that garden a desert. A century ago, Swift complained of the ruinous custom of overcropping: in later times, it has been carried to an extent far exceeding the practice of his days; and though still persisted in, there is no deficiency of produce."

The bogs of Ireland have already, as to extent, distribution, and reclamation, been considered in a separate section; and they need to be glanced at here only in reference to their surface. The mountain bogs are almost all dry heaths, shallow, peaty, easy of reclamation, but seldom capable of being converted into good or even tolerable arable land. The floating bogs are aggregately of small extent, but are not a little curious, as well as dangerous: a quantity of water lies in a body between the turbary and the gravel, which keeps the turbary in a buoyant state, and contributes to the growth of the fungus substance; and when the turf cutter incautiously approaches the bottom of a turf hole, the water frequently bursts up through a close covering of two or three feet, and exposes him to imminent danger. The red bogs occupy by far the greater part of the morassy low grounds of the kingdom; they abound in sedgy grass and heath bog-myrtle; they are generally of very considerable depth,—or from 12 to 45 feet; and they consist of successive strata, descending from a coat of musci, ericæ, and coaræ graminæ at the surface, through a series of decreasingly spongy and fibrous formations, to a bed of compact, comminuted, indurated, pitchy-looking paste, immediately incumbent on clay or limestone gravel. “Boate, in his *Natural History of Ireland*, divides the bogs, strictly so called, into four sorts: First, the grassy bogs, in which the surface is covered with some kind of herbage; hence they are very deceitful and dangerous to travellers. Some of these, in particular the great bog in the county of Kerry, dry up during the summer, so that cattle may graze upon them. But the deepest grassy bogs are impassable in the summer, as well as in the winter. There are, however, at all times, firm places in them, by means of which those who are well acquainted with them may pass over. 2. Watery and miry bogs, which contain grass covered, however, with water and mire. 3. Hassocky bogs, or shallow lakes, overspread with little tufts or islets consisting of reeds, rushes, coarse grass, and sometimes small shrubs. As the roots of these are closely interwoven, and sometimes rest on ground rising to the surface of the bog, these bogs may be passed over. Most of them are found in Queen’s and King’s counties. 4. The peat moors.”

AGRICULTURE.

“The tenure of landed property in Ireland differs, in one respect, very considerably from that by which land is held in England; for, with but two exceptions, there are no manorial rights in Ireland. The income of estates varies very much—from the lowest value to upwards of £100,000 per annum. There are several estates of upwards of 50,000 acres. It was formerly a common practice, to grant leases for ever, or for 999 years, or renewable for lives on a payment of a certain fine. Hence the property of very extensive estates at present, is vested in those who receive very little rent from them. In Ireland landlords never erect buildings on their estates, nor expend any thing in repairs; and the leases, in general, contain very few clauses. Six months credit is generally given on the rents, which renders the tenant very dependent on the landlord. In many leases the tenant is bound, besides paying his rent, to labour for his landlord at an inferior rate of wages. The system of what are called ‘middle men,’ prevails very much in Ireland: these are persons who rent land from the proprietors, and let them again to the real occupiers. Sometimes there are several renters between the landlord and the occupier; and the latter is answerable, not only for the rent to the person under whom he directly holds, but also for the rent due by each renter to the person above him, and by the first renter to the proprietor. This system arises from the poverty of the Irish farmers in general; but it evidently not only proceeds from poverty, but tends to increase it. The leases commonly granted, are 61 years and lives—31 years and lives—31 years—21 years and lives—and 21 years. In some counties, according to Mr. Wakefield, the green, or cultivated acres, average from £2 10s. to £3 8s.; the latter is the case with the pasture land of Limerick, whereas the green acres in Mayo and Fermanagh do not average above £1 5s., or £1 7s. 1d. Irish money per Irish acre. In some parts of Ireland the value of estates is at 30 years’ purchase; in general it does not exceed 20; and in some places it is not more than 16 or 18.”

The state of tillage husbandry, as detailed in the very voluminous *Agricultural Reports of the Royal Dublin Society*, was so minutely examined by Mr. Wakefield, and so carefully tested by him in a detailed course of personal observation, that an epitome of his statement of it, even in spite of changes which have since occurred, cannot fail to be interesting. In order to give a clear idea of it, he divides the country into nine districts, all distinct from one another in aggregate agricultural character. “In the first district he comprehends the flat parts of Antrim, the eastern side of Tyrone, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan. In this district the farms are extremely small; in consequence of which, the land is generally dug with the spade. Potatoes, flax, and oats, are the crops commonly cultivated; and these are grown till the land is exhausted, when it is recruited by the cow, the goats, two or three sheep, and the poultry lying upon it for some years. The ploughs used in this district are of the most rude and imperfect structure, and do

their work in the most slovenly manner. When a plough is used, three or four neighbours unite their strength, each bringing his horse, or his bullock, or his milch cow. Most ploughs are attended by a person, whose employment it is to turn back the furrow, which would otherwise revert to its bed. All the other operations of agriculture are performed in this district in the same rude manner. The little wheat that is raised in it, is 'lashed;' that is, the grain is knocked out by striking the sheaf across a beam placed above a cloth; it is, however, afterwards thrashed with a flail. In this district, as well as in the greater part of Ireland, the corn is thrashed on the highways, and is dressed by letting it fall from a kind of sieve, which, during a pretty strong wind, is held by a woman as high from the ground as her arms can reach. Under the second district, Mr. Wakefield comprises the northern part of Antrim, Londonderry, the north and west of Tyrone, and the whole of Donegal. Tillage here is in a much worse state than in the first district. There is no clover; and, with the exception of a little near Derry, no wheat. The third district comprehends the northern part of Fermanagh. Here the farms are much larger than in either of the former districts, the agriculture better, and the crops more productive. Some wheat is grown, but oats are the most prevalent crop. A small portion of the land, however, is only employed in tillage. The fourth district comprises Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Clare, and parts of Roscommon and Longford. In some parts of this district the spade culture is generally pursued; but in other parts the land is cultivated with the plough, drawn by four horses a-breast. In Roscommon, the practice of yoking horses to the plough by the tail is still followed, at least with two-year-old colts in the spring. Oats are chiefly raised in this district; but along the sea-coast of Sligo considerable quantities of barley are grown. A large portion of this district is let on partnership-leases, according to the village system. In the fifth district, which comprehends Limerick, Kerry, the south-west and northern parts of Cork, and part of the county of Waterford, little corn is grown, with the exception of the southern part of Cork. In the sixth district, which takes in the remainder of Cork, most of the land is in pasture; and, where it is in tillage, the spade is generally used. The seventh district comprehends some parts of Tipperary, and King's and Queen's counties. Here a great deal of corn is grown; and the agriculture is good, in comparison with that which is pursued in any of the preceding districts. More attention is paid to a systematic course of cropping, and keeping the land in good heart. Oxen and horses are used for the plough. In some parts turnips are grown, but they are seldom hoed. Ninety acres are considered a large tillage farm. The eighth district comprises Wexford, and a part of Wicklow. In some parts of this district beans are cultivated; but they are sown broadcast, and never hoed. Even here, their mode of ploughing is very awkward. One man holds the plough, another leads the horses, and a third presses on the beam, to keep it down. The last district comprehends the northern part of Kilkenny, Kildare, and the cultivated parts of Westmeath, Meath, and Lowth. Wheat enters into the common course of crops; but the fallows are bad. Clover has been introduced, but it is sown in exhausted land. The farms are much larger here than in any other parts of the country. The ploughs are very badly constructed, and are drawn by six oxen and horses." The following Table, given by Mr. Wakefield, exhibits, according to him, the average produce of the nine districts:—

DISTRICTS.	In pounds Avoirdupois.		In pounds Avoird.		In pounds Avoird.		In pounds Avoird.		In pounds Avoird.		In gals	
	Wheat.		Bear.		Barley.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Flax.	
	Seed.	Prod.	Seed	Prod	Seed.	Prod.	Seed.	Prod.	Seed.	Prod.	sd|lrd.	
1st District Part of Antrim, part of Tyrone, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan	224	2274	203	3500	209	2982	333	2636	2392	22,248	30	785
2d, Part of Antrim, Londonderry, part of Tyrone	175	2135	—	—	203	2646	291	3227	1383	15,183		
3d, Fermanagh	No return.											
4th, South of Fermanagh, Sligo, Mayo, Gal- way, Clare, Roscommon, and Longford	222	2024	196	3584	244	2703	308	2749	2144	22,289		
5th, Limerick, Kerry, part of Cork, Waterford	243	2537	261	4480	249	3024	298	2970	2592	24,328	—	972
6th, Southern part of Cork	Returns being according to the Eng. acre, are not taken into the average											
7th, Tipperary, Queen's and King's counties	232	1857	187	1131	173	2828	320	2263	2660	22,358		
8th, Wexford, and part of Wicklow	186	2020	—	—	206	2614	368	2606	2632	32,140	—	896
9th, Kilkenny, Kildare, West Meath, Meath, Lowth, and Dublin	257	2353	211	3494	246	3235	361	3063	2639	27,113	—	824
Aver. in Winchester bushels to the Irish acre	3.38	33.6	4.01	69.2	4.4	54.6	8.4	72.4				
To the English acre	2.086	20.74	2.47	42.7	2.71	33.7	5.18	44.5				

But both the state of tillage itself, and the general agricultural condition of the kingdom, have so much changed since Mr. Wakefield wrote, that we must attempt, though in a very succinct manner,

to indicate them as they at present exist in the several counties. In Donegal, estates are very large; farms average from 5 to 40 acres in the low grounds, and from 40 to 500 in the upland districts; the practices of husbandry are exceedingly bad; the chief instruments of tillage are the spade and the loy; the crops are potatoes everywhere, oats and flax largely, and barley and wheat very rarely and limitedly; and the medium rent of land, per acre, is so exceedingly low as about 6s. In Tyrone, the tillage farms are small, and usually held under partnership leases; the mountain farms are large, and seldom much divided; the state of husbandry on the partnership farms is intolerably bad; the chief instruments of tillage are the spade and the plough, the latter often drawn by horse, bullock, and cow all in one team; the principal crops are potatoes and oats; and the average rent of land per acre is 14s. 6d. In Londonderry, by far the larger portion of the land is held from the London Companies, under either terminable or interminable leases; the farms, though in many instances consolidated during the last 30 years, still, in the great majority of instances, average not more than 12 or 14 acres; the practices of husbandry have been improved, but have not yet attained to a respectable condition, and in some districts are very bad; the chief crops are potatoes, oats, and flax; and the average rent of land per acre is 12s. 2½d. In Antrim, estates are in general very large; farms, except in the mountainous districts, are small; the practices of husbandry are much improved, but need further amelioration; both improved practices, and the implements used in them, have been partially repressed by the smallness of farms; the crops are prominently potatoes, oats, flax, and limitedly barley and wheat; and the average rent of land per acre is 16s. In Down, some estates are large, but very many are small; farms held by linen weavers average about 4 acres, and those held by persons who devote themselves exclusively to agriculture, average from 20 to 50 acres; many improvements in husbandry have been made during the last 20 years, but, as in Antrim, they are much impeded by the minute subdivision of land; the chief crops are long successions of corn, interrupted and relieved by potatoes, flax, and pease; and the average rent of land per acre is 16s. In Armagh, a large proportion of the land belongs to corporations and to church and college establishments, a few estates are large, and small estates are numerous; the farms are very small, those above 40 or 50 acres being esteemed very large, and occurring principally in the district of the Fews mountains; the practices of husbandry are greatly improved, and include Mr. Blacker's celebrated system of green crops and stall feeding; the chief crops are potatoes, oats, flax, and, to a large extent, wheat; and the average rent of land per acre is 11s. 6½d. In Monaghan, a few estates are large, and very many are small; farms are very small; the practices of husbandry are very low; the spade is more used than the plough; the principal crops are oats, potatoes, and flax; and the average rent of land per acre is 13s. 3½d. In Fermanagh, most of the estates are large; the farms are of all sizes; the practices of husbandry are more advanced in the north than anywhere else in Ulster, but still need much improvement in the south; the principal crops are oats, barley, wheat, flax, and potatoes; and the average rent of land per acre is 12s. 3d. In Cavan, the estates, with the exception of two large ones, are of moderate size; the farms average from 6 to 8 acres; the practices of husbandry are in the most wretched state imaginable; the chief crops are potatoes, oats, flax, barley, and a little wheat; and the average price of land per acre is 13s. 7½d. In Leitrim, estates are very large; tillage farms do not exceed from 5 to 10 acres, and, in many instances, are let in partnerships; the practices of husbandry are very low, but have begun to improve; the chief crops are potatoes, oats, and flax; and the average rent of land per acre is 10s. 7½d. In Sligo, a few estates are somewhat large, but many are comparatively very small; farms and husbandry are similar to those in Leitrim; tillage has of late years exceedingly extended; and the average rent of land is 10s. 8d. In Roscommon, estates are very large; tillage farms, in general, are very small; the general system of agriculture, excepting in lands held by wealthy individuals, remains in a very imperfect state; the chief crops are oats, potatoes, and wheat; and the average rent of land per acre is 13s. In Mayo, the estates are excessively large; very many of the farms are let on the partnership system; con-acre is rapidly increasing, and threatens to overrun all the pasture-land of the county; the practices of husbandry are aggregately miserable; the principal crops are potatoes and oats; and the average rent of land per acre is 8s. 6d. In Galway, several of the estates are very large; tillage farms are, in general, very small, but grazing and mixed farms are of all sizes, and are, in very numerous instances, held on the partnership system; the practices of husbandry are, for the most part, wretched; the chief instruments of tillage are the loy, the spade, and the old provincial plough drawn by 4 or more horses, and managed by two or three men; the principal crops are oats, potatoes, and some barley and wheat; and the average rent of land per acre is 12s. 1d. In Clare, estates are large; tillage farms are generally small; partnership tenures are on the decrease; the practices of husbandry have not undergone much improvement; the loy is in general use throughout the upland districts; the chief crops are oats, potatoes, barley, and wheat; and the average rent of land per

acre is 11s. 3d. In Kerry, the estates are very large; some grazing and dairy farms are of considerable size, but tillage farms are very small; the practices of husbandry are in a wretched condition; tillage is effected on the upland districts with the loy or the spade; potatoes are nearly the only produce reserved for the use of the cultivators, and frequent and severe scarcities occur in the south and west; and the average rent of land per acre is 6s. 1d. In Limerick, the estates are large; some grazing farms are very extensive; tillage is not so extensive in proportion to the whole area as in many other counties, but has of late very much increased; the land experiences the severest treatment, yet with amazing rapidity recovers its tone and productiveness; the principal crops are oats, wheat, and barley; and the average rent of land per acre is 18s. 8d. In Cork, most of the estates are very extensive; tillage farms are in general very small, and, when comparatively large, are held in partnerships; the practices of husbandry in most districts are bad, but in some are improved and good; potatoes are the chief crop among the small and the partnership farmers; much tillage is effected with the spade, and much with the plough by a species of combination; and the average rent of land per acre is 13s. 7d. In Tipperary, some estates are very large, and many are of a moderate size; tillage farms are in general small, and held under middlemen; the ruinous system of con-acre is extensively prevalent, and occasions great prominence in cropping to potatoes; and the average rent of land per acre is, in con-acre, from £7 to £13, and in farms 17s. 8½d. In Waterford, the estates are very large; farms have been increasingly divided, and tillage has very greatly extended; the practices of husbandry have been materially improved; and the average rent of land is 12s. 6d. In Kilkenny, the estates are large; the farms are of various sizes, but for the most part small; the practices of husbandry have been materially improved, but are still backward; partnership tenures are not infrequent; and the average rent of land per acre is 17s. In Wexford, the estates are of considerable extent; the farms are of various sizes, and are less subdivided than in most other counties; the practices of husbandry are backward in some districts, and improved in others; the principal crops are potatoes, oats, barley, beans, and wheat; and the average rent of land per acre is 14s. In Carlow, the estates are of medium extent; some dairy farms are very large, and farms in general are less subdivided than in most other counties; and the average rent of land per acre is 15s. In Wicklow, the estates are for the most part large; the farms are of various sizes; the condition of the small farmers is exceedingly bad; very little wheat is raised; and the average rent of land per acre is 12s. In Kildare, some estates are very large, but many are moderate or small; most of the farms vary in extent from 5 to 200 acres; the practices of husbandry were formerly very bad, but have been materially improved; the principal crops are potatoes, oats, and wheat; and the average rent of land per acre is 13s. In Queen's county the estates are in general large; many of the farms are very small, and are held by persons too poor to adopt any improved practices in husbandry; the larger farmers have for a number of years practised a comparatively improved system of agriculture; and the average rent of land per acre is 14s. In King's county, the estates in general are very large; tillage farms are small, but some grazing ones are extensive; partnership tenures are less infrequent than in some other counties; the tillage farmers are aggregately in a very poor condition; and the average rent of land per acre is 12s. In Westmeath, the estates are moderate in extent; the tillage farms are much subdivided; the practices of husbandry are considerably improved; and the average rent of land per acre is 13s. In Longford, the estates are rather large; the tillage farms are in general small; grazing is prevalent; and the average rent of land per acre is 12s. 3d. In Meath, some estates are large, but most are moderate or small; grazing was formerly prevalent, but now about three-fifths of the county are in tillage; the state of agriculture, especially as compared with the singular excellence of the soil, is shamefully bad; cropping with corn to exhaustion is not unfrequent, but the usual rotation is wheat, oats, fallow, potatoes, and clover; and the average rent of land per acre is 18s. In Dublin, the estates are in general small; the farms near the city are small, but those at a distance are larger; agriculture is very much less improved than the vicinity of the whole district to the metropolis would induce a stranger to expect; and the average rent of land per acre is 18s. In Louth, the estates are of moderate extent; the farms are of all sizes, but many are very small; husbandry is improved; the principal crops are wheat, oats, and potatoes; and the average rent of land per acre is 16s.

Though estates throughout Ireland are, on the average, larger than in England, farms of all kinds, but especially those which are entirely arable, are very much smaller. Farms of considerable size seem, in all modern periods, to have existed in every part of the kingdom, particularly in the north; but ever since the close of the American war, they have been rapidly increasing in number, and dwindling down to littleness in extent. "Farms," says Mr. Newenham, "appear to have been diminishing in Ireland for many years past. Large farms of from 500 to 1,500 and 2,000 acres once so common in Ireland, hold actually no sort of proportion to farms of from 10 to 30 or 40 acres. In the county of Down, Mr. Dubordien says that farms run from 20 to 40, 50, and

in some instances so far as 100 acres. Such is the case in most other parts of Ireland. For several years past, the landlords of that country have been much in the habit of letting their lands in small divisions. Another custom has become extremely prevalent,—that of taking considerable tracts of mountain, bogs, or other waste land, enclosing, improving them, and letting them in small farms of from 20 to 30 acres. Besides this, the cottier system, or giving a certain quantity of land as an equivalent for wages, prevails throughout most parts of Ireland. In fact, upwards of four-fifths of the Irish people are subsisted chiefly on the produce of the land which they occupy.* The following table, compiled by Lord Clements, shows the average size of farms, and the relative extent of tillage and pasturage in the thirty-one baronies which were minutely examined by the Commissioners of the Poor Enquiry, as a fair specimen of the entire agricultural condition of the kingdom:—

County.	Barony.	Average size in Acres.	Observations.
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway . . .	Killeconnel . . .		{ Grazing district; largest tillage farm 70 acres.
Leitrim . . .	Dromahair . . .	Few more than . . . 4 in til.	Grazing district.
— . . .	Mobill . . .	Under . . . 6 . . .	Tillage district.
Mayo . . .	Murriak . . .	Average . . . 3 . . .	{ Tillage district; largest tillage by one farmer 10 acres.
Sligo . . .	Carbery . . .	Average . . . 3 . . .	Tillage district.
LEINSTER.			
Dublin . . .	Balrothery . . .	Most from . . . 10 to 30	Two-thirds tillage; farms various sizes.
Kilkenny . . .	Galmoy . . .	Average . . . 20 to 30	Tillage district; largest 60 acres.
— . . .	Gowran . . .	{ Every size under 100, especially under . . . 60 and 70	{ Mixed tillage and grass; largest tillage 120 acres.
King's Co. . .	Clonlisk . . .	Average from . . . 10 to 30	{ Principally tillage mixed with grazing; largest 121 acres.
— . . .	Phillipstown . . .	Average from . . . 10 to 20	Half tillage and half grass.
Louth . . .	Dundalk . . .	{ Most of 30 or 40, or probably less . . .	Tillage farms; one half grass.
Meath . . .	Upper and Lr. Kells . . .	Average from . . . 20 to 50	Two-thirds pasture.
— . . .	Moyfearnagh . . .	{ Usual size 30 to 50, of which 1 grass . . .	Tillage and grass.
Queen's Co. . .	Maryborough . . .	Average . . . 20	Chiefly tillage.
— . . .	Portnashinch . . .	Average . . . 20	{ Mixed tillage and grass; largest tillage 50 acres.
Wicklow . . .	Talbotstown . . .	{ Most from 30 to 40, of which one-fifth tilled . . .	Dairy farms of all sizes.
MUNSTER.			
Clare . . .	Coreomroe . . .	Most from . . . 10 to 30	{ Arable district. I know a farmer who tills above 20 acres.
Kerry . . .	Iveragh . . .	{ Average stock 4 to 12 cows, many less . . .	Mountainous grazing.
— . . .	Trughenackny . . .	{ Average stock 6 to 10 cows, more and less . . .	{ More pasture than tillage; largest tillage over 3 acres.
Limerick . . .	Connello . . .	Average tillage from . . . 20 to 30	{ More tillage than grazing; one farm has more than 100.
— . . .	Coshlea . . .	Do. under . . . 20	{ Tillage and grass for dairy farms; not more than 30 to 50 acres tilled.
TIPPERARY.			
Tipperary . . .	Middle third . . .	{ Farms under 1 acre . . . 280	{ Two-thirds tillage. The assistant commissioners do not state the average size of tillage farms. It is probable that the great majority of farms above 20 acres are occupied in grazing.
		Do. from 1 to 5 . . . 1,036	
		Do. . . 5 to 10 . . . 745	
		Do. . . 10 to 20 . . . 759	
		Do. . . 20 to 50 . . . 551	
		Do. . . 50 to 100 . . . 127	
WATERFORD.			
Waterford . . .	Decies . . .	Average . . . 20 to 50	{ Equally pasture and tillage; largest tillage, 30 to 40.
	Middle third . . .	{ If a farmer holds 50 he ploughs from . . . 10 to 20	Dairy district 40 to 60.
ULSTER.			
Armagh . . .	Fews . . .	Average . . . 8 to 10	Nearly all tillage.
Cavan . . .	Loughtee . . .	Do. . . 6 to 8	Two-thirds tillage.
Down . . .	Iveagh . . .	Usual . . . 3 to 10	{ Tillage district; one family holds above 50 in tillage.
— . . .	Lecale . . .	Average . . . 16 to 20	Tillage district; largest 100.
Fermanagh . . .	Tyrkenney . . .	Do. . . 10 to 20	Tillage farms, of which two-thirds ploughed.
Monaghan . . .	Monaghan . . .	Do. . . 8 to 10	Altogether a tillage district.
Tyrone . . .	Oluagh . . .	Do. . . 12	Tillage; few more than 40 or 50 acres.

Exclusive of holdings of less extent than one acre, the total number of farms in Ireland in 1841, was, in the rural districts, 685,309, and in the civic districts 5,693.* Those in the rural districts consisted of 306,915 of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 251,128 of from 5 to 15 acres, 78,954 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 48,312 of upwards of 30 acres; and those in the civic districts consisted of 3,521 of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 1,671 of from 5 to 15 acres, 388 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 313 of upwards of 30 acres.

* By "civic districts," as distinguished from "rural districts," in any statements taken from the Census of 1841, is meant all areas of towns which contained in that year 2,000 or upwards of inhabitants.

In 1812, when Mr. Wakefield wrote, wheat was grown in considerable quantities in the counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, Dublin, Meath, Louth, and parts of Limerick, Tipperary, Clare, Cork, and Londonderry; but was quite or nearly unknown in the counties of Monaghan, Tyrone, Donegal, Sligo, Mayo, Leitrim, and Cavan. But since 1815, it has been more extensively cultivated than before in the previous wheat districts, and freely introduced into various districts where it was formerly unknown. It is generally grown after potatoes or fallow, and receives less attention while growing than in England. In consequence either of the wetness of the season or of bad harvesting, it usually needs to be kiln-dried; and, in consequence probably of the badness of the seed, it yields from 10 to 15 per cent. less of saccharine matter than English wheat.—Barley is by no means generally cultivated; it is, when sown at all, usually sown after potatoes; and it is so greatly inferior to English barley as to yield 20 per cent. less of saccharine matter.—Bere or bigg is grown in the counties of Meath, Kildare, Westmeath, and Longford, and in the cut-out bogs of Ulster.—Oats are far more extensively cultivated than all other cereal crops combined; they were supposed, 30 years ago, to occupy ten times more ground every year than any other species of corn; they are believed, in consequence of defective husbandry and the moistness of the climate, to be the most profitable crop to the farmer; and, amidst the general extension of tillage, they have not only maintained but increased the proportion which they formerly bore to other grains. The potato oats have been generally introduced to the low districts, but have at times so extensively failed, in Waterford and other counties, as to have very considerably lost favour; and, in consequence, black oats both retain their original hold upon the upland districts, and have resumed possession of many low grounds whence they were expelled. Oats are sown after wheat, barley, potatoes, and flax, and often year after year till they reduce the land to exhaustion. Irish oats are inferior to English in both weight and quality.—Potatoes are so very prominent a crop as to have mainly contributed to impress on the social and economical character of Ireland its singularly anomalous features. They are celebrated—we probably ought rather to say, they are notorious—for their great exuberance, their enormous quantities, their universal cultivation, their forming the very staff of life to a prodigious proportion of the population, and, of late years, their precariousness of culture and very extensive and disastrous failures. They are planted on all kinds of soil; they are raised partially in drills in the east, but generally in lazy beds in the south, the centre, the west, and the north-west; they are usually cultivated with as much care as other crops are with carelessness; they are raised with studious attention to prolific varieties, but with surpassingly little regard to either farina, saccharinity, or flavour; and they hence consist, to an enormous proportion, of a watery and nauseous variety called the lumper, and a variety but a degree or two less unpleasant called the cup. The miserable con-acre system, which has a menacing prevalence over Connaught, and a large prominence in Munster, and too extensive an existence in even the other two provinces, devotes itself exclusively to the cultivation of potatoes, at, in general, so exorbitant rents as to seem to a person unacquainted with Ireland quite incredible. The produce on good land usually amounts to from 17,000 to 21,000 pounds. “The potato,” remarks Mr. Bicheno, “is the only produce the cottier reserves to himself. All the rest—cattle, corn, butter, pigs, poultry, and eggs—go to the landlord. As long as the potato lasts, he and his family have abundance. They thrive under it, and, with plenty of ventilation, enjoy good health, and have the cleanest skins in the world. But if the crop fail, or the season should prove unfavourable for preserving it, the months of April and May are trying seasons; then it is they are driven to subsist upon weeds, fevers spread, and the utmost distress prevails.”—Flax, at the time when Mr. Wakefield wrote, was cultivated in every county of Ireland except Wicklow and Wexford, and formed a very prominent crop in particular throughout almost every district of Ulster. In consequence chiefly of the withdrawal of the bounties, its cultivation subsequently declined, and eventually seemed waning to extinction; but since 1831, it has increased with amazing rapidity, particularly in the counties of Antrim, Down, and Londonderry; and now it seems again to have received a sufficient check to warrant the verdict of its being in decidedly fluctuating demand. Flax, when cultivated, follows potatoes, oats, and barley; and the ground for it is usually prepared with the spade. The cultivation of hemp was at one time pretty extensive on the rich lands of the county of Limerick; but it was afterwards abandoned. In 1810, according to Mr. Wakefield’s calculation, the aggregate area under flax was 100,000 acres; and in 1808, according to returns made to the Linen Board, the area under hemp was only 323 acres.—The turnip husbandry, and the cultivation of the artificial grasses, are now appreciated and practised by a fair proportion of proprietors and very extensive farmers; and a peculiarly economical and profitable system of green cropping and stall feeding is well understood in part of the county of Armagh; but, in a general view, or as regards the great body of the cultivators of the soil in every part of Ireland, the state of all other crops than corn, potatoes, and flax, is but slightly improved, and in many districts not one jot improved, since the date of the Agricultural

Reports and Mr. Wakefield's 'Account of Ireland.' The following vidimus of it, as it existed at that date, therefore, is unhappily still too correct: "Beans are cultivated nowhere except in parts of the county of Wexford. Rape is grown for seed in King's and Queen's counties, and in some parts of Tipperary. Of the indigenous grasses of Ireland, it does not seem necessary to specify any except the *forin* grass, or *agrostis stolonifera*, which has been lately very highly extolled by Dr. Richardson. Its merits, however, are not nearly so great as he represents them; and indeed, the only situation for which it is adapted is sea-walls, where its roots run and bind them together. Considering the very imperfect and backward nature of Irish husbandry, it is not to be expected that laying down land to grass is well understood. In fact, this is seldom done with seeds; but in most places the ground is suffered to clothe itself with its natural herbage. Soon after grass is cut for hay, it is formed by the hand into what are called 'lap-cocks,' each of which is as much as a woman can twist round her arms like a muff; these, being laid on the ground in the direction of the wind which blows through them, are soon dried, and are then put into a 'tramp-cock.' In this state it becomes heated, and its quality is further injured by the heated hay being put into ricks, so that the quality of by far the greater part of Irish hay is very indifferent. From the account of the arable husbandry of the different districts, it has already been seen that very little clover is cultivated. In the west and south-west it is scarcely known; and, according to Mr. Newenham, there are not 5,000 acres in the whole island; where it is cultivated, it is sown on exhausted and foul land."

Though approved implements, similar to those used in Scotland and England, have been extensively introduced, the original ones, or such as were not long ago universal in the country, are still in sufficiently extensive use, especially in the west and the south, to require a brief notice. The Irish plough is made chiefly of wood, and has a very long beam and no swillyard; the breast is also of wood, and has seldom any ground; and the share has hardly any wing. That used in Wexford, however, has a comparatively short beam, and a cast-iron sock. "The flail is seldom heavier than a schoolboy's whip. The spade is much narrower than the English spade; the handle generally five feet long: the handle of the shovel is still larger, it is sometimes rounded, sometimes pointed, and often square at the end. The loy, which is much used in Ireland, is a long narrow spade, which projects entirely on the right side of the handle; its breadth is that of the foot. The slane is a double loy, used in cutting turf. The sliding cars have no wheels; the ends of the shafts are shod with iron, with a wicker basket suspended between them. Cars are small carts, having the wheel fixed to the axle-tree, which turns round along with it. The wheel is not spoked, but solid. The cars are difficult to be turned."

The dairy, though far from being in a perfect condition, is probably the best managed department of Irish husbandry; and it is of great territorial extent, and much economical importance. Most of the counties of Kerry, Cork, and Waterford, part of the counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, Meath, Westmeath, Longford, and Fermanagh, and multitudes of the small farms of the counties of Cavan, Monaghan, and Down, are devoted principally to the dairy,—or rather to the manufacture of butter. The method of letting dairies to dairymen at so much per cow per annum, is common to the south of Ireland with Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and other counties of the west of England. The average number of cows on a dairy farm is from 5 to 30; the extent of middle-rate land esteemed necessary for the sustenance of each cow is about two acres; the average daily produce of a cow's milk is 8 quarts in summer and 5 in winter; and the average weekly produce of this in butter is 14 pounds. The fattening of calves for veal is little practised.—The grazing husbandry is not, as in England, united with the tillage husbandry; nor, as in Scotland, are large tracts of land devoted exclusively to the breeding of cattle. The mountains of Ireland, instead of being grazed by those who farm them, are frequently let on a partnership lease to the inhabitants of a neighbouring village, each of whom turns in a certain number of cattle, horses, goats, or geese, according to the rent he pays. The few cattle that are fed on the mountainous districts are generally very poor. The most extensive and valuable lands for fattening cattle are small parts of the counties of Louth and Kildare, considerable parts of the counties of Cork, Westmeath, and Queen's county, and especially the corcesses of the counties of Limerick and Clare, and 'the golden vale' of the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. Vast droves of cattle are bred in the mountainous districts of the west; and horses are bred in the mountains of Mourne. Most of even the loftiest uplands yield a considerable quantity of herbage, and are very much greener, in the aggregate, than the mountains of Scotland; and Mac-Gillicuddy's Reeks, the loftiest group in Ireland, and one of the wildest and most desolate, were affirmed by Arthur Young to be better fattening ground for sheep than even the rich lowlands in their vicinity. The general adaptation of Ireland to grazing is very marked, and cannot, in any view, be computed with by England. Yet, in spite of this adaptation, and of various considerable

instances of the recent conversion of tillage grounds into grazing lands, the decrease of pasturage, occasioned by the extension of tillage, has for many years been both steady and rapid.

In 1841, the total number of families in Ireland dependent chiefly on agriculture was 974,183,—of whom 921,576 were in the rural districts of the kingdom, and 52,612 in the civic districts; and the total number of persons who 'ministered to food' was 1,904,071,—of whom 1,643,082 were males at and above 15 years of age, 138,870 were females at and above 15 years of age, 103,549 were males below 15 years of age, and 18,570 were females below 15 years of age. The following table shows the classes of which the latter total consisted, and also throws great incidental light on the relative importance of the country's agriculture:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Persons 15 years old and upwards.		Persons under 15 Years of age.		OCCUPATIONS.	Persons 15 years old and upwards.		Persons under 15 Years of age.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.		Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Farmers	452940	18122	168	8	Egg-dealers	390	1365	7	7
Servants and Labourers	1105258	107364	92131	15486	Fruiters	119	309	4	1
Ploughmen	567		56		Cattle-dealers	917	2		
Gardeners	7579	12	31		Horse-dealers	111			
Grassiers	156	4			Fig-jobbers	940	6	3	
Herds	18428	705	10334	2294	Salesmasters	120	1		
Caretakers	1434	104	18	1	Corn-dealers	703	23		
Land Agents	174				Hay factors	7	5		
Land Stewards	4829		6		Seedsmen	87		1	
Gamekeepers	439				Flour merchants	29	1		
Dairykeepers	1729	2034	8	24	Butter do.	74	7		
Fishermen	8918	61	724	8	Butter inspectors	3			
Millers	4274	12	28		Cheese-mongers	2		1	
Maltsters	103	1			Baron factors	10	1		
Brewers	366	1			Butlers & Provision-dealers	2293	3761	10	5
Distillers	208	1			Butchers	5257	56	57	2
Winecoopers	5				Poulterers	144	70	5	2
Cider-makers	9				Victuallers	5464	123	28	1
Barn-makers	9	1			Grocers	2654	681	54	7
Bakers	6350	269	69	1	Tea-dealers	32	2		
Confectioners	372	919	6	15	Tobaccoists	482	19	35	
Cooks	18	22			Wine merchants	183			
Soda Water makers	62	1	2		Spirit merchants	2			
Cordial-makers	12	2			Tavern-keepers & Vintners	6321	974	2	1
Salters	220	8	2		Hotel and Inn keepers	1492	253		1
Salt manufacturers	50	2			Lodginghouse-keepers	315	1066		
Vinegar-makers	1				Water-carriers	48	99		
Mustard manufacturers	2				Waiters (Hotel and Taverns)	95	6	1	
Tobacco-twisters	455	7	56						
Snuff-grinders	20								
Fishmongers	233	405	7	7	Total	1643082	138870	103549	18570

A quite recent writer, who has minutely examined the statistics of Ireland, remarks upon this table, as compared with other exhibits of the Census of 1841, that it shows two-thirds of the males and more than one-third of the whole population of Ireland, above the age of 15, to be engaged in producing, preparing, or selling food; and he adds, "If we reflect how sensitively such a population must feel, as producers, any diminution in the price of their chief article of production, we shall see a great cause of the distress that is from time to time suffered. The average price of wheat and oats in Ireland, per barrel and per bushel, calculated upon the return advertised in the Dublin Gazette for the years ending May 1, 1841, 1842, and 1843, was,—wheat, per barrel 32s. 6d. in 1841, 30s. 8d. in 1842, 27s. in 1843; wheat per bushel, 8s. 1½d. in 1841, 7s. 8d. in 1842, 6s. 9d. in 1843; oats per barrel, 13s. 11d. in 1841, 12s. in 1842, 10s. 7d. in 1843; oats per bushel, 3s. 5d. in 1841, 3s. in 1842, 2s. 7d. in 1843. This great reduction in two years of the price of the staples of Irish produce must undoubtedly have affected the country."

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

The annual value of the agricultural produce of Ireland was estimated by the Commissioners of Poor Enquiry at £36,000,000, and by the writer of the chapter on Agriculture in MacCulloch's Statistical Account at £43,809,000,—exclusive, however, of the value of bogs; and it seems to be pronounced by nearly all parties to be only one-half, and by some to be only one-fifth, of what the soil is capable of yielding. The annual earnings of agricultural labourers, including farmers who worked their own land, were estimated in 1836 at £6,844,500. The progress of tillage throughout the country is shown by the following tabular statement of the quantities of grain, pulse, and malt exported from Ireland into Great Britain during each year of the period 1800-41:—

Years.	Wheat and Wheat Flour.	Barley, including Beer or Bigg.	Oats and Oatmeal.	Rye.	Pease.	Beans.	Malt.	Total.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1800	749	78	2,411					3,238
1801	150		375					525
1802	108,751	7,116	341,151	282	113	1,655	2,303	461,371
1803	61,267	12,879	246,359	753	611	1,653	25	343,547
1804	70,071	2,521	240,022	206	1,078	3,060		316,938
1805	84,087	15,650	203,302	235	1,634	2,010		306,924
1806	102,276	3,237	357,077	330	1,389	2,361		466,760
1807	44,900	23,048	389,649	431	1,390	3,777		463,195
1808	43,497	30,586	579,974	573	75	2,005		656,770
1809	66,944	16,619	845,783	425	38	2,669		932,478
1810	126,388	8,321	492,741	20	216	3,541		631,227
1811	147,245	2,713	275,757	21	50	4,081		429,867
1812	158,352	43,138	390,629	178	51	5,008		597,356
1813	217,154	63,500	691,498	420	77	4,455		977,164
1814	225,478	16,779	504,010	4	430	5,731		812,462
1815	189,544	27,108	597,537	207	425	6,371		821,192
1816	121,631	62,254	683,714	43	239	5,984		873,865
1817	55,481	26,766	611,117		12	2,275		685,651
1818	105,179	25,387	1,069,385	4	10	4,798		1,204,733
1819	153,850	20,211	789,613	2		3,904		967,080
1820	403,407	87,065	916,251	134	439	8,306		1,415,722
1821	569,700	82,884	1,162,249	550	2,474	4,959		1,822,816
1822	463,004	22,532	509,237	353	728	7,235		1,063,089
1823	400,068	19,274	1,102,487	198	586	5,540		1,528,153
1824	356,384	44,699	1,225,085	112	756	5,791	1,173	1,634,000
1825	396,018	154,256	1,629,856	220	1,431	11,355	10,826	2,203,862
1826	314,851	64,885	1,303,734	77	1,452	7,190	1,203	1,693,392
1827	405,255	67,791	1,343,267	256	1,282	10,037	572	1,828,460
1828	652,584	84,204	2,075,631	1,424	4,826	7,068	853	2,826,590
1829	519,017	97,140	1,673,628	508	4,435	10,445	2,011	2,307,244
1830	529,717	189,745	1,471,252	414	2,520	19,053	2,820	2,215,521
1831	557,498	185,409	1,655,701	515	4,142	15,029	10,888	2,429,182
1832	790,293	123,639	2,051,867	294	1,915	14,530	8,229	2,990,767
1833	844,211	101,767	1,762,520	166	2,646	19,114	7,017	2,737,441
1834	779,505	217,855	1,769,503	983	2,176	18,771	3,865	2,792,658
1835	661,776	156,242	1,822,767	614	3,447	24,235	10,357	2,679,438
1836	598,757	184,156	2,132,138	483	2,920	17,604	22,214	2,958,272
1837	534,465	187,473	2,274,675	1,016	60	25,630	4,174	3,030,293
1838	542,583	156,467	2,742,807	628	5,232	21,584	5,001	3,474,302
1839	258,331	61,676	1,004,933	2,331	1,484	11,535	2,861	2,243,151
1840	174,439	95,954	2,037,835	122	1,403	14,573	3,456	2,327,782
1841	218,708	75,568	2,539,380	172	855	15,907	4,935	2,855,525

The following table throws light on the preceding one by contrast, and shows that the exports of grain from Ireland during the seven years 1792-1798, as compared with those of the seven years 1785-1791, decreased to the amount of 408,443 barrels of wheat, 320,386 barrels of barley, and 292,480 cwts. of meal:—

Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Meal.	Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Meal.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Cwts.		Barrels.	Barrels.	Cwts.
1785	36,956	3,170	95,878	1792	119,781	28,352	131,801
1786	86,682	95,808	132,079	1793	92,788	974	96,522
1787	62,118	163,895	145,488	1794	36,701	38,601	24,472
1788	50,157	54,045	129,288	1795	31,231	7,381	36,578
1789	218,737	33,849	109,868	1796		4	37,503
1790	148,066	53,521	65,570	1797	15		112,461
1791	153,769	39,719	133,381	1798	67,526	48,369	79,535

The recent general increase of the produce of the soil, indirect as well as direct, or inclusive of its connection with grazing, malting, the dairy, and the provision trade, appears from the following comparative table of exports from Ireland to England in the years 1825 and 1835:—

COMMODITIES.	QUANTITY.		Increase between these Periods.	Estimated Value for 1835.	
	1825.	1835.			
Cows and Oxen, number . . .	63,524	98,150	34,626	£793,837	0
Horses, . . do.	3,140	4,655	1,515	65,453	0
Sheep, . . do.	72,191	125,452	53,261	199,986	0
Swine, . . do.	65,919	376,191	310,272	693,639	0
Grain, viz.: Wheat, qrs.	283,340	420,522	137,182	812,441	0
— Barley, do.	154,822	168,946	14,124	210,756	0
— Oats, do.	1,503,204	1,575,984	72,780	1,661,953	3
— Other Grain	23,832	39,637	15,805	75,149	6
Wheatmeal, Flour, and Outmeal, cwt.	599,124	1,984,480	1,390,356	1,441,906	0
Potatoes, . . do.		223,398		17,537	0
Provisions: Bacon and Hams, do.	362,278	379,111	16,833	828,158	0
— Beef and Pork, do.	604,253	370,172		723,935	0
— Butter, . . do.	474,161	827,009	352,848	3,316,306	0
— Lard, . . do.	35,261	70,267	35,006	182,013	0
Eggs { number		52,244,800		87,352	0
— crates		2,275		37,600	0
— boxes		10,695		31,027	0
Feathers, cwt.		6,432		32,636	0
Hides and Calf Skins, number		57,657		45,831	0
Wool, Sheep and Lambs, { bales		33		1,240	0
— lbs.		764,184		17,322	16
Flax and Tow, cwt.	54,698	163,949	109,051	402,773	10
Spirits, gallons	629,529	459,473	decrease.	75,505	0
Beer, do.		2,686,688		138,981	0

Ballinasloe has for a long period been the great mart for the sale of Irish sheep and black cattle; so that the two following tables of sales and prices there, strongly illustrate the condition of the grazing produce of the country:—

Years.	SHEEP.			HORNED CATTLE.			Years.	SHEEP.			HORNED CATTLE.		
	Sold.	Unsold.	Total.	Sold.	Unsold.	Total.		Sold.	Unsold.	Total.	Sold.	Unsold.	Total.
1790	50,231	2,700	61,931	7,782	850	8,632	1825	72,577	17,688	90,265	8,012	2,254	10,266
1795	65,755	2,402	68,247	6,565	1,431	7,996	1830	66,945	14,011	81,556	5,886	1,390	7,276
1800	67,007	3,379	70,386	5,275	2,474	7,749	1835	55,119	7,312	62,431	7,142	1,442	8,584
1805	79,988	4,366	84,354	7,101	3,003	10,104	1840	74,286	16,996	91,282	11,163	1,045	12,208
1810	69,481	21,520	91,001	5,331	1,727	7,258	1841	70,128	7,061	77,189	11,954	2,210	14,164
1815	74,658	20,106	94,764	5,632	3,117	8,149	1842	63,865	12,950	76,815	8,074	6,290	14,364
1820	59,943	20,833	80,776	4,504	4,001	8,505	1843	63,288	1,998	65,286	8,767	1,041	9,108

AVERAGE PRICES OF												
WEDDERS.							EWE.					
Years.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.
1830	£ 10 0	£ 1 4 0	£ 1 3 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 1 13 0	£ 1 5 0	£ 1 1 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 1 0 0
1835	2 1 0	1 13 0	1 7 0	1 1 0	2 4 0	1 18 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
1840	2 9 0	2 0 0	1 12 6	1 7 0	2 2 0	1 13 0	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 5 6
1841	2 12 0	2 4 0	1 15 6	1 10 0	2 2 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
1842	2 11 0	2 2 0	1 13 0	1 7 0	2 0 0	1 9 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0
1843	2 5 0	1 18 0	1 11 0	1 6 0	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0
OXEN.							HEIFERS.					
1830	11 0 0	9 10 0	7 10 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
1835	13 10 0	12 0 0	10 10 0	7 10 0	14 5 0	12 10 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
1840	18 10 0	16 5 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	16 10 0	14 10 0	11 0 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 10 0
1841	18 0 0	17 0 0	14 10 0	11 0 0	16 16 0	15 0 0	11 10 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
1842	15 10 0	14 10 0	12 10 0	7 10 0	15 6 0	13 0 0	8 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
1843	16 10 0	15 10 0	13 10 0	8 10 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	9 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0

The exports from Ireland to Liverpool in 1826, included 57,395 black cattle, 62,819 sheep, 73,912 pigs, 338,218 cwt. of bacon and hams, and 143,725 barrels of beef and pork; and, in 1830, they

included 169,892 black cattle, 1,566 calves, 252,057 sheep, 28,351 lambs, 390,561 pigs, 5,674 horses, and 434 mules. The following table affords a comparative view of the quantity of live stock and of agricultural produce exported from Ireland :—

ARTICLES.		One year ending March, 1799. Average of Three Years.	One year ending January, 1826. Average of Three Years.	1835.	INCREASE.
Oxen,	No.	19,457	57,427	98,150	78,693
Sheep,	No.	none.	62,929	125,452	125,452
Swine,	No.	5,685	73,913	376,191	370,506
Bacon and Hams, . .	cwt.	20,986	339,914	379,111	358,125
Butter,	do.	319,049	492,863	827,009	507,900
Wheat and Wheat Flour, .	qrs.	112,256	525,640	} 4,189,569	3,764,320
Oats and Oatmeal, . .	do.	312,993	1,701,134		

The provision trade of Ireland was, at one period, confined chiefly to Cork, but is now, in all its departments, very extensive also at Dublin, Belfast, Newry, and Limerick, and in the department of butter is diffused over the greater part of the kingdom. Pork hams, in enormous quantity and of excellent quality, are prepared at Belfast; bacon and hams are salted, in large quantities, at Belfast, Waterford, Clonmel, and Limerick; beef is cured, on a great scale, and assorted into three classes called planters', India, and common beef, at Limerick and Cork; and the provision trade in general—increasingly subject, however, to a preference in England for the importation of the living animal rather than the prepared carcass—is very extensive in Dublin, Drogheda, Dundalk, Newry, Londonderry, Wexford, New Ross, Waterford, Clonmel, Cork, and Limerick. The official returns ceased, in 1825, to give separate details for Ireland; yet the following table, exhibiting the quantities of exported salted meat and butter every fourth year from the Legislative Union till that date, flings considerable light on the general progress of the provision trade :—

Years.	BUTTER AND PORK.			BACON AND HAM.			BUTTER.			LARD.		
	Great Britain.	Foreign Parts.	Total.	Great Britain.	Foreign Parts.	Total.	Great Britain.	Foreign Parts.	Total.	Great Britain.	Foreign Parts.	Total.
1801	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1801	132,406	28,434	160,840	21,100	61	21,161	250,620	54,046	304,666	1,565	484	2,049
1805	180,515	41,583	222,098	94,485	588	95,073	233,771	60,644	294,415	5,915	448	6,363
1809	191,836	70,908	262,744	165,038	2,084	167,122	330,155	55,798	385,953	14,795	1,487	16,282
1813	209,321	72,182	281,503	218,500	16,016	234,606	351,832	109,682	461,514	13,779	6,357	20,136
1817	195,496	67,109	262,605	179,093	11,932	191,025	320,180	77,785	397,965	10,740	6,441	17,181
1821	162,354	56,811	219,165	362,846	3,363	366,209	413,088	59,856	472,944	22,380	6,109	28,489
1825	147,290	33,986	181,276	361,139	1,139	362,278	425,670	48,491	474,161	31,882	3,397	35,279

The following is the annual average of four years of the quantity of butter exported from Ireland, viz :—

From 1701 to 1704, 92,219 cwt.	1705 to 1708, 111,408 cwt.
1709 to 1712, 140,265 ...	1713 to 1716, 186,978 ...
1717 to 1720, 186,449 ...	1721 to 1724, 147,452 ...
1725 to 1728, 175,749 ...	1729 to 1732, 153,727 ...
1733 to 1736, 147,121 ...	1737 to 1740, 161,212 ...
1741 to 1744, 154,310 ...	1745 to 1748, 201,666 ...
1749 to 1752, 237,345 ...	1753 to 1756, 206,307 ...
1757 to 1760, 207,246 ...	1761 to 1764, 237,564 ...
1765 to 1768, 283,681 ...	1769 to 1772, 276,281 ...
1773 to 1776, 269,786 ...	1777 to 1780, 248,584 ...
1781 to 1784, 251,542 ...	1785 to 1788, 299,569 ...
1789 to 1792, 308,823 ...	1793 to 1796, 293,661 ...
1797 to 1800, 291,041 ...	

and, from the 25th March 1800 to the 5th January 1801, 178,496 cwt.,—in 1802, 304,666 cwt.,—in 1803, 396,353 cwt.,—in 1804, 334,251 cwt.,—in 1805, 320,155 cwt.,—and, in 1806, 294,415 cwt.

[illegible]

The following are the Irish ports from which the butter was exported during each of the twenty years ending on the 5th January, 1826, viz. :—

[illegible]

Note.—The quantities exported from the Ports of Ireland, individually, in the last two years, cannot be ascertained, as the exportations to Great Britain, since 1850, have been excluded from the returns rendered from Irish ports to the inspector general's department.

WOODS.

Ireland was, at one time, very extensively clothed with forests. "According to Boate, on the authority of Geraldus Cambrensis, who came into Ireland, on its first conquest, in company with

Henry II., this country was full of woods on every side; but the English, on gaining possession of it, cut them down, partly in order to deprive the banditti of their lurking places, and partly to gain the greater scope of profitable lands. Another cause operated, which operates in all countries—the desire to obtain wood for fuel. Forests, however, were still numerous in those parts especially over which the English had not acquired a perfect and tranquil power; but after the quelling of the great rebellion in the time of Elizabeth, the forests were still more reduced in extent and number. The same motives which operated with the conquerors on their first invasion, operated now. Besides, the prospect of gain for the sale of the timber was a further inducement. Immense ship loads were sent to foreign parts; and whereas, before this period, there was not a single charcoal manufactory, on the subduing of the rebellion, a great number on a very extensive scale were erected. All these causes, however, though operating probably with a progressive effect, had not denuded Ireland entirely of forests in the middle of the 17th century, the period when Boate published his *Natural History* of that country. He complains, indeed, that great part of Ireland was very bare of woods in his time; and that, in some places, you might travel whole days long without seeing any wood or trees, except a few about gentlemen's houses; and, particularly, instances the route from Dublin, as far as Dromore, by Dundalk and Newry, being above 60 miles, in some parts whereof you shall not see so much as one tree in many miles; and adds, that the 'great woods, which the maps do represent to us upon the mountains between Dundalk and Newry, are quite vanished.' Notwithstanding these complaints, there were, in the time of this author, large forests, which no longer exist. In Leinster he states, that the counties of Wicklow, and King and Queen's counties, were throughout full of woods, some many miles long and broad; and that part of the counties of Wexford and Carlow were greatly furnished with them. In Ulster, there were, in his time, great forests in the county of Donegal, and in the north part of Tyrone; likewise in Fermanagh, along Lake Erne, in Antrim, and in the north part of Down. The greatest part of the latter county, however, as well as Armagh, Monaghan, and Cavan, which, in the war with Tyrone, were encumbered with great and thick forests, were, in the time of Dr Boate, almost everywhere bare. With respect to Munster, he represents the counties of Kerry and Tipperary as possessing sundry great forests, notwithstanding the English, especially the Earl of Cork, had made great havoc with the woods. In Connaught he states, that there were very few forests, except in the counties of Mayo and Sligo."

In 1841, the total superficial extent of woods in Ireland was 487,558 acres; and of this total 374,482 acres were trees in clumps, groves, and forests, and 18,092,038 trees, equivalent to 113,076 acres, were detached trees in hedge-rows, in pleasure-grounds, and in other situations. The total number of acres, in clumps, groves, and forests, of oak was 29,536, of ash 6,042, of elm 1,417, of beech 3,274, of fir 25,239, of mixed trees 280,096, and of orchards 28,878. The total number of detached oak trees was 661,622, of ash trees 4,459,464, of elm trees 599,802, of beech trees 1,325,380, of fir trees 2,430,950, of mixed trees 8,073,451, and of orchard trees 241,369. Of the oak trees in clumps, groves, and forests, 22,784 acres were planted previous to 1791, 1,493 from 1791 to 1800, 1,327 from 1801 to 1810, 1,393 from 1811 to 1820, 1,342 from 1821 to 1831, and 1,197 from 1831 to 1840; of the ash trees, 2,677 acres were planted previous to 1791, 927 from 1791 to 1800, 689 from 1801 to 1810, 679 from 1811 to 1820, 442 from 1821 to 1830, and 628 from 1831 to 1840; of the elm trees, 479 were planted previous to 1791, 135 from 1791 to 1800, 134 from 1801 to 1810, 131 from 1811 to 1820, 141 from 1821 to 1831, and 380 from 1831 to 1840; of the beech trees, 931 were planted previous to 1791, 384 from 1791 to 1800, 342 from 1801 to 1810, 279 from 1811 to 1820, 730 from 1821 to 1830, and 600 from 1831 to 1840; of the fir trees, 1,612 acres were planted previous to 1791, 1,243 from 1791 to 1800, 2,691 from 1801 to 1810, 5,496 from 1811 to 1820, 7,684 from 1821 to 1830, and 6,513 from 1831 to 1840; of the mixed trees, 76,587 acres were planted previous to 1791, 22,399 from 1791 to 1800, 31,087 from 1801 to 1810, 42,878 from 1811 to 1820, 51,456 from 1821 to 1830, and 51,456 from 1831 to 1840; and of the orchard trees, 7,136 acres were planted previous to 1791, 2,736 from 1791 to 1800, 3,824 from 1801 to 1810, 4,925 from 1811 to 1820, 5,952 from 1821 to 1830, and 4,305 from 1831 to 1840.

LIVE STOCK.

The upland breed of Irish black cattle abound in Kerry, in Mayo, and generally in the mountainous districts of the kingdom; they are small, wild, and hardy, not well shaped, and covered with long coarse hair; they are in some districts black, and in others brindled; and, when removed to a better soil and climate than those of their native mountains, they fatten as rapidly as the black cattle of Wales and of the Scottish Highlands. The long-horned or lowland breed of Irish black cattle abound in the counties of Meath, Westmeath, Limerick, Tipperary, and Roscommon, and generally in the low and level grazing districts of the kingdom; they are much larger and

heavier than the upland breed; they are usually coarse and ill shaped; and they have very long curved horns, with in general an inward curvature. Very numerous flocks throughout the country consist of crosses between the native breeds and English bulls; some flocks consist of the short-horned breed or improved Teeswater, the Holderness, the Staffordshire, and the Devonshire breeds, or crosses between these and others; and the dairy stocks consist variously of these breeds, of the Ayrshire, of the Irish upland, and of the Irish lowland, but chiefly of the two latter.—The native Irish horse seldom stands higher than 15 hands, is very hardy and sure-footed, and is a very useful animal, particularly as a hack. A large, long, blood horse, is much reared in Meath, and is to be found in most of the rich grazing counties.—The native Irish sheep are small, and have nearly as much hair as wool; but they have long ceased to be common. The sheep which now prevail are a very mixed breed, crossed with different kinds of English sheep; they are of the polled, long-woolled kind; in the great breeding counties, they are very large; and in many parts of the kingdom, they are kept only for their wool,—and even this, in multitudes of instances, only for strictly domestic use. A breed of fine-woolled sheep, peculiar to the mountains of Wicklow, exhibit the only traces of a distinct race of short-woolled sheep in the island.—The Irish breed of swine are long-legged, lank, thin-sided, long-backed, haggard, ungainly animals, not easily fattened, and altogether very unprofitable; and they still exist in very large numbers in the west, south-west, and centre of the kingdom, but have, in most other districts and partially in even these, been much improved by crosses with English breeds. Pigs are kept by very nearly all the peasantry; and they are fattened principally with potatoes, and afterwards sold for the purpose of paying rent. "The cow, the pig, the goat, the turkeys, of which large numbers are raised," says Mr. Bicheno, "are as much a part of an Irish cottier's family as the children."—Goats are kept in most parts of the country, either wandering at large on mountainous grounds, or tethered to the tops of knolls and banks in the low countries.—Poultry are very numerous on grounds of every character, on farms and holdings of all sizes, and amongst people of all classes and in all districts. The county of Wexford is celebrated for crammed fowls; and there is a fair at Ballyheague in that county, expressly for the sale of all kinds of poultry. Turkeys are everywhere numerous; and, being admitted to the warm cabins of the peasantry, they generally thrive.—Rabbit-warrens are not numerous; but some of them, as at the east side of the river Bann and on the peninsula of Fannat, are very large.

In 1841, the live stock of the rural districts of Ireland consisted of 552,569 horses and mules, worth, at £8 each, £4,420,552; 90,315 asses, worth, at £1 each, £90,315; 1,840,025 black cattle, worth, at £6 10s. each, £11,960,158; 2,091,199 sheep, worth, at £1 2s. each, £2,300,317; 1,353,101 pigs, worth, at £1 5s. each, £1,691,373; and 8,334,427 poultry, worth, at 6d. each, £208,353;—and the live stock of the civic districts consisted of 23,546 horses and mules, worth £188,368; 2,050 asses, worth £2,050; 23,091 black cattle, worth £150,092; 14,990 sheep, worth £16,489; 59,712 pigs, worth £74,639; and 124,090 poultry, worth £3,102. The total estimated value of live stock in the rural and in the civic districts, was thus respectively £20,671,068, and £434,740. The distribution of the kinds of live stock among the holdings and farms of various sizes, exhibits, in the rural districts, on holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 31,117 horses and mules, 23,999 asses, 90,659 black cattle, 120,281 sheep, 295,048 pigs, and 1,987,294 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 81,141 horses and mules, 34,201 asses, 265,252 cattle, 234,561 sheep, 251,687 pigs, and 1,796,395 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 175,868 horses and mules, 18,845 asses, 508,499 cattle, 401,304 sheep, 350,825 pigs, and 2,302,607 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 112,143 horses and mules, 5,334 asses, 329,298 cattle, 293,970 sheep, 215,340 pigs, and 1,143,811 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 152,300 horses and mules, 7,936 asses, 646,317 cattle, 1,041,083 sheep, 240,301 pigs, and 1,104,323 poultry;—and the distribution of live stock in the civic districts exhibits, on holdings not exceeding 1 acre, 18,027 horses and mules, 1,824 asses, 11,398 cattle, 2,849 sheep, 53,774 pigs, and 100,412 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 1,929 horses and mules, 117 asses, 3,169 cattle, 569 sheep, 2,669 pigs, and 10,379 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 1,859 horses and mules, 80 asses, 3,073 cattle, 1,034 sheep, 1,717 pigs, and 7,870 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 648 horses and mules, 19 asses, 1,730 cattle, 826 sheep, 633 pigs, and 2,604 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 843 horses and mules, 10 asses, 3,726 cattle, 9,692 sheep, 692 pigs, and 2,825 poultry. "The too great number of horses on small farms," say the Commissioners of the Census, "has long been the subject of remark. From the table it will be seen, that in farms between five and fifteen acres, there are nearly as many horses as farms, especially in Leinster, of which the most remarkable instance is the county of Wexford, where they exceed the number of farms. In other provinces they are not so disproportionately numerous. But on the whole country, they are not less than two to every three farms. In the larger farms they, of course, grow more numerous, and in those above thirty acres average more than three to each. It is, however, necessary to observe, that

the numbers in the table include all horses, whether employed as auxiliaries to production, or to luxury—a very important distinction, but one we deemed it would have been impossible to establish under the circumstances existing at the period of our inquiries. In the rural districts, however, the number of such cannot be so large as to disturb the proportion to any great extent. The cattle appear about two to each farm, between 5 and 15 acres, and increase to an average of thirteen to each farm above thirty acres. Sheep, as may be supposed, vary considerably in the small farms; they generally appear two to each, but on the larger farms the numbers vary from 5 to 58 to each farm. The average in Ulster is 5. In Galway it is far above the average, having 82 to each farm. Pigs are on the whole less numerous than might have been expected. There is nearly one to every farm in the smallest class. They rise to five to each of the largest class. Poultry do not, as is commonly supposed, preponderate in the smaller. They increase in the different classes of farms from five to each, in the lowest, up to 8, 15, and 22 to each in the highest. Asses are most numerous in the larger farms. In those under 30 acres they are one to every 10 farms. In those from 5 to 15 acres, about one to 15 farms, and in those above 30 acres, one to every 5 farms. The proportion of each description of stock on the several classes of farms is shown by the annexed table. We abstain from comments which would lead us beyond our subject, but the agriculturalist will not fail to find material for reflection, and an ample field for improvement in many of the facts here classified:—

DESCRIPTION OF CATTLE.	PROVINCES.	PROPORTION TO EACH FARM.							
		SIZE OF FARM.							
		Above 1 to 5 Acres.		Above 5 to 15 Acres.		Above 15 to 30 Acres.		Above 30 Acres.	
		Average Number.	Average Value.	Average Number.	Average Value.	Average Number.	Average Value.	Average Number.	Average Value.
Horses and Mules	Leinster . .	.3	2.5	.9	7.3	1.7	14.	3.7	29.4
	Munster . .	.3	2.5	.7	5.8	1.3	10.4	3.1	25.2
	Ulster . .	.2	1.8	.7	5.4	1.4	11.	2.7	21.3
	Connaught . .	.2	2.	.5	4.	1.	7.9	2.	16.8
	Total . .	.3	2.1	.7	5.6	1.4	11.4	3.1	25.2
Cattle . .	Leinster . .	.6	4.	1.8	11.9	3.9	26.6	14.8	96.3
	Munster . .	.7	4.9	2.	13.2	4.3	27.7	13.8	89.8
	Ulster . .	.9	6.1	2.1	13.7	4.3	27.7	9.3	60.3
	Connaught . .	1.	6.3	2.	13.2	4.2	27.1	14.9	96.9
	Total . .	.9	5.6	2.	13.1	4.2	27.1	13.3	87.
Sheep . .	Leinster . .	.4	.5	1.4	1.6	3.9	4.3	26.3	29.
	Munster . .	1.3	1.4	2.6	2.8	4.5	4.9	16.3	18.
	Ulster . .	.4	.5	.7	.8	1.5	1.6	5.1	5.6
	Connaught . .	1.	1.1	2.3	2.5	9.1	10.	58.6	64.5
	Total . .	.8	.8	1.6	1.7	3.7	4.1	21.5	23.7
Pigs . .	Leinster . .	1.	1.2	1.8	2.2	3.4	4.2	4.6	5.7
	Munster . .	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.2	3.4	4.2	7.8	9.7
	Ulster . .	.6	.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	3.1
	Connaught . .	.7	.9	1.	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7
	Total . .	.8	1.	1.4	1.7	2.7	3.4	5.	6.2
Poultry . .	Leinster . .	7.2	.2	11.2	.3	15.8	.4	23.3	.6
	Munster . .	7.4	.2	11.6	.3	17.1	.4	28.4	.7
	Ulster . .	4.3	.1	6.8	.2	10.9	.3	16.5	.4
	Connaught . .	5.9	.1	8.9	.2	12.9	.3	13.7	.3
	Total . .	5.8	.1	9.2	.3	14.5	.3	22.8	.6
Asses . .	Leinster . .	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
	Munster . .	.1	.1			.1	.1	.2	.2
	Ulster . .								
	Connaught . .	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
	Total . .	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
Average Value of Live Stock upon each class of Farm.	Leinster . .		£		£		£		£
	Munster . .		8.5		24.4		48.7		161.2
	Ulster . .		10.5		24.4		47.8		143.6
	Connaught . .		9.3		21.5		42.9		90.7
	Total . .		10.6		21.4		47.1		179.8
			9.8		22.6		46.4		142.8

A shaded map, indicating the value of live stock on each 100 acres of the kingdom, is given along with our Gazetteer. The statistics of trade in Live Stock have been already exhibited in the chapter on "Agricultural Produce."

LANDED PROPERTY.

Frequent and most extensive forfeitures of land, at various periods down to the settlement at the Revolution, arose out of the resistance which the Irish made to the power of the English. A few proprietors, particularly in Connaught, hold their estates by original title to the soil; but all others hold under grants made in the times of Henry VII., of Elizabeth, of Cromwell, and of William III. Upwards of one-half of the province of Ulster became vested in the Crown by the attainder of John O'Neill and his associates in the reign of Elizabeth, and was bestowed upon English lords in such a manner as seemed most likely to secure the English power in Ireland; and the enormous property of the last Earl of Desmond, in the south and west of the kingdom, was all forfeited by his rebellion, and offered in portions or estates to settlers at so low a price as twopence per acre. Upwards of 500,000 acres in the six northern counties became vested in the Crown at the flight of the Earl of Tyrone; and, as abuses had arisen from the too great extent of grants on former occasions, the lands, at this time, were disposed of in smaller portions, and much of them to the Corporation of London and other parties who were esteemed least likely to alienate the influence of them from the Crown. On occasion of the vastly extensive forfeitures in the wars of Cromwell, Connaught was reserved for the Irish, enormous tracts were appropriated to the discharge of the arrears due to the English army, and the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, and Cork, were disposed of according to the pleasure of parliament. At the Restoration, the act of settlement, and the subsequent bill of explanation, were passed for the purpose of regulating and assorting the grants. Upwards of one million of acres, estimated in value at upwards of £200,000 a-year, were forfeited at the Revolution; but, in terms of the articles of Limerick and Galway, part of them were restored.

In 1727, Mr. Brown computed the gross rental of Ireland, exclusive of quit-rents, tithes, &c., at £2,824,000; in 1778, Mr. Young estimated it at £6,000,000; and, in 1812, Mr. Wakefield computed it to be £17,228,540 Irish. In 1827, Cesar Moreau, Esq., published, in his elaborate but very scarce Statistical Account of Ireland, the following "attempt to estimate the public and private property of Ireland, and the result of much consideration, after consulting the ablest writers on political economy, and the latest authorities that bear upon the subject:—"

Productive private property,	£467,660,000
Unproductive do.,	87,000,000
Public property,	9,000,000

Total of the public and private property, £563,660,000

PRODUCTIVE PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Lands cultivated in grain of all sorts, grass, hops, nurseries, gardens, &c.,	£300,160,000
Mines and minerals,	2,000,000
Canals, tolls, and timber,	2,000,000
Dwelling-houses, not included in the rent of lands, including warehouses and manufactories,	70,000,000
Manufactured goods in progress to maturity and in a finished state, deposited in manufactories, warehouses, and shops, for sale,	24,000,000
Foreign merchandise, deposited in the warehouses, shops, &c., either paid for, or virtually paid by debts owing to Ireland by foreigners,	3,000,000
Irish shipping of every description employed in trade, including vessels on the stocks,	3,000,000
Agricultural property, consisting of grain, hay, straw, cheese, butter, and other productions of farms, including implements of husbandry,	10,000,000
Animals, viz., horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, asses, deers, wild animals, and poultry,	50,000,000
Fisheries round the coast of Ireland, including inland fisheries,	3,500,000

Total productive private property, £467,660,000

UNPRODUCTIVE PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Waste lands at present unproductive, after including all such as are incapable of any improvement adequate to the expense, including ways and waters,	33,000,000
Household furniture, in dwelling-houses,	40,000,000
Wearing apparel, do.,	3,200,000
Plate, jewels, and other ornamental articles, in dwelling-houses,	6,800,000
Specie in circulation and hoarded, viz., gold, silver, and copper coin,	4,000,000

Total unproductive private property, £87,000,000

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Public buildings, as palaces, churches, hospitals, prisons, bridges, &c.,	£5,000,000
Public arsenals, castles, forts, and all other places of defence, with the artillery stores, &c., thereto belonging,	4,000,000
Total public property,	£9,000,000

An elaborate estimate framed by Mr. Griffith, based principally on official valuations, and published in 1832 in his evidence on the Second Report of the Lords Committee on Tithes, exhibits the average rent of Ireland, exclusive of houses in Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, and other large towns, at 12s. 5½d. per statute acre, and states the total landed rental of Leinster at £3,472,450, of Munster at £3,801,540, of Ulster at £3,205,318, of Connaught at £2,236,170, and of Ireland at £12,715,478. This estimate, though seemingly about at least £1,000,000 below the fact, is that which was followed in our statements of the average rental of land in the several counties; and it exhibits the average rent per acre throughout Leinster at 14s. 7½d., throughout Munster at 13s. 0½d., throughout Ulster at 12s. 3½d., throughout Connaught at 10s. 9½d., and throughout Ireland at 12s. 9d.—The annual value of land, in each county and in the whole kingdom, as shown by the valuator for the poor rate, and also the proportions of land fit and unfit for cultivation, are shown in the following table; but the total of acres as exhibited in columns 3, 4, and 5, is only 19,441,944, while that exhibited in the preceding column is 20,806,271—a discrepancy which is accounted for by the circumstance, that the one statement is taken from a paper read to the House of Commons in July, 1840, and the other from the Census of 1841:—

COUNTY.	Acres.	Fit for Cultivation.		Unfit for Cultivation.	Annual Value of Land.
		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.		
Antrim	761,177	336,400	218,870	119,136	1,344,775
Armagh	328,076	166,000	92,430	51,233	263,579
Carlow	221,342	173,000	34,000	15,021	173,930
Cavan	477,960	265,400	160,500	61,720	260,175
Clare	827,964	579,000	104,400	88,044	292,985
Cork	1,846,333	1,188,000	361,000	150,066	1,288,828
Donegal	1,193,443	507,000	417,920	175,951	282,009
Down	612,495	349,000	126,170	89,481	581,815
Dublin	230,114	159,130	49,920	21,070	1,219,528
Fermanagh	457,195	254,000	120,500	84,689	180,118
Galway	1,566,354	829,200	532,040	242,479	511,840
Kerry	1,186,126	556,300	348,410	144,483	351,466
Kildare	418,436	259,990	87,070	35,875	365,458
Kilkenny	509,732	403,100	58,100	25,369	327,733
King's	493,985	341,310	80,900	34,954	295,109
Leitrim	392,363	222,250	128,200	64,189	162,552
Limerick	680,842	460,000	114,110	52,425	647,822
Londonderry	518,505	279,400	172,070	80,214	331,863
Longford	269,409	121,900	41,460	53,963	226,870
Louth	201,434	157,000	12,000	10,415	327,867
Mayo	1,363,882	502,900	565,570	212,302	326,461
Meath	579,869				537,870
Monaghan	319,757	257,000	12,000	21,952	262,035
Queen's	424,854	311,100	47,120	22,966	168,750
Roscommon	607,691	348,000	122,460	91,113	282,274
Sligo	461,753	143,500	189,930	66,953	145,950
Tipperary	1,061,731	693,200	113,490	92,327	867,678
Tyrone	806,640	539,900	135,020	91,988	963,737
Waterford	461,553	348,500	41,220	33,016	289,124
Westmeath	453,468	287,330	51,200	36,581	300,925
Wexford	576,588	340,470	156,200	58,828	443,263
Wicklow	500,178	281,000	162,000	61,792	314,578
IRELAND,	20,806,271	12,125,280	4,900,000	2,416,664	13,738,967

The valuation of the counties taken under the Act of 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 84, and completed as yet in 18 counties only, at an expense of £97,456, or 5s. 3½d. per acre, gives a series of totals, not differing much from those of the Poor-Law Valuation. The acreage in the Valuation Return differs from that of the Census Report, which is taken from the Ordnance Survey.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS, &c.	Arable Contents.	Annual Amount of the Valuation.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS, &c.	Arable Contents.	Annual Amount of the Valuation.
	£	£		£	£
Antrim	693,065	474,361	Longford	257,221	150,795
Armagh	312,327	242,005	Louth	196,924	186,829
Carrickfergus	16,700	13,520	Meath	577,043	527,593
Cavan	416,260	251,023	Monaghan	318,733	203,360
Donegal	1,185,641	225,111	Roscommon	585,398	280,363
Down	611,209	455,713	Sligo	451,085	190,751
Drogheda	5,675	29,657	Tyrone	778,543	277,555
Fermanagh	417,735	171,146	Westmeath	433,768	292,531
Leitrim	376,212	121,003			
Londonderry	308,741	220,430	Total,	8,042,280	4,316,746

The amount of Stock and Government Securities transferred from England to Ireland, and from Ireland to England, from 1831 up to the latest period for which a return has been made, may serve to throw light on the state of property:—

From England to Ireland.				From Ireland to England.			
Years.	Total Stock.			Years.	Total Stock.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1832	1,311,650	10	5	1832	515,646	9	8
1833	811,595	9	11	1833	511,176	4	11
1834	607,391	2	2	1834	1,060,942	15	10
1835	561,691	7	0	1835	1,400,951	17	2
1836	1,333,600	11	8	1836	618,277	6	4
1837	1,457,825	2	10	1837	644,840	5	6
1838	742,346	12	9	1838	788,403	9	8
1839	357,628	7	4	1839	514,343	14	0
1840	934,964	16	10	1840	297,540	19	6
1841	603,459	5	9	1841	592,182	9	10
Total	£9,032,704	8	5	Total	£7,191,985	2	7

On pages 8 and 9 of a work in the course of publication [1844] by George Lewis Smyth, that writer, with the facts of the Poor-Law Valuation before him, and on the assumption of its being "understood to stand at between £13,000,000 and £14,000,000," attempts to show that the present annual rental of the whole country is about £21,394,675, and that, by the "easy process" of reclaiming waste lands, and quite irrespective of improved husbandry upon the lands already in cultivation, it might in a few years be augmented by the sum of £5,000,000.

MANUFACTURES.

In their Second Report published in 1838, the Railway Commissioners, after giving a summary view of the Linen and the Woollen manufactures of Ireland, make the following general remarks upon Irish productive industry:—"Besides these, it can scarcely be said that there is any other manufacture in Ireland conducted on so great a scale as to be of so much national importance. Under the now exploded system of bounties and protecting duties, several manufactories sprang up; but not being the natural growth of circumstances favourable to their establishment, most of them gradually disappeared as soon as the undue encouragement, which had created and stimulated them, was withdrawn. Still there are to be found, in every district, establishments of various kinds conducted in the most creditable manner; but they do not exist to such an extent as to claim especial notice in a general view of the employment of the people. If it were necessary to show that there is no inaptitude among the population for manufactures, for such even as require the greatest ingenuity, neatness, and skill, we would select the damask of Lisburn and the tabinets of Dublin. The worked muslins produced in many parts of Ireland, and very often from the poorest cabins, rival those of France, and are sold at half the price; embroidery on silks and satins is also carried to great perfection, and schools have been established in many places for the instruction of the female peasantry in this beautiful art. But while the manufactures which were formed under the system of bounties have been sinking into decay, the various processes to

which agricultural produce is subjected have been gradually extended and improved. Grinding, malting, brewing, and distilling have made great progress within these few years. Until lately, the mills of Bristol and Liverpool enjoyed almost the exclusive advantage of converting the Irish wheat into flour. That process is now performed in Ireland. The construction of water-wheels and other machinery has been much improved, and the use of them under favourable circumstances has greatly increased; but there are few large mills in which steam is not united with water power, in order that the supply may be constant and regular during the summer as well as the winter months,—a proof of a better system of trading and of more enlarged means. The malt-
ing was one of the first in which improvement became manifest; and this has gradually led to greater perfection in the quality of the beer produced. Great breweries have been established in Dublin and Cork. Irish porter is now largely exported to England; and the Dublin bottled porter successfully rivals the London porter, even in London itself. The quality of Irish produce has also considerably improved. Irish butter, Irish pork, and Irish beef bring greater prices in the English market than they did some few years ago; while the quantity produced and exported has much increased. The districts in which these improvements are most manifest are those of Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and Belfast. From north to south, indications of progressive improvement are everywhere visible, and most so in places which are accessible to the immediate influence of steam navigation; but these signs of growing prosperity are unhappily not so discernible in the condition of the labouring people as in the amount of the produce of their labour."

The following table of "occupations," prepared by the Census Commissioners of 1841, and constituting a digest of the whole of their personal statistics of productive industry throughout the kingdom, has closer connection with manufactures than with any other category, and throws so much light, by all its parts, on either their absolute or their relative amount, that it may well be exhibited entire.

OCCUPATIONS.	LEINSTER.		MUNSTER.		ULSTER.		CONNAUGHT.		IRELAND.	
	Number.	Prop. to 100 of the pop.	Number.	Prop. to 100 of the pop.	Number.	Prop. to 100 of the pop.	Number.	Prop. to 100 of the pop.	Number.	Prop. to 100 of the pop.
<i>Ministering to Food.</i>										
Producers, . . .	425,921	21·6	578,198	24·1	478,009	20·	372,013	26·2	1,854,141	22·7
Manufacturers, . . .	5,277	·3	3,502	·2	3,842	·2	1,374	·1	13,905	·2
Traders, . . .	12,065	·6	10,282	·4	9,586	·4	3,402	·2	35,935	·4
Total, . . .	443,863	22·5	591,982	24·7	491,437	20·6	376,789	26·5	1,904,071	23·3
<i>Ministering to Clothing.</i>										
Cloth Manufacturers, . . .	71,258	3·6	91,850	3·8	381,145	16·	124,971	8·8	669,224	8·2
Leather Workers, . . .	18,777	·9	17,294	·7	15,883	·7	5,879	·4	57,833	·7
Clothes-makers, . . .	46,595	2·4	39,137	1·6	62,805	2·6	19,401	1·4	167,908	2·
Traders, . . .	2,304	·1	1,321	·1	2,285	·1	359	·	6,269	·1
Total, . . .	138,934	7·	149,002	6·2	462,118	19·4	150,670	10·6	901,324	11·
<i>Ministering to Lodging, &c.</i>										
Workers in Stone, . . .	10,198	·5	8,374	·3	8,528	·4	3,104	·2	30,204	·4
... Wood, . . .	20,536	1·	19,006	·8	17,829	·7	6,055	·5	64,060	·8
... Metal, . . .	15,410	·8	12,736	·5	11,457	·5	4,594	·3	44,197	·5
Miscellaneous, . . .	10,313	·5	6,239	·3	4,994	·2	2,240	·2	23,786	·3
Traders, . . .	941	·1	560	·	467	·	125	·	2,093	·
Total, . . .	57,398	2·9	46,975	1·9	43,275	1·8	16,718	1·2	164,366	2·
<i>Ministering to Health, . . .</i>	2,848	·2	2,027	·1	1,358	·	638	·	6,871	·1
... Charity, . . .	108	·	89	·	46	·	10	·	253	·
... Justice, . . .	8,426	·4	4,761	·2	3,728	·1	2,626	·2	19,541	·3
... Education, . . .	5,365	·3	4,781	·2	4,639	·2	2,029	·1	16,814	·2
... Religion, . . .	2,435	·1	2,000	·1	1,866	·1	831	·1	7,192	·1
<i>Unclassified.</i>										
<i>Ministering to Arts, . . .</i>	1,122	·1	1,088	·	526	·	759	·1	3,495	·
... Trade, . . .	22,769	1·1	18,604	·8	12,527	·5	5,589	·4	59,549	·7
... Travelling, . . .	6,511	·3	6,530	·3	3,880	·2	2,054	·1	18,975	·3
Miscellaneous, . . .	138,809	7·	135,829	5·7	88,360	3·7	46,414	3·3	409,409	5·
Total, . . .	169,208	8·5	162,111	6·8	105,293	4·4	54,816	3·9	491,428	6·
General Total, . . .	828,585	41·9	904,388	40·2	1,113,790	40·6	605,127	42·6	3,511,880	43·

We have already given, in the chapter on Agriculture, the details of classification in the first section of this table, "Ministering to Food;" and we now subjoin, as peculiarly suitable to the present chapter, the details of classification in the sections "Ministering to Clothing," "Ministering to Lodging, &c.," and "Unclassified :—"

OCCUPATIONS.	Persons 15 years old and upwards.		Persons under 15 years of age.		OCCUPATIONS.	Persons 15 years old and upwards.		Persons under 15 years of age.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.		Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
<i>Ministering to Clothing.</i>									
Flaxdressers	8893	612	72	100	Woollen-drapers	1044	86	3	
Carders	47	2952	7	110	Silk-weavers	76	37		2
Spinners of Flax	35	102670	31	5424	Trimming-sellers	9	9		
— of Cotton	272	406	30	80	Pedlars	34	8	1	
— of Wool	94	70462	13	2706	Venders of Soft Goods	405	493	5	2
(unspecified)	78	311851	81	22181	Furriers	43	96	2	2
Factory workers	1636	4716	743	1105	Feather-dressers	170	147	1	1
Winders and Warpers	300	5637	537	1090	Dealers in Old Clothes	652	215	12	2
Silkhthrowsters	6	6			Hag and Bone Dealers				
Wooldressers	719	58	9	5	Total	212582	630909	8164	43069
Weavers of Cotton	3479	1246	240	106					
— Corduroy	21	15	1	1	<i>Ministering to Lodging, Furni- ture, Machinery, &c.</i>				
— Linen	19825	1640	685	136	Architects	292		1	
— Woollen	2822	147	8	5	Builders	790	1	1	
— Tabinet	8	9		2	Brick-makers	381	18	16	1
— Silk	365	167	16	6	Potters	199	14	5	
— Ribbon	51	117		4	Stone Cutters	3752		60	
— Fringe	7	17	1	28	Millstone-makers	1			
— Lace	20	280			Lime-burners	358	1	1	
— Stuff	1	6			Factor of Paris manufacturers	3		5	
— Tape	15	6			Bricklayers	1326			
(unspecified)	78333	9155	2821	777	Stone-masons	16450	1	54	
Manufacturers of Cotton	169	5			Marble polishers	17			
— Silk & Tabinet	24	11	1	64	Slaters	3254		31	
— Canvas	3				Thatchers	1413	2	12	
— Lace	23	230	1	14	Plasterers	157			
— Linen	26	2			Paviors	543		6	
— Thread	72	75	5		Quarrymen	12			
— Woollen	29	11			Pumpmakers	3849		14	1
— Fringe	15	20			Carpenters	36672	2	217	
— Worsteds	10	1			Coffin-makers	8			
— Shawls					Undertakers	20	1		
Bechers	2772	150	105	20	Card-makers	717		5	
Dyers	605	197	6	1	Cabinetmakers	2635	93	43	
Clothiers	352	73	2		Wood polishers	27	22	8	2
Cloth-finishers	515	30	14	3	Billiard Table makers	8			
Corduroy-cutters	67	46			Bird Cage makers	8			
Calico-cutters	283	53	6	3	Copers	9278	2	94	1
Skinners	6	297	6	1	Turners	604	3	25	
Curriers	821	1	7		Millwrights	959			
Tanners	843	2	6		Wheelwrights	1264	1	8	
Leather-dressers	66	3			Shipwrights	1753	1	14	
Spanish Leather makers	3				Blockmakers	85	3		
Brogue-makers	5267	9	116	2	Boatbuilders	1			
Boot and Shoemakers	45656	3436	1105	137	Print-frame makers	29			
Tailors	34944	536	1380	6	Saddletree-makers	7			
Semipatresses	2	41444	587		Boatree and Last makers	60			
Dressmakers	1	40501	1297		Pumpbores	159	1	1	
Milners	4	3979	108		Corkcutters	187	8	10	
Lace-workers	9	1092	1	188	Lathsplitters	30		2	
Tambour-workers		854	24		Head-makers	462	5	5	
Tassel-makers		25			Shuttle-makers	16			
Robe-makers	4	8			Card-makers	113	19		1
Stay-makers	25	1100			Brush-makers	264	47	18	5
Comb-makers	247	30	9	27	Basket-makers	770	54	15	5
Florists, Artificial		11			Iron-makers	231	139	20	10
Knitters	21	21857	9	1632	Miners	3016	28	47	5
Hatters	1979	310	18	3	Iron-founders	524	1	20	1
— Straw	5	548			Typefounders	34		1	
Bonnet-makers	10	5408	2	249	Blacksmiths	24675	7	302	1
Straw-workers	6	506	10	182	Farriers	91		1	
Cap-makers	87	405	3	11	Whitesmiths	1214	3	23	
Shoe-makers	5	16			Nailers	5973	7	29	
Glovers	175	590	1	11	Cutlers	328	2	7	
Brace-makers	14	22	2		Tool-makers	105	1	2	
Button-makers	103	48			Hackle-makers	25			
Wig-makers	14	2	1	4	Sickle-makers	26			
Hairdressers and Barbers	647	14	13		Gunsmiths	353		9	
Acoutrement-makers	6	1			Braziers and Coppersmiths	897	8	24	
Umbrella-makers	78	9	1		Beam and Scale makers	9			
Stocking-makers	35	6	3		Wireworkers	32			
Leather-dealers	304	29	1		Wire-makers	80	10	7	
Flax-dealers	43	11			Pin-makers	91	234	17	43
Wool-dealers	13	4			Needle-makers	3		2	
Hosiery	601	74	18	3	Bellhangers	54	1		
Shard-makers	135	368			Gashers	51			
Tarn-dealers	34	17							
Drapers	172	9	4						
Linen-drapers	636	94	2	1					
Linen merchants	86	1							

TABLE CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	Persons 15 years old and upwards.		Persons under 15 years of age.		OCCUPATIONS.	Persons 15 years old and upwards.		Persons under 15 years of age.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.		Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Coachsmiths	37				Slate merchants	6			
Lamp-makers	12				Timber ditto	67			
Spur and Bit makers	10				Coal ditto	300	14	2	
Harness-platers	10				Marble ditto	1			
Japanners	13				Glass ditto	4			
Plumbers	318				Turf-dealers	26	7		1
Tin-plate workers	1189	32	61		Paper merchants	14			
Tinkers	722	70	20	4	Ironmongers	461	108	5	
Machine-makers	1291		23		Perfumers	14	5		
Opticians and Mathematical Instrument makers	23				Total	158349	3488	2298	231
Clock and Watch makers	89				<i>Unclassified.</i>				
Watch-makers	774	3	19		Artists	166	13		
Musical Instrument makers	103	2			Portrait Painters	36	2		
Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, and Jewellers	414	13	4		Engravers	240		9	
Coach and Car makers	1386	13	26		Sealcutters	13		1	
Carvers and Gilders	209	40	9		Playactors	142	74	4	7
Saddlers	1929	7	31		Musicians	2658	121	28	1
Harness-makers	1158	7	10		Merchants (unspecified)	3238	17	2	
Whip-makers	161	15	4		Bankers	166			
Shoe-makers	1066	13	61	1	Brokers	270	28		
Paper-makers	470	206	22	15	Stockbrokers	33			
Parchment & Vellum makers	35				Pawnbrokers	309	23		
Quill manufacturers	49	8	1		Agents	891	4		
Printers (Letter-press)	1040	1	76		Auctioneers	201		1	
— (Lithographic)	20				Appraisers	20			
Bookbinders	467	104	18	13	Dealers (unspecified)	8916	11849	103	98
Map-mounters	6	1			Shopkeepers (ditto)	6726	2922	8	6
Paper-stainers	268	9	18	1	Shop Assistants	4722	2560	266	115
Carpet-weavers	16				Apprentices (ditto)	41			
Haircloth-makers	27	69	2	3	Commercial Travellers	11655	72	90	1
Curled Hair manufacturers	1				Collectors of Rates	177	3	2	
Mat-makers	96	129	11	2	Townsmen (unspecified)	307	27	370	97
Chandlers and Soapboilers	1563	43	4		Apprentices (ditto)	91	64	1	
Starch manufacturers	41	6	1		Newsvenders	281	127		
Blue-makers	19				Postmasters and mistresses	316	10	4	
Vitriol-makers	3				Letter-carriers	334	1	28	
Glue and Size makers	23	1	17		Post-drivers	172	4		
Glass-makers	369	32	89		Weighmasters	172			
Painters and Glaziers	4859	4			Inspectors of Markets	68			
Varnishers	34	101			Ship Agents	19			
Looking-glass makers	15				Packet-drivers	432		1	
Fishing Tackle makers	41	3			Pilots	4218		98	
Net-makers	34	1002	14	97	Sailors	39			
Heddie-makers	2	2	1		Harbourmasters	3951	16	40	
Bird-stuffers	14	5	3		Lighthouse keepers	61			
Toy-makers	1				Lockgatekeepers	136	12		
Rocket-makers	199		6		Tollgatekeepers	212	4		
Sieve-makers	207	17	9	1	Railway Officers	25			
Tobacco Pipe makers	166	60	8		Coach and Car drivers	1165		23	
Trunk-makers	76	27	2		Carriers	10		2	
Upholsterers	132	182	1		Carmen	8279		27	
Feather-dressers	23	107	3		Car Owners and Carmen	113	9		
Bellows-makers	88	2	3		Sedan Chairmen	15			
Coal porters	131	1			Veterinary Surgeons	77			
Chimney-sweepers	451	2	188	1	Livery Stable keepers	2	1		
Firemen	123				Horse-trainers	318			
Pattern-drawers	21	2			Cow Doctors	42			
Printcutters	47		1		Overseers	34			
Lapidaries	3				Pound-keepers	143	19		
Statuaries	18	4	1		Bath-keepers	13	20		
Figure-makers	6		1		Sportsmen	159		2	
Civil Engineers	472	2			Woodrangers	758	3	3	
Land Surveyors	2221	9			Surgymen	121			
Draughtsmen	4				Gatekeepers	339			
Clerks of Works	2				Hostlers	109	187	1	2
Measurers	83				Servants (domestic)	3692	25074	8797	24326
Road-contractors & makers	406	1	5		Washerwomen	3	9823		134
Contractors of public works	8				Lamp-lighters	40			
Miscellaneous manufacturers	69	22	14	2	Labourers and Porters	2904	1770	280	34
Furniture-dealers	207	46	2		Messengers	288	19	145	28
Furniture-brokers	38	6			Belimen	2			
Bird-dealers	1				Paupers	5425	21988	4279	4495
Glass and Delph dealers	74	49	2	1	Total	158339	28005	14740	29344
Delph and China dealers	26	25	2						
Miscellaneous dealers	12								
Stationers	135	13	1	2					
Print-sellers	10	2							
Toy-dealers	3								
Booksellers and Stationers	316	14	6						

Though the extensive sole use of water-power in mills and factories, and the considerable mixture of that power with the power of steam, prevent the number of steam-engines from being a tolerable index to the manufacturing condition of the kingdom, yet an increase in the number of

steam engines seems a decided indication of the quantity of increase in manufactures. We, therefore, subjoin, on the authority of an appendix to the Second Report of the Railway Commissioners, published in 1838, a statement of the date, number, and aggregate power of the steam-engines which then existed; and we need only premise that, though a few were employed for pumping at collieries and in other situations, the vast majority were employed in direct subordination to milling and manufacture, that the number has since very materially increased, and that the domestic manufacture of steam-engines, particularly at Dublin, has for a number of years been extensive. "In Belfast and its neighbourhood, there were erected in 1806, one steam-engine of 20 horse-power—in 1810 two—1812 one—1817 one—1824 one—1825 three—1826 two—1827 one—1830 one—1832 two—1833 four—1834 three—1835 eight—1836 four—1837 five—1838 eleven. Total, 50; horse-power, 1,274. In Clonmel and Suirville: In 1829 one—1834 one—1837 one. Total, 3; horse-power, 65. In Cork: In 1815 two—1817 two—1818 one—1820 three—1823 one—1824 one—1825 two—1826 one—1828 two—1830 three—1835 one—1837 one—and from 1810 to 1834 eight for foundries. Total, 28; horse-power, 412. In Dublin: In 1811 one—1812 one—1813 one—1815 one—1816 two—1817 two—1824 one—1825 one—1826 one—1827 one—1828 two—1829 one—1831 one—1832 one—1833 three—1834 two—1835 one—1836 two—1837 two—1838 one. Total, 29; horse-power, 438. In Galway: In 1832 one—1834 one—1835 one—1836 one. Total, 4; horse-power, 46. In Kilkenny: In 1816 one—1827 one—1832 two—1833 one—1838 two. Total, 7; horse-power, 164. In Limerick: In 1818 four—1822 one—1828 one—1830 one—1832 one—1834 one—1836 two—1838 one. Total, 12; horse-power, 206. In Londonderry: In 1815 one—1825 one—1834 one—1835 one—1836 two—1837 one—1838 one. Total, 8; horse-power, 116. In Portlaw: Three engines of 300 horse-power, for cotton-factories. In Waterford: In 1817 one—1823 one—1825 one—1828 one—1832 one—1834 one—1835 one. Total, 7; horse-power, 90."

The following extract from the Report of the Inspector of Factories in Ireland and Scotland, for the quarter ending on September 30, 1841, shows the number and sites of Irish factories employing persons under 18 years of age:—"The factories inspected were situated at and in the neighbourhood of Belfast, at Lisburne, at Springfield, Whitehouse, White Abbey, Carrickfergus, Ballynure, Wolfmill, Ligoniel, Balmore, Brockfield, Springfield (2), and Raceview, in the county of Antrim; at Londonderry and Buncrana, in the county of Londonderry; at Zion, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone; at Gifford, Hazlebank, Seapatrik, Killileagh, Castlewells, Grove, Beirsbridge, and Bangor, in the county of Down; at Darkley, in the county of Armagh; at Laragh and Cherryvale, in the county of Monaghan; at Drogheda, in the county of Louth; at Navad, in the county of Meath; at Balbriggan, Drumcondra, Blancherstown, Chapelizod, Hibernia, Blue Bell, Greenmount, Ely, Bathmines, Milltown, Ballyboden, Kilternan, and Haarlem, in the county of Dublin; at Celbridge, Inchiquire, and Newtown, in the county of Kildare; at Stratford and Tuckmill, in the county of Wicklow; at Mountmellick, Newmills, Barkmill, Fruit Lawn, and Mountrath, in the Queen's county; at Hillsbro', near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary; at Glanmire, Blarney, Grenagh, and Bandon, in the county of Cork; at Mayfield, in the county of Waterford; and at Clahamon, in the county of Wexford." The following table shows the number of factories and persons employed in 1835 and 1839:—

	Factories at work in 1839.					Total Mills and Persons Employed in 1839.				
	Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Total.	Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Total.
Leinster .	6	26	—	5	37	21	1	25	51	1,789
Munster .	2	5	—	7	14	31	7	38	6	362
Ulster .	15	—	—	35	50	—	—	—	—	—
Connaught	1	—	—	1	2	40	4	44	104	4,510
Ireland .	24	31	—	40	95	1839	95	12	107	161
						1835	90	—	90	875
										3,900
										8,048
										5,184
										14,870
										9,047

The articles on the province of Ulster, the town of Belfast, and the cities of Kilkenny and Limerick, contain such notices of respectively the linen, the cotton, the woollen, and the lace manufactures, as to render any lengthened or very detailed statements in this place unnecessary. The number of yards of linen exported from Ireland in various years from 1800 to 1825 was as follows:—

	To Great Britain.	To Foreign parts.	Total.
1800	No separate returns.	. . . . .	35,676,906
1801	34,622,896	3,288,704	37,911,602
1809	33,018,884	4,147,515	37,166,399
1813	35,018,884	3,926,731	38,945,615
1817	50,290,321	5,940,254	56,230,575
1821	45,519,509	4,011,630	49,531,139
1825	25,560,926	2,553,589	55,114,515

The total value of unbleached linen cloth publicly sold in the markets of each of the four provinces in the years 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824—irrespective, however, of sales made by private contract—was as follows:—

PROVINCES.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.
	£	£	£	£
Ulster	2,066,119	2,127,528	1,968,177	2,109,305
Leinster	283,352	336,695	207,636	192,855
Munster	68,868	82,200	95,194	110,420
Connaught	117,602	130,912	140,854	168,087
Ireland	2,538,001	2,677,335	2,411,861	2,580,667

Since 1825, when the commercial intercourse between Ireland and Great Britain was placed on the footing of a coasting trade, no means exist of ascertaining with exactness the extent of the linen manufacture; yet evidence of the most satisfactory kind can be furnished of its having very materially improved in both quantity and quality. "Great and important changes," says a gentleman of the highest authority on the subject, "have resulted from the abandonment of the system of bounties on exports, from the improvement in machinery, and from the application of more extended capital; all of which have, however, tended to expel the smaller manufacturers, dealers, and bleachers, and to diminish profits; but they have secured to the consumer a more perfect and regularly-manufactured fabric, and at a vastly cheaper rate; and they have enabled us to see more clearly our capabilities of carrying on the manufacture in competition with the linen manufactures of the Continent. The result of the whole is satisfactory. We are now certain that we can manufacture almost every description of linen, except lace and fine cambric, as cheap and as well, perhaps cheaper and better, than any other country. The improvements in bleaching, also, having been placed on a more secure basis by science and experience, have contributed to raise the character of our goods, and I feel confident those causes will continue further to operate in advancing the character of Irish linens. The bounties on export, though so long regarded as the only support of our manufacture of coarse fabrics, encouraged the production of extremely low and worthless articles, on the value of which the bounty became a handsome profit; and such goods were, of course, despised when brought into comparison with those of the Continent in foreign markets. A better description is now made for export, and the character of the Irish manufacture is advancing. The machinery for spinning yarn has been improved to a degree that has outrun the most sanguine expectations. The extension of spinning-mills is now most rapid. We have had several small mills for many years, and for the last three or four, one very large one, all of which have prospered; and so many are now starting up in every quarter, that there is much danger of the demand being overrun by the supply which may soon be expected. The spinning by machinery has also tended to encourage the application of large capital to the manufacturer." The bleach-works 40 years ago were twice as numerous as at present; yet those which now exist do much more work; and ten can be named in the county of Antrim, which are more than equal to forty of the largest in 1790. "I know ten establishments," said a highly respectable witness in 1840, "that have, within the last year, exported more than £50,000 value each of linen to foreign markets. I also know four manufacturers that have, within the last year, manufactured upwards of £30,000 in value each." The following table shows the date and the extent of the cotton and flax mills erected, from 1801 to 1833, in Belfast and its neighbourhood:—

OWNERS	Distance from Belfast.	Cotton.	Flax.	Horse Power.	Hands employed.	Date of erection.	
John Bell & Co.	Larne, 16 miles	1		60		1801	Water-power
John McCracken	Belfast	1		10	80	1803	Steam
John Vance	26 miles	1		30	120	1803	Water
Thomas How	8 miles	1		40	150	1804	Water and Steam
John Bell & Co.	Belfast	1		14	1805	1805	Steam
James Boomer & Co.	Belfast	2		50	450	1805	Steam
McCullough & Co.	10 miles	2		36	250	1806	Steam
Leppers	Belfast	2		70	430	1810	Steam
John McCracken	Belfast	1		10	90	1810	Steam
Stevensons	1 mile	1		100	360	1821	Steam and Water
James Cowan	8 miles	1		50	290	1821	Water
Thomas How	10 miles	1		25	130	1824	Steam and Water.
J. and W. Martin & Co.	15 miles	1		100	500	1824	—
William Cowan & Co.	4 miles	1		40	150	1825	—
Murlands	20 miles		1	20	100	1828	—
Watt	10 miles		1	40	290	1829	Water
T. and A. Mulholland	Belfast	1		100	650	1829	Steam
Mulhollands	Belfast	1		14	100	1830	Steam
Dawsons	20 miles	1		25	100	1831	Water
Boomer & Co.	Belfast	1		30	200	1833	Steam
James Grimshaw & Son	3 miles	1		25	200	1833	—
Thompsons	3 miles	1		30	150	1833	Steam and Water.
Mulhollands	Belfast	1		100	400	1833	—
Boyd & Co.	Belfast	1		32	200	1833	Steam
		17	10	1051	5010		

Since 1833, no fewer than 18 flax or linen-yarn mills have been erected, two formed by the adaptation of quondam cotton mills, and two formed by the adaptation of quondam printfields.

The cotton manufacture, after flourishing for a series of years, principally in Belfast and its vicinity, very seriously declined, and seemed almost tending to extinction; but, viewed in its general connection with Ireland, it may be regarded as having decidedly revived. Mr. C. G. Otway, an assistant Hand Loom Weaver Commissioner, said in 1840, "Some large cotton mills have been lately established in Ireland, and intelligent manufacturers have embarked in the trade; and some of the finest specimens of calico prints in the London market are Irish manufacture." Mr James Stewart, the factory inspector for Ireland and Scotland, said, at the close of the same year, "I have great pleasure in reporting that, during my circuit in Ireland, the flax and cotton factory owners generally admitted, that, for some time past, there has been a tolerably brisk demand for the articles manufactured by them. There is a considerable augmentation of the number of persons employed in the cotton and flax factories. A cotton factory, at Stratford, in the county Wicklow, employing about 150 persons, which has been for a long period in a dilapidated state, has recently been fitted up, and is at work. A large addition to the only cotton factory in the county Wexford is being proceeded with; and there are new flax factories, and large additions to some of those already established, at Belfast and in other parts of the county Antrim." Since 1840, several new factories have been established; and, but for a violent hostility on the part of Irish artisans to the introduction of skilful mechanics from England, considerably more would now have been in operation. The following table shows the kinds and quantity of Irish cotton goods exported from Ireland, in each year of the period 1802—1821:—

EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN.							EXPORTED TO ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.						
Years ending 5th Jan.	CALICO, viz.			MUSLIN.		Cotton Twist and Yarn.	Cotton Twist and Yarn.	CALICO, viz.					Years ending 5th Jan.
	Plain White.	Printed.	not described.	White.				Printed.	Plain White.				
				yards.	yards.					yards.	yards.		
1802			211					1,256	1,225				1802
1803								948	1,050	1,246	2,600		1803
1804								803	508				1804
1805								20,004	4,684	1,710	998		1805
1806								8,066	32,000				1806
1807			285		30			31,119	129,870	3,838	25,175		1807
1808								4,255	123,876	9,099	4,000		1808
1809								19,476	144,308	45,820			1809
1810					30			34,964	198,524		200		1810
1811						15,051		36,641	123,369	192,226	40,100		1811
Total 10 yrs.			529		60	15,051		216	352,266	760,018	253,969	73,133	Total 10 yrs.
1812			18,000					8,594	234,630	6,127	545		1812
1813			1,650					130,300	244,184	17,015	61,027		1813
1814			1,022					2,773	99,141	56,926			1814
1815						53,630		900	67,640				1815
1816	98,937			4,000		51,804		22,319	87,097				1816
1817	23,512	75,953		1,969	510	130,092		61,751	127,666				1817
1818	24,051	74,690		3,783		111,379		25,943	45,500				1818
1819	3,064	21,630		3,153		53,750		25,220	32,092				1819
1820	669	306,932		7,768	24,992	26,414		8,000	21,570				1820
1821	15,051	416,865		29,786	54,905	27,551		21,000	70,975				1821
Total 10 yrs.	166,331	985,400	15,679	30,461	80,437	466,130		4,103	742,310	1,734,794	2,757,577	1,524,341	Total 10 yrs.
Total 20 yrs.	166,331	985,400	16,208		130,268	481,190		4,319	1,094,576	2,494,812	3,011,546	1,507,474	Total 20 yrs.

The following table exhibits the quantity of cotton wool and cotton yarn imported into Ireland during six years ending on June 5, 1822, and an estimate of the probable number of persons employed in manufacturing it into goods:—

Years ending 5th January.	Cotton Wool Imported.	Cotton Yarn Imported.	Total quantity of Yarn consumed, allowing 10 per cent. for waste, &c., on the Cotton Imported.	Number of Persons employed, as		Total Number of Hands employed.
				Spinners.	Weavers.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.	No.
1817	2,729,552	625,883	3,082,479	1,817	5,137	12,091
1818	2,237,084	543,454	2,566,834	1,487	4,278	10,043
1819	2,472,512	813,875	3,039,135	1,646	5,065	11,776
1820	3,428,208	1,295,655	4,381,042	2,282	7,302	16,886
1821	3,058,944	1,737,863	4,490,913	2,036	7,485	17,006
1822	3,755,024	1,197,204	4,576,816	2,500	7,628	17,756

The woollen manufacture is succinctly and luminously exhibited by Mr. Otway, in the Handloom Weavers' Commissioners' Report of 1840. "It appears," says he, "that the woollen manufactures in Ireland, previous to the present century, were treated as an exotic, artificially nurtured, and not naturally developed. Bounties, protecting duties, and monopolies, invited a host of minor manufacturers, with small capitals, to enter the business; and their competition, for a time, kept up the nominal rate of wages. Monopolies in Ireland, as elsewhere, were injurious not only to the community, but to the very party they were designed to benefit. The manufacturer, lulled by the false security of what seemed a sure demand, over-rated his profits. Acting on this miscalculation, he gave the workmen almost any sum they pleased to ask, when it was necessary to secure a lucrative contract; in fact, he was paying wages out of his capital. Nor was this system so profitable to the workmen as some of the witnesses have represented. If the nominal rate of wages was higher in Ireland, employment was more steady in Yorkshire; and it is not improbable that at the end of a year the total earnings of the English operative would have been the larger sum." "Mr. Willans has shown that the prosperity of the woollen trade, previous to the removal of the protecting duties in 1823, was greatly exaggerated, and that they did not afford to the manufacturers the advantages intended. There can be no doubt that considerable benefit resulted from the substitution of large capitalists for the smaller manufacturers, so numerous previous to 1810,—a change which took place about the year 1812. The panic of 1825, the results of which were not fully developed until the following year, produced, as fully stated and explained by Mr. Willans, great distress among the Dublin operatives, but not greater than was felt at the same time in the manufacturing districts of England. I am, however, led to believe that this crisis produced many beneficial effects: it swept away all the establishments supported by a system of fictitious credit, and it led to the examination of the rate of wages, and a comparison of the amount with the actual instead of the nominal profits. Wages were consequently reduced; but had the old system been retained, the crash would have been eventually more ruinous, and employment would have ceased altogether. Thus, what the woollen trade lost in extent it gained in real stability; it is now in a healthy and progressive condition, especially as the advancement of steam navigation has opened new markets for Irish woollen goods in the south and west of England." "At Rathdrum, my attention was directed to a branch of the woollen trade, once very flourishing and extensive, but now I may say wholly extinct, the manufacture of flannels. There were 12 fairs held annually at Rathdrum, and it was stated that previous to 1816 so many as 1,200 pieces of flannel were offered for sale at a single fair. After the year 1818 the trade declined so rapidly, that in 1830 the Flannel Hall was closed and the fairs were at an end." "I have now only to repeat my opinion that the woollen trade of Ireland is in a more sound and healthy condition than it ever has been, and that its yearly advance may be confidently expected. But in this, above all other trades, the agriculturist must lend his aid to the improvement of the manufacture; the breeding of sheep, with a view to the improvement of the fleece, has hitherto received very little attention in Ireland; the wool is at present only suited for the manufacture of the coarser cloths and friezes for domestic manufacture amongst the peasantry, and hence that branch of the woollen trade has received considerable extension."

The silk manufacture of Ireland was introduced by the French refugees, and established in the Liberties of the city of Dublin, at the close of the 17th century. A small number of the silk weavers are employed in the manufacture of velvets and ribbons, and all the remainder in the manufacture of tabinets or poplins and tabareas,—the latter article shot with linen yarn, and the former with worsted. The total of silk weavers in Dublin, in May 1838, was 400; and of these, 280 were employed on tabinets and tabareas, 30 on velvets, and 32 on ribbons, while the remainder were either tabinet weavers only occasionally employed, or whole silk or single-hand ribbon-weavers who could not find employment. A statement has been made, but is believed to be exaggerated, that, in 1775, the silk manufacture employed 3,400 weavers, 340 dyers, 1,700 winders, 200 female throwsters, and 200 quill-winders and drawboys,—or a total of 5,840 persons. Since 1775, however, the manufacture has never been extensive, and has been subject to continual fluctuations. The value of raw and orgazine silk imported into Ireland in 1790 amounted to £96,130; in 1791 to £81,413, in 1792 to £112,589, in 1793 to £101,665, in 1794 to £25,293, in 1795 to £51,930, in 1796 to £88,130, in 1797 to £67,300, in 1798 to £42,292, in 1799 to £63,620, in 1800 to £78,451, in 1801 to £43,659, in 1802 to £45,282, in 1803 to £74,423, in 1804 to £54,334, in 1805 to £93,103, in 1806 to £67,222, in 1807 to £53,255, in 1808 to £72,301, in 1809 to £34,831, in 1810 to £57,100, in 1811 to £71,203. The number of pounds imported in 1813 amounted to 104,186, in 1817 to 60,094, in 1821 to 58,729, and in 1825 to 62,128.

The number of corn-mills, corn-kilns, distilleries, breweries, maltsters' establishments, paper manufactories, glass-works, and tobacco manufactories, in each of the excise districts in Ireland, on July 10, 1835, is shown in the following table, compiled from the Appendix to the Twentieth Report of the Excise Enquiry Commissioners:—

EXCISE DISTRICTS IN IRELAND, AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN EACH.		Corn Mills.	Corn Kilns.	Distilleries.	Breweries.	Malsters.	Paper Manufactories.	Glass Works.	Tobacco Manufactories.
1. ARMAGH.—Armagh, Portadown, Lurgan, county Armagh.—Monaghan (see 5).—Caledon, Aughnacloy, Ballygawley, Dungannon, and Cookstown, county Tyrone.	}	102	121	7	8	16	2		7
2. LONDONDERRY.—Omagh, Strabane, Newtownstewart, and Fintona, county Tyrone.—Londonderry.—Letterkenny, Buncrana, Ranelton, Raphoe, &c., county Donegal (see also 7).		284	385	6	6	16	3		8
3. COLERAINE.—Dungiven, Newtownlinavaddy, Magherafelt, and Coleraine, county Londonderry.	}	97	141	6	6	10	10		2
4. LISBURN.—Larne, Carrickfergus, Belfast, and Lisburn, county Antrim.—Newtownards, Downpatrick, Castlewellan, Saintfield, Hillsborough, and Banbridge, county Down.		186	211	8	12	17	2	1	21
5. DUNDALK.—Newry and Warrenpoint, county Down.—Dundalk and Ardee, county Louth.—Carrickmacross, Ballybay, Castleblayney, and Clones, county Monaghan.	}	148	121	4	7	33			14
6. DROGHEDA.—Drogheda, co. of the Town.—Balbriggan, co. Dublin.—Navan, Trim, Athboy, Kells, and Oldcastle, co. Meath.—Virginia, Bailieborough, Cavan, Belturbet, and Killesandra, county Cavan.		171	225	4	8	11			11
7. SLIGO.—Enniskillen, Irvinestown, &c., county Fermanagh.—Ballyshannon, Donegal, &c., county Donegal (see 2).—Manorhamilton, &c., county Leitrim (see 8).—Sligo, Ballymote, &c., co. Sligo.	}	77	149	4	7	10			8
8. ATHLONE.—Mohill, and Carrick-on-Shannon, county Leitrim.—Longford, Granard, Ballymahon, county Longford.—Castlepollard and Athlone, county Westmeath (see 11).—Boyle, Castlereagh, Strokestown, and Roscommon, county Roscommon.		174	263	5	7	11			3
9. FOXFORD (Mayo).—Ballina, Killalla, Castlebar, Westport, Newport, Swineford, Foxford, Claremorris, Ballinrobe, and Hollymount, county Mayo.—Headford and Tuam, county Galway.	}	34	62	1	12	10			17
10. GALWAY.—Clifden, Galway, Gort, Loughrea, and Ballinasloe, county Galway.		10		3	13	17	1		18
11. MARYBORO'.—Mullingar and Kilbeggan, county Westmeath (see 8).—Edenderry, Tullamore, and Birr, King's co.—Roscrea, co. Tipperary (see 15).—Mountrath, Maryboro', &c., Queen's co. (see 14).	}	106		9	15	21			5
12. NAAS.—Maynooth, Naas, Kildullin, Monasterevan, and Athy, county Kildare.—Wicklow and Bray, county Wicklow (see 21).—Also county Dublin, south of the metropolis (see 6).		109	66	3	9	9	16		2
13. DUBLIN.—The Metropolis.	}			7	23	14	1	2	34
14. KILKENNY.—Tullow, Carlow, and Leighlin-bridge, county Carlow.—Mountmellick, Ballinakill, &c., Queen's county.—Castlereomer, Kilkenny, Callan, &c., county Kilkenny (see 20).		52	55	5	20	49			16
15. CLONMEL.—Cloughjordan, Nenagh, Tempemore, Tipperary, Thurles, Cashel, Clonmel, and Carrick-on-Suir, county Tipperary (see 11 and 19).	}	80	97	3	13	15			20
16. LIMERICK.—Emus, Kilrush, &c., county Clare.—Limerick, county Limerick.				2	10	12	5		19
17. TRALEE.—Rathkeale and Newcastle, co. Limerick.—Listowel, Tralee, Killarney, Dingle, &c., co. Kerry.	}	35	34	1	7	7			8
18. CORK.—Bantry, Clouakilly, Kinsale, Skibbereen, Bandon, Macroom, Cork, &c., county Cork.		47	74	10	21	21	9	2	31
19. MALLOW.—Mallow, Kanturk, Charleville, Mitchelstown, Fermoy, Rathcormack, Middleton, and Youghal, co. Cork.—Also Clogheen, co. Tipperary.	}	36	50	2	7	12	7		18
20. WATERFORD.—Dungarvan, Lismore, Waterford, &c., county Waterford.—Thomastown and Graigue, county Kilkenny.—Ross, county Wexford.		48	83	2	11	19	1	1	18
21. WEXFORD.—Wexford, Enniscorthy, and Gorey, co. Wexford.—Arklow, &c., co. Wicklow (see 12).	}	86	159	3	14	58			11
TOTAL.		1,882	2,293	95*	233	388	57	6	291

* Exclusive of 19 Rectifiers' Distilleries.

The three following returns from the excise office, of the date of May 2, 1843, will sufficiently show the recent state of legal distillation, and indicate the condition of illicit distillation, illicit paper-making, and smuggling of tobacco :—

A Return of the Number of Gallons of Spirits (distinguishing the Quantities produced from Malt, and from a Mixture of Malt and Unmalted Grain) on which Duty was paid for Home Consumption in Ireland, in each of the ten years ending the 5th day of January, 1843; and a similar Return for the Quarter ending the 5th day of April, 1843.

	GALLONS OF SPIRITS On which Duty was paid for Home Consumption.		
	From Malt only.	From a Mixture of Malt and Unmalted Grain.	TOTAL.
Years ending 5th January 1834 . . .	265,895	7,902,701	8,168,596
" " " 1835 . . .	328,747	9,379,715	9,708,462
" " " 1836 . . .	417,717	10,963,506	11,381,223
" " " 1837 . . .	485,861	11,762,911	12,248,772
" " " 1838 . . .	408,192	10,767,443	11,235,635
" " " 1839 . . .	536,955	11,759,387	12,296,342
" " " 1840 . . .	552,793	10,262,916	10,815,709
" " " 1841 . . .	541,850	6,859,201	7,401,051
" " " 1842 . . .	527,196	5,958,247	6,485,443
" " " 1843 . . .	403,635	4,886,985	5,290,650
Quarter ending 5th April 1843 . . .	77,191	1,130,619	1,207,810

A Return of the Number of Detections, and the Number of Persons prosecuted for Offences in Ireland, against the Laws for the Suppression of Illicit Distillation, in each of the Ten Years ending the 5th day of January, 1843, distinguishing those convicted; and a similar Return for the Quarter ending the 5th day of April, 1843.

	Years ending 5th January.									
	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
Number of Detections . . .	8,223	8,192	4,904	3,323	3,136	3,298	1,359	1,004	881	1,895
Number of Persons prosecuted . . .	2,304	2,743	1,809	1,257	890	763	317	279	317	664
Number convicted . . .	1,926	2,194	1,248	903	682	593	227	202	228	478

A Return of the Number of Seizures and Detections made by the Revenue Police Force in Ireland, during each of the Ten Years ending the 5th day of January, 1843; and a similar Return from the 5th day of January to the 5th day of April, 1843.

Year ending	Bushels of Malt.		Still Heads.	Worms.	Vessels.	Number of Gallons of				Horses.	Carts.	Pounds weight of Tobacco.	Reams of Paper.	Number of	
						Illicit Spirits.	Palm Spirits.	Total.	Singlings.					Persons Prosecuted.	Persons Convicted.
3th January, 1834	72663	1549	1079	940	15813	6938	686	329805	6869	114	54	292	95	2135	1788
1835	62272	1524	1067	1030	16217	5744	672	298942	6418	64	47	68	93	2361	2062
1836	35009	936	679	637	8069	2582	1601	138696	3085	26	35	210	356	1738	1211
1837	20010	599	493	473	4798	1766	907	78145	1965	42	22	492	514	1290	853
1838	17110	306	314	319	4527	714	813	59089	1305	39	27	1761	105	940	694
1839	11236	398	278	254	6779	1097	611	48084	1129	21	10	42		767	543
1840	4371	168	137	122	1694	424	995	15899	698	22	18	44		294	207
1841	2721	148	117	87	1184	209	831	12478	323	15	8	130		289	178
1842	3210	131	98	76	1237	365	295	13894	493	19	9	23646		812	217
1843	8298	285	196	163	3283	473	559	42492	1287	28	16	22		630	456

INTRODUCTION.

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COMMERCE.

The following tables will fully illustrate the recent history, the comparative extent, the increase or the decrease, and all the great outlines of Irish commerce.

A Statement exhibiting, from 1701 to 1824, the Official Value (calculated at the Irish Rates of Valuation) of the whole Imports into Ireland from all Parts of the World (including Great Britain).—stated in Irish currency.

Average from	Imports into Ireland.	Years.	Imports into Ireland.	Years.	Imports into Ireland.	Years.	Imports into Ireland.	Years.	Imports into Ireland.	Years.	Imports into Ireland.
	£		£		£		£		£		£
1701 to 1710	213657	1774	2458032	1784	3343032	1794	3216405	1804	2725650	1814	2447060
1711 to 1720	2508415	1775	2508415	1785	3056294	1795	4143296	1805	5712802	1815	7845004
1721 to 1730	2654596	1776	2654596	1786	3430528	1796	4658608	1806	5738214	1816	6106877
1731 to 1740	285044	1777	3123928	1787	3470141	1797	4130294	1807	5605598	1817	5081890
1741 to 1750	1123873	1778	2856202	1788	3870144	1798	3308890	1808	6673907	1818	6114523
1751 to 1760	1594164	1779	2195035	1789	3790602	1799	4390155	1809	7129597	1819	6066946
1761 to 1770	1877468	1780	2127379	1790	3829914	1800	6180457	1810	7471557	1820	6028780
1771	3013011	1781	3125981	1791	4071794	1801	4202126	1811	6564578	1821	5680292
1772	2187468	1782	2994265	1792	4338013	1802	5006456	1812	7231303	1822	6013380
1773	2217613	1783	3007236	1793	4085149	1803	6087253	1813	8820359	1823	7158111
Average,	1412206	Average,	2702978	Average,	3723295	Average,	4572443	Average,	6618613	Average,	6626409

A Statement exhibiting, from 1750 to 1825, the Official Value (calculated at the Irish Rates of Valuation) of the whole Imports into Ireland from Great Britain, only stated in Irish Currency; and the Years end on the 25th March to 1800, and from 1802 to 1825 on the 5th January.

Years.	Imports into Ireland from Britain.	Years.	Imports into Ireland from Britain.	Years.	Imports into Ireland from Britain.	Years.	Imports into Ireland from Britain.	Years.	Imports into Ireland from Britain.	Years.	Imports into Ireland from Britain.	Years.	Imports into Ireland from Britain.	Years.	Imports into Ireland from Britain.
1750	£9046	1760	1094752	1770	1874539	1780	1576635	1790	2661830	1800	4838482	1810	5755533	1820	5302725
1751	1025677	1761	1060889	1771	1806732	1781	249217	1791	2743158	1801	3123526	1811	4732720	1821	4242630
1752	1106577	1762	1338325	1772	1506925	1782	277946	1792	2863087	1802	3542879	1812	3577462	1822	3303838
1753	978144	1763	1284891	1773	1679212	1783	2320455	1793	2635664	1803	4272658	1813	4927242	1823	5009020
1754	1123651	1764	1567685	1774	1711174	1784	2404556	1794	2264075	1804	3630982	1814	5457342	1824	4913583
1755	163911	1765	1389689	1775	1730845	1785	1949074	1795	2884324	1805	4338780	1815	5553239		
1756	1123560	1766	2191716	1776	1875525	1786	2341609	1796	3448773	1806	4406953	1816	4417775		
1757	985194	1767	1475363	1777	2338192	1787	2330477	1797	3368272	1807	4146861	1817	5641257		
1758	1093001	1768	1382766	1778	2076160	1788	2074158	1798	2878539	1808	5113029	1818	4754840		
1759	906901	1769	1776996	1779	1644770	1789	2531534	1799	3465587	1809	5006601	1819	5065000		
Aver.	1018305	Aver.	1367513	Aver.	1823183	Aver.	2266562	Aver.	2923321	Aver.	4317828	Aver.	4787484	Aver.	5041389

A Summary Statement of the Exports and Imports of the several Ports of Ireland in the year 1835:—

NAMES OF PORTS.	EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.			NAMES OF PORTS.	EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.		
	Value.	£.	s. d.	Value.	£.	s. d.		Value.	£.	s. d.	Value.	£.	s. d.
Ardglass and Kilbough	35,161	0	0	2,570	0	0	Galway	251,994	0	0	68,268	12	8
Ballyvaughan	1,677	0	0	6,752	0	0	Kilballea	25,396	0	0	30,188	0	0
Barrington	8,417	10	0	11,391	19	2	Kilrush	36,158	0	0	2,768	0	0
Bellina	70,586	0	0	12,532	0	0	Kinsale Creek	18,479	0	0	18,262	0	0
Ballynane	29,634	0	0	5,770	0	0	Larne Creek	66,399	0	0	7,255	6	7
Ballycastle Creek	1,791	0	0	20,030	13	0	Limerick	724,490	0	0	323,740	0	0
Ballyshannon	11,130	0	0	9,752	10	0	Londonderry	1,046,918	0	0	708,944	0	0
Baltimore, &c.	37,144	0	0	17,767	0	0	Newcastle Creek	3,681	10	0	8,156	0	0
Bantry Creek	2,122	0	0	17,293	8	0	Newport Creek	2,269	0	0			
Berhaven Creek	77,260	0	0	30,081	0	0	Newry	616,836	0	0	568,711	0	0
Belmallet Creek	2,240	0	0				Ross	39,674	0	0	26,907	0	0
Belfast	4,541,794	3	7	3,095,457	11	0	Strangford	79,683	6	4	20,498	8	0
Clare Creek	168,685	0	0	1,617	0	0	Sligo	369,490	0	0	124,092	0	0
Coleraine and Portrush	101,693	0	0	65,900	0	0	Tralee	42,313	0	0	7,270	0	0
Cork	2,369,446	0	0	2,751,694	0	0	Waterford	1,821,245	0	0	1,274,154	0	0
Donaghadee Creek	62,484	0	0	7,570	0	0	Wexford	312,136	0	0	621,417	0	0
Demerol Creek	11,563	0	0	11,381	0	0	Westport	87,605	0	0	28,817	0	0
Drogheda	786,027	0	0	239,854	0	0	Wicklow	66,563	18	0	15,671	0	0
Dublin	2,628,543	0	0	4,430,321	0	0	Youghal	215,216	0	0	29,310	0	0
Dundalk	452,813	0	0	107,953	0	0							
Dungarvan	69,496	0	0	16,312	15	0	Total	17,394,813	7	11	15,337,097	4	

Statement of Imports and Exports in the years succeeding 1835.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.					
Years.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS, OFFICIAL VALUE.			
	Official Value.	Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total.	Real Value of the produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom exported.
	£	£	£	£	£
1836	1,497,549	346,561	7,174	353,735	353,141
1837	1,512,427	235,840	10,291	246,131	303,040
1838	1,389,415	351,333	8,658	359,991	420,074
1839	1,659,934	455,604	16,933	472,537	532,071
1840	1,359,553	441,870	8,688	450,548	509,874
1841	1,693,375	399,764	8,516	408,280	416,965
1842	1,615,649	349,089	7,158	356,247	368,372

SHIPPING.

The state of shipping from 1795, when regular public accounts of it began to be kept, till 1826, is shown by the following tables :

State of the British, Irish, and Foreign Ships, with the amount of their Tonnage, that entered Inwards into Ireland, including their Repeated Voyages from 1795 to 1801, viz. :—

State of the British, Irish, & Foreign Ships that entered Inwards into Ireland in the years								GENERAL DIVISION OF EACH COUNTRY.		Tonnage of the British, Irish, & Foreign Ships that entered Inwards into Ireland in the years							
1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801				1801	1809	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	
530	470	570	192	340	424	476	North of Europe			74449	62004	53829	27469	19242	65967	78626	
171	166	147	87	100	108	152	South of Europe			17534	25301	21265	11246	21267	21478	14751	
5129	8222	5543	4578	4483	5441	5496	England			69106	172186	426778	437744	197288	458611	445921	
1064	1193	2456	1607	1403	1521	1329	Scotland			82507	91446	78428	20389	100424	64801	80928	
17	53	83	54	47	54	29	Guernsey, Man, &c.			1754	2646	1641	1812	2075	3082	1697	
6911	7062	8400	6518	6334	7538	7474	Europe			475740	600387	275765	568761	240665	514781	594465	
175	141	153	112	100	170	217	Asia										
							Africa										
							America			35562	27666	16760	17719	24762	15493	26030	
7086	7293	8562	6630	6434	7708	7630	Total Ireland (including Great Britain)			711242	983273	592535	386490	748427	634274	690506	
803	808	963	345	618	816	874	Total Ireland (exclusive of Great Britain)			127270	124641	93260	58337	141565	110682	125317	
ships.	ships.	ships.	ships.	ships.	ships.	ships.	NORTH OF EUROPE, viz.			tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	
29	34	62	8	25	28	31	Russia			5641	3945	3361	1373	10101	4692	11297	
73	55	81	42	67	81	39	Sweden			4415	6496	6925	5036	6517	7011	8512	
264	258	236	110	207	247	304	Denmark and Norway			47358	41304	29248	14829	35258	40810	58584	
72	82	90	18	46	78	84	Prussia			15421	13199	8851	4347	18517	16376	13725	
6	23	21	4	3	19		Germany				2545	416	371	2329	2846	658	
46	2	10	10	14	11	19	Holland and Flanders			2111	1451	1670	1354	1210	249	5549	
2	8	6	3	5	17	19	South of Europe, viz.			1475	1836	478	353	848	1180	180	
106	105	136	64	128	142	90	France			16748	17722	17490	8968	17780	11747	12407	
53	78	23	18	23	44	37	Spain			4558	5073	2797	2025	3028	7901	8875	
10	5	12		3	6	6	Italy				758	889	311	1325	569	1280	
				1			Turkey										
107	25	110	74	65	128	160	America, viz.			26076	21535	11883	12296	15511	14265	17649	
11	10	11	4	7	5	2	United States										
19	16	15	22	11	12	1	Foreign West Indies			272	672	1008	509	1313	1378	1472	
34	20	17	12	17	25	32	British N. Colonies			1745	1176	1190	2198	1366	829	1629	
							British West Indies			7419	4283	2765	1986	2142	2951	3320	
Of the above there were ascertained to be, of																	
678	6781	8974	6986	6063	7189	7118	British and Irish Property			72518	594854	581623	54908	466721	556224	580536	
146	420	498	244	381	578	572	Foreign Property			86724	24449	69842	37425	81213	62036	40070	
1295	1228	1636	1410	1121	1492	1497	Property of Ireland			90535	22767	71124	88006	102053	91796	85761	
44	18	13	22	19	23	28	Property of Irish Plantations (in America and West Indies)			4272	3222	2676	3474	2007	2424	6787	

In January 1801, when the union between Ireland and Great Britain took place, orders were given to establish the Irish shipping records in the same form as those of Great Britain; and, since 1802, the state of the navigation between Ireland and all parts of the world has been presented to the House of Commons in each year, from 1802 to 1826, in the following manner :

YEARS. W. for years of War, and P. for years of Peace.	ENTERED INWARDS INTO IRELAND FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.									CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM IRELAND TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.									YEARS. W. for years of War, and P. for years of Peace.	
	Irish.			English.			Foreign.			Irish.			English.			Foreign.				
	ships.	burthen.	men.	ships.	burthen.	men.	ships.	burthen.	men.	ships.	burthen.	men.	ships.	burthen.	men.	ships.	burthen.	men.		
	No.	tons.	No.	No.	tons.	No.	No.	tons.	No.	No.	tons.	No.	No.	tons.	No.	No.	tons.	No.		
P. 1802	1408	98101	7001	5826	535819	31865	366	58560	8791	1418	101219	7349	5095	482262	28392	350	62563	3765	1802	P.
W. 1803	1315	97346	6529	6096	565704	32286	690	94800	6159	1211	90254	6324	5169	509387	29568	553	93895	5728	1803	W.
W. 1804	1243	90341	6116	6242	610618	33553	534	79778	5182	1080	82934	5832	5018	507177	28837	531	78971	5693	1804	W.
W. 1805	1276	91290	6230	5130	580752	33775	545	82420	5539	1172	90173	6077	5442	535376	30648	521	77783	4910	1805	W.
W. 1806	1497	102163	7019	5687	639568	36818	498	80091	5055	1353	97162	6754	5988	574688	32441	522	83048	5130	1806	W.
W. 1807	1508	107733	7231	5836	652946	36539	461	78535	4679	1329	97856	6797	6294	615713	34631	418	72662	4130	1807	W.
W. 1808	1583	111614	7485	7189	696400	38426	159	25326	1580	1405	108435	7221	6475	641157	35715	163	27856	1301	1808	W.
W. 1809	1546	103098	7217	5975	735229	39648	343	56246	3325	1327	109144	7396	5477	538669	30477	333	56267	3225	1809	W.
W. 1810	1582	130991	8083	7514	673540	38536	690	119188	6643	1841	125380	8650	6931	627012	35595	630	117414	6912	1810	W.
W. 1811	1596	134748	9125	7404	686255	38504	644	126994	6673	1853	129031	8651	6965	642767	36051	621	126588	6265	1811	W.
W. 1812	1529	152355	10398	8922	830473	47809	405	76997	4255	2103	151141	10042	8465	728229	45437	421	85503	4368	1812	W.
W. 1813	2092	142863	9641	7503	693747	39762	327	62571	3477	1928	141232	9502	7307	683489	38496	320	63521	3292	1813	W.
W. 1814	2096	142690	9282	7880	757232	40379	226	64755	2990	1937	133902	9118	7690	693422	40130	274	50708	2617	1814	W.
W. 1815	2111	157283	10175	7944	693197	39921	501	82474	5037	2187	153304	9917	7792	684179	39259	514	98115	5067	1815	W.
P. 1816	2016	143637	9377	7804	620165	39696	323	69674	3441	1931	138827	9058	7200	641203	36480	350	75546	3635	1816	P.
P. 1817	1863	104290	53610	250	49022	2579	9662	830491	49406	247	40879	2463	1817	P.					1817	P.
P. 1818	10089	830225	50093	353	70857	3903	9475	82677	49055	384	70478	3733	1818	P.					1818	P.
P. 1819	11082	948937	56494	419	75238	4060	10417	907528	53850	413	74946	3990	1819	P.					1819	P.
P. 1820	10168	882304	52962	242	44067	2429	9675	857104	50286	230	45544	2567	1820	P.					1820	P.
P. 1821	10721	928813	54598	203	34722	1906	9853	881978	51557	208	66388	1850	1821	P.					1821	P.
P. 1822	11254	985536	57247	307	54819	2884	10033	90757	52366	312	56456	2908	1822	P.					1822	P.
P. 1823	16622	106779	55577	314	54979	2885	9753	842715	48888	313	50103	2886	1823	P.					1823	P.
P. 1824	11594	1036977	6472	375	64792	3464	7947	685718	41553	308	56355	2890	1824	P.					1824	P.
P. 1825	12238	1108692	65921	420	66711	3779	9362	823855	50247	332	54712	3104	1825	P.					1825	P.
P. 1826	12564	1191679	73301	290	50194	2701	6957	759994	46364	281	51854	2703	1826	P.					1826	P.

The state of shipping since 1833, and particularly in 1841 and 1842, is shown by the following tables :—

Number of Vessels Built, and of Vessels Registered in Ireland during the Years 1833-1842.

VESSELS BUILT.			VESSELS REGISTERED.			
Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
1833	33	2,218	1833	1,482	110,246	8,388
1834	37	2,505	1834	1,536	119,398	8,731
1835	39	2,521	1835	1,627	131,735	9,282
1836	22	1,917	1836	1,635	128,469	9,189
1837	38	3,291	1837	1,634	139,363	9,865
1838	40	2,617	1838	1,776	151,528	10,213
1839	49	4,084	1839	1,889	169,289	11,288
1840	42	3,115	1840	1,969	183,854	11,927
1841	51	4,430	1841	2,016	193,807	12,345
1842	27	4,051	1842	2,025	201,724	12,576

* In the official accounts, the Irish and British vessels have not been separately distinguished for these years.

**Number and Tonnage of Vessels Registered in the Ports of Ireland in 1841 and 1842.
SAILING VESSELS.**

Ports.	1841.				1842.			
	Under 50 Tons.		50 Tons and upwards.		Under 50 Tons.		50 Tons and upwards.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Baltimore	93	2,366	3	363	103	2,688	5	641
Belfast	125	4,162	243	44,236	109	4,217	255	45,280
Coleraine	13	273	2	628	11	238	2	628
Cork	152	3,631	219	29,595	145	3,471	219	30,853
Drogheda	7	193	33	3,533	6	153	34	3,573
Dublin	244	7,153	90	12,337	246	7,249	95	15,075
Dundalk	6	204	7	622	6	195	9	751
Galway	9	174	11	2,458	9	172	12	2,716
Limerick	46	1,285	68	12,515	48	1,170	68	13,572
Londonderry	11	286	22	5,871	6	160	20	5,963
New Ross	1	22	10	1,861	3	91	11	1,980
Newry	155	4,715	49	5,837	163	5,148	45	5,474
Sligo	12	295	27	4,061	10	247	27	4,116
Waterford	51	1,250	111	18,310	53	1,328	114	17,900
Westport	4	60			4	60		
Wexford	47	1,642	66	6,364	41	1,518	66	6,794
Total,	976	27,711	961	148,591	964	28,105	982	155,316

STEAMERS.

Baltimore			7	1,222			6	1,017
Belfast			1	185			1	185
Coleraine			2	170	1	47	2	170
Cork	1	47	5	1,124			5	1,124
Drogheda			2	439			2	439
Dublin	2	80	44	10,735	2	80	45	10,960
Dundalk								
Galway								
Limerick								
Londonderry			7	1,551			8	2,663
New Ross								
Newry			1	203			1	203
Sligo								
Waterford			4	999			4	999
Westport								
Wexford			3	750			2	416
Total,	3	127	76	17,378	3	127	76	18,176

The tonnage belonging to, and registered at the Irish ports at different periods, with the increase between the periods, is—

NAME OF PORT.	Years 1799, 1798, 1799.	Years 1821, 1825, 1826.	Increase.	Years 1841, 1844, 1845.	Years 1846, 1841, 1842.	Increase between the first and last periods.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Belfast	13,062	48,511	35,449	81,322	149,809	136,747
Londonderry	2,856	8,628	5,772	17,089	26,155	23,299
Cork	13,424	17,101	3,677	56,751	101,349	87,925
Dublin	33,483	54,824	20,339	70,405	94,742	61,257
Drogheda	2,686	7,354	4,658	9,704	14,507	11,511
Donaghadee	2,234	5,158	2,914	In	other	ports.
Baltimore	3,965	7,250	3,375	7,274	8,291	4,326
Kinsale	4,833	9,442	4,589	In	other	ports.
Wexford	6,884	15,280	8,396	19,425	26,008	19,214
Limerick	3,390	4,316	926	10,000	42,247	38,857
Larne	2,877	4,467	1,590		included	
Kilrush	none.	974	974	In	other	ports.
Newry	12,492	27,402	14,910	22,492	32,720	20,228
Sligo	346	1,451	1,105	4,042	13,030	12,684
Trillick	540	1,346	806	In	other	ports.
Waterford	8,929	12,302	3,433	34,345	60,346	51,417
Other Ports				4,323		
Total Irish Tonnage registered during those periods	112,333	225,866	112,613	337,772	569,294	407,465

The statement of the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared out coastways at each of the ports in Ireland in the years 1841 and 1842, as given in the following Tables, shows also the paramount advantage of the trade with Great Britain, and points out likewise the comparative importance of the several Irish ports:—

SAILING VESSELS.

Ports.	1841.				1842.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Baltimore	198	9,141	364	14,850	272	12,303	354	14,382
Belfast	3,075	196,871	1,072	59,682	3,133	213,018	837	55,283
Coleraine	142	5,503	81	3,971	170	7,236	61	2,259
Cork	2,462	183,816	1,718	108,840	2,425	178,237	1,711	106,007
Drogheda	550	44,472	209	21,456	527	42,698	276	20,118
Dublin	4,465	355,343	2,435	126,209	4,409	342,597	1,587	86,404
Dundalk	503	31,876	315	18,707	594	38,616	178	6,310
Galway	95	10,271	141	16,609	83	9,666	91	9,987
Limerick	641	63,071	617	69,471	600	58,492	602	67,019
Londonderry	441	33,828	316	18,006	500	37,000	320	17,954
New Ross	426	35,659	106	5,324	487	40,400	117	6,780
Newry	1,264	66,811	1,051	46,752	1,407	72,460	928	44,790
Sligo	356	26,987	405	29,883	360	28,679	373	27,563
Waterford	1,271	107,769	851	66,274	1,253	106,274	866	60,988
Westport	82	6,419	108	9,972	80	6,577	123	10,188
Wexford	654	34,105	414	21,795	813	75,102	343	22,180
STEAMERS.								
Baltimore								
Belfast	577	140,719	614	144,866	538	132,017	559	134,517
Coleraine	103	21,376	91	18,888	106	24,484	107	25,007
Cork	255	66,420	257	65,521	301	79,496	310	81,656
Drogheda	48	10,607	238	63,063	55	12,642	240	54,793
Dublin	773	184,233	1,032	223,607	842	209,607	1,051	209,663
Dundalk	108	22,858	109	23,037	109	23,598	109	23,598
Galway								
Limerick							1	125
Londonderry	203	42,291	198	41,743	195	44,475	191	44,215
New Ross	7	1,316	7	1,316				
Newry	91	22,308	90	23,452	91	23,072	83	21,500
Sligo	7	973	7	973	15	2,268	15	2,268
Waterford	155	38,917	157	39,373	160	39,787	163	40,220
Westport								
Wexford	100	19,966	100	20,089	102	19,863	100	15,190

Total number and tonnage of sailing vessels and steamers that entered and cleared out of the ports of Ireland in 1841 and 1842—1. Coastways, as detailed in the preceding Table; 2. From and to the colonies; and 3. From and to foreign ports:—

SAILING VESSELS.

Ports.	1841.				1842.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Coastways	16,634	1,211,942	10,263	637,801	17,144	1,269,357	8,767	564,822
Colonies	565	138,471	449	114,582	473	118,846	415	106,710
Foreign Ports	513	64,947	308	53,230	482	63,373	280	53,872
STEAMERS.								
Coastways	2,427	571,064	10,263	637,801	2,514	611,329	100	673,042
General Total	20,139	1,966,424	21,283	1,443,414	20,613	2,062,905	9,562	1,400,346

BANKS.

Previous to 1783, all banks in Ireland were private, and issued notes without control or responsibility; from 1783 till 1821, the Bank of Ireland, a chartered company, enjoyed an exclusive circulation of its notes in Dublin, and 50 Irish, or 63 English, miles around; and, in 1821, joint stock banks, with an unlimited number of partners, were legalized beyond the bounds of the Bank of Ireland. The singularly disastrous history of Irish banking during the first and the second of these periods is thus glanced at by Mr. G. L. Smyth:—"Previously to the year 1783, the standard grievance with all Irish writers on Political Economy, were two in number,—that there were none but private bankers in Ireland, who issued notes without restraint or responsibility,—and that the disparity of exchanges with England involved ruinous losses to Irish commerce. To these causes, by common consent, were the great runs upon the banks, and the failures of 1720, 1745, 1760, and 1770, ascribed. We have, therefore, during the first stage, the fixed producing causes, and the sum of the consequent evils, in four panics, during a term of sixty-three years, and the failure of some seven or eight banks. In the second stage, comprising a term of forty years, we have the same complaints of excessive paper money, and still more adverse exchanges; and a series of panics which left only four banks out of fifty, not bankrupt, or averse from business. Instead of mitigating, therefore, the monopoly of the Bank of Ireland increased and aggravated the mercantile convulsions of the country. Strange and improbable as the principal incidents in the history of banking in Ireland must appear, antecedent to the chartering of the national establishment in 1783, they are infinitely surpassed in wildness and inconsistency by the chance-medley produced by subsequent events. Not only before the bank was chartered, but even before the suspension of cash payments, the business of banking in Ireland was principally confined to Dublin. There were not, in 1797, more than half-a-dozen banks* in the south of Ireland, and none in the north or west; but after that year almost every place had its bank, and every conceivable mode and device for circulating money was resorted to. For instance, Wexford, a small town, which, even in 1821, had a population of only 8,326 inhabitants, and a proportionally limited trade, had, between the years 1800 and 1804, no less than seven banks. The fate of such commercial establishments will be conjectured at once:—five failed rather quickly, and one gave up business. Two new ones immediately started, to fill the vacuum thus created, which soon after shared the fate of their predecessors. Of the whole number, only one, that of the Messrs. Redmond, conducted business with honour and profit. It was the earliest of the Wexford banks, and about the last private bank that existed in Ireland. New Ross, again, a smaller town than Wexford, and more than twenty miles from it, had four banks, only one of which was standing in 1812, and even that afterwards gave way. Similar instances, in abundance, are to be cited in various other places, but the repetition would be tiresome. The wild growth of these mushroom establishments has been already given in detail from the Commons' Report of 1804, which shows that eleven banks, in 1800, had become twenty-three in 1801; twenty-nine in 1802; thirty, in 1803; and fifty, in 1804. In 1812, Mr. Wakefield published his Political Survey of Ireland, and stated that, of the fifty banks in 1804, there then remained only nineteen extant. One adverse circumstance or other had swept away the rest. Notwithstanding this sharp warning, new speculators had rushed into the field with as little prudence as fear, so that, notwithstanding the failure of thirty-one out of fifty banks, between 1804 and 1812, only six years, there were still thirty-three banks open in 1812. These adventurers resorted to expedients of all kinds for the purpose of forcing a trade. They supplied small traders with their notes, and used to pay a premium to get them into circulation. The bankers themselves were in the habit of attending markets and fairs like so many hucksters, each putting off his own commodity as best he might. Their favourite issue was not promissory notes, but post bills, at ten days' sight, which, being generally unaccepted, were paid, if at all, at convenience. But the mischief did not rest with the multitude of bankers. Besides the fifty private firms already spoken of, there were as many as 295 petty dealers and chapmen, grocers, spirit-dealers, apothecaries, and shopkeepers of all sorts, inundating the country with a species of I. O. U., called silver money, which was a direct violation of the law, and ranged, in nominal amount, from threepence-halfpenny to ten shillings. This fraudulent paper was principally spread over the south and south-west of Ireland, which further suffered under an enormous distribution of forged notes, the unlettered population being, in that respect, easily imposed upon. In 1810 the circulation of the Bank of Ireland rose to more than £3,000,000, and there was a panic; in 1820 it exceeded £5,000,000, and there was another

* Namely, three in Dublin, three in Cork, one in Clonmel, one in Limerick, and one in Waterford.—*Lords' Committee on Circulation, &c.*, 1820, Evidence of J. Roche, Esq., p. 52.

panic. Then began an accumulative series of those rapid failures which seem to be known to no other country, and which spread indescribable calamity and consternation over the whole surface of the island. In the month of June, the Banking firm of Roche and Co., of Cork, failed; and, on the same morning, that of Leslie and Co. suspended payment in the same city. By the next Saturday, Messrs. Maunsell, of Limerick, had closed their doors. These embarrassments were quickly followed by the stoppage of Messrs. Rial, at Clonmel; Sause, at Carrick-on-Suir; Newport, at Waterford; Loughnan, at Kilkenny; Alexander, at Dublin; until, within a single month, eleven Banks had broken, and in the whole south of Ireland there remained open only two houses—Messrs. Delacour, at Mallow, and Redmond, at Wexford."

In 1783, the Bank of Ireland commenced operation with a capital of £600,000 Irish currency; from 1784 till 1799, its dividend was from 5 to 6 per cent.; in 1800, its capital was £1,500,000, and its dividend 7 per cent.; in 1809, its capital was £2,500,000, and its dividend up to 1814 was 7½ per cent.; in 1821, a bonus of £500,000 was added to the original capital; from 1821 to 1829, the dividend was 10 per cent.; and from 1829 to 1835, the dividend was 9 per cent. In 1797, the circulation of the Bank of Ireland was £621,917; in 1808, £2,827,000; in 1809, £3,068,100; in 1810, £3,157,300; in 1813, £4,212,600; in 1821, £5,181,600; in 1825, £6,309,300; and in 1843, £3,100,000. The banks formed since the legalizing of joint stock banks in 1821, have been the Hibernian, the Northern, the Provincial, the Belfast, the Agricultural, the Provident, the National, the Ulster, the Royal, the Tipperary, and the London and Dublin banks. The Agricultural and the Provident have ceased; and the partners, branches, and capital of the others, as well as of the Bank of Ireland, in 1843, are shown in the following table:—

NAME.	When Instituted.	No. of Partners.	No. of Branches.	CAPITAL.
Bank of Ireland	1783		25	£3,000,000
Hibernian Joint Stock Bank	1824	225		1,000,000
Northern Banking Company	1824	208	11	500,000
Provincial Bank of Ireland	1825	644	37	2,000,000
Belfast Banking Company	1826	292	17	500,000
National Bank of Ireland	1835	250	39	1,000,000
The Limerick National Bank of Ireland	1835	523		
Ulster Banking Company	1836	117	5	1,010,000
Royal Bank of Ireland	1836			1,044,250
Tipperary Banking Company	1842		6	
London and Dublin Bank	1843		6	1,000,000

The amount of the notes of the joint stock and private banking companies in Ireland, in January 1836, (as shown by their accounts of unstamped notes in circulation, in the half-year ended December 1835,) was £1,713,900.

The Average Amount of the Unstamped Promissory Notes, on which Composition, in lieu of Stamp Duty, has been paid to the several Banking Establishments in Ireland, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1837, was—

The Bank of Ireland, supposed to be	£3,200,000
Provincial Bank of Ireland	688,000
National Bank of Ireland	£157,600
Limerick do.	66,300
Clonmel do.	70,600
Carrick-on-Suir do.	32,600
Waterford do.	80,500
Wexford and Enniscorthy, do.	31,100
Tipperary do.	79,800
Tralee do.	28,700
Cork do.	85,000
Kilkenny do.	28,100
	600,300
The Belfast Banking Company	167,400
Northern do. of Belfast	136,600
Ulster do. of do.	133,400
Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland	18,300
Provident Bank of Ireland	6,000
Messrs. Ball and Co., of Dublin	16,500
Total	£5,036,500

An estimate of the Proportions in which the total amount of Bankers' Notes in Ireland circulate in each of the Four Provinces.

Assuming the amount of Notes circulated in Ireland to be £5,000,000,

The Province of Leinster may be considered to have	.	.	.	.	.	.	£1,700,000
" Ulster	"	.	.	.	.	.	1,400,000
" Munster	"	.	.	.	.	.	1,300,000
" Connaught	"	.	.	.	.	.	600,000
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.	£5,000,000

A writer in the 'Banker's Magazine' for June 1844, says: "The rapid improvement which has taken place in the condition of Ireland during the past twenty years, must be attributed almost exclusively to the system of banking introduced by the Joint Stock companies, established in pursuance of the act 6th Geo. IV., c. 42. The enterprise and public spirit of the founders and supporters of these banks have effected more practical good for Ireland than all the legislative measures of the past century; Ireland is indebted to its banks for an improvement of agriculture, an extension of commerce, and a large increase of social happiness, and of the means of enjoyment for all classes of society. Ireland like Scotland enjoys the advantages of a small-note circulation; its currency, unlike that of England, is composed chiefly of notes under five pounds, and very little gold is used in the ordinary transactions of trade. It is a well-known fact that two-thirds of the circulation of notes in Ireland consists of notes of one pound, and other denominations under £5 in value. This circulation of small notes arises from the peculiarities which attend four of the chief branches of industry in Ireland, viz., the linen manufacture, the raising of corn, the production of butter, and the rearing of pigs. Although each of these branches is, in the aggregate, of very considerable magnitude, yet from the very great number of persons engaged in them, the produce which one individual brings to market is so very small, that without a circulating medium adapted to the circumstances, the trade could not be carried on. That there is no danger of an excessive issue, in consequence of the small-note circulation, is proved by the regular and proper manner in which it has been conducted for so many years, and by the immediate check any over issue would receive from the following causes which are in constant operation;—first, the notes are immediately convertible into gold, at the branch of the bank where they are issued; secondly, the interest allowed by the Joint Stock banks on deposits, holds out a strong inducement to every one to return to the issuing bank all surplus money not wanted for immediate purposes; thirdly, the exchange of notes with other banks in Ireland takes place, in general, daily; fourthly, the exchange with Britain would be affected, and a demand for gold would be instantly produced by any excess of issue—this check being one of instant operation, as regards the principal Joint Stock banks, through whom the chief part of the business of rent and commercial remittances is carried on. The most important feature, however, in Irish banking, is the charter of the Bank of Ireland, which—as above stated—confers upon that bank the exclusive privilege of banking in Dublin, and for fifty Irish miles around; this distance being about the same as that enjoyed by the Bank of England, fifty miles Irish being sixty-three English. Within this distance (which, however, is not a perfect circle, in consequence of Dublin being near the sea) no bank consisting of more than six partners can issue notes, or perform any of the functions of a banker. When the Joint Stock banks were first established beyond the prescribed limit, they opened offices in Dublin, in order to retire notes, and perform other operations essential to their existence as banks of issue. The Bank of Ireland determined to prevent this, and in consequence brought an action against the Provincial Bank for an infringement of the charter. The case, after a protracted struggle, was decided in favour of the Bank of Ireland; but the injustice of the restriction was so apparent, that an act was passed allowing Joint Stock banks to retire their notes in Dublin, on condition of their not re-issuing them within the prescribed limit of fifty Irish miles. This is the extent of the privilege at present enjoyed by the Joint Stock banks; they are, in every other respect, excluded from 'the seven richest and most fertile counties of Ireland (surrounding Dublin) containing a population of about 1,500,000 souls, and within which space only six branches of the Bank of Ireland have been established, although the number of Joint Stock branches in the various towns of Ireland, beyond fifty miles from Dublin, is one hundred and thirty-one!'"

FISHERIES.

From the Shannon to Malin Head, the waters of the coast abound with fish; but the fishermen, except at Galway, are for the most part holders of small patches of land, and possess only rude,

occasional, and inefficient means of prosecuting fishing. Fish-curers drive a considerable trade at Galway and Killybegs; but at most other places between the Shannon and Malin Head, the fishermen rely principally or wholly on the herring fishery, and dispose of most of their produce to travelling traders who visit the several fishing harbours. From Malin Head to Belfast Lough, the fishermen are much more regularly employed, and find a ready sale for their produce either at home or in the markets of Glasgow and Liverpool. From Belfast Lough to Carlingford Lough, the trade of fishing, except for herrings, is regularly followed at only two or three places, and, in consequence of the superior remuneration of agricultural labour, is generally regarded with indifference. From Carlingford to Wexford, fish are alleged by fishermen to be scarce; and from Dublin to Wexford, little fishing is carried on for the supply of the Dublin market. It is confidently asserted that a diminution of the fisheries in this great district "amounts to three-fourths of the quantity taken at a period not many years distant. This failure in productiveness is attributed to an over fishing, and to a destruction of spawn,—both imputed to the trollers." At Waterford, the fishing resource has long been believed to be abundant; and the famous nymph bank is asserted to yield white fish in inexhaustible quantity. From Waterford, round the entire south coast, and northward to the Shannon, a recent decline in the productiveness of the fisheries, amounting now to an absolute scarcity of fish, is matter of constant local complaint; but this scarcity seems to exist only in the bay and in-shore fisheries, to which the operations of the fishermen, owing to their poverty and insufficient gear, are chiefly confined.

"Exclusively of the edible fish, properly so called," say the Commissioners of the Irish Fishery Enquiry, in Oct. 1836, "Ireland possesses oyster banks which yield valuable returns, where properly fished; and the lobster fishery would form a most lucrative branch of industry—but it is not efficiently worked. Lobsters exist in great plenty on various points of the coast; yet the English markets derive their principal supplies from Norway; while in the Irish markets, lobsters are scarce, dear, and often not to be had. The sunfish and whale are met with in the Irish seas; the former, only a few years since, visited the north-west coast annually, in considerable numbers; but it is stated that they are now rarely seen there; resorting, according to the opinion of those best acquainted with the subject, to banks more distant from the coast. From this cause, and also perhaps from the inexperience of the fishermen, and the want of proper boats to follow the business, the taking of sunfish may be said to have ceased; and the oil formerly in high repute in the Dublin market, is, at present, scarcely to be found in the trade. To pursue the sunfish with effect, the vessels employed should, according to Dutton, be of from 80 to 100 tons burthen, with three attendant boats, manned with eight men each; but in the evidence taken at Galway, vessels of 40 tons are stated to be sufficient. The Galway fishermen, however, search for these animals in their ordinary fishing boats; and boats of a still smaller size have been used for the same purpose, on the coast of Mayo. It is also stated that when the Mayo fishermen took a fish or two, a large portion of the oil was lost by conveying the liver to land in a small open boat, as well as by the want of fit means on shore for extracting and saving the oil. It is, then, not unlikely, that the prevailing opinion is correct; and that the fish are still to be found further from the shore, if due pains were taken to seek them. If this be so, (and it deserves the inquiry of interested persons,) a valuable enterprise is open to such fishermen as could proceed on an adequate scale of operations. The high price of spermaceti oil in Dublin, and the excellent quality of the sunfish oil, (especially if due care were taken to boil it while the liver is fresh and sweet,) would insure a brisk and steady sale for the article. A similar complaint of this disappearance of fish from their accustomed haunts, is made with respect to the herring; the shoals being said to have left, wholly or partially, several places where heretofore they were abundant. The herring is a fish of rather uncertain movements. It is known to have deserted, for a time, bays where it has for seasons abounded; and then, again to re-appear in large quantities. No cause worthy of confidence has been assigned for the fact; the whole history, indeed, of the migrations of the herring having hitherto been involved in obscurity. It is an opinion daily gaining ground among naturalists, and may nearly be taken as established, that the imputed annual movement of the shoals from north to south, is an error; and that the herrings, and all (so called) migratory fish, merely leave the deep waters, and approach the shores for the purpose of spawning. This latter opinion rests on a strong analogy with the known habits of salmon in that particular; also on the certainty that herrings are taken on some or other parts of our coasts, at all times of the year; and it is strengthened by the remarkable fact, that the remains of the herring are not found in the stomach of those whales which are killed in high latitudes; though they are in that of the species which are found on our own coast. While the grand facts are thus in dispute, it seems vain to attempt an explanation of the more partial and irregular phenomena. Fishermen, however, are apt to complain of the shoals being less abundant on their stations than formerly. But though certain bays may be thus partially affected, the herring is

always to be found in the open sea during its season; and boats which have stood out into the deep water, have returned laden, when the bay fishery utterly failed."

The Government began, in 1764, to attempt the use of the most direct means for creating and maintaining a national fishery, but were soon obliged to desist; and they afterwards made no considerable effort to aid the industry of the Irish fishermen, till 1819, when commissioners were appointed for applying, in Ireland, the system adopted for the Scotch fisheries in 1808. These commissioners were empowered to distribute public money in bounties, to persons fitting out fishing boats of a specified tonnage, and curing herrings, cod, ling, and some other fish; also, to make regulations suited to particular localities, and to inflict penalties for practices then made illegal. A sum of £5,000 Irish was annually placed at their disposal for the further encouragement of the fisheries, but its application was subsequently limited by law to the building of piers and repair of fishing boats; and a large portion of the sums accruing from these annual grants was used as a loan fund, for enabling fishermen to provide equipments on advantageous terms. In 1830, the Irish Fishery Board was abolished, and an unapplied balance of the grants at their disposal was committed to the management, first of the Board of Irish Inland Navigation, and next to the Commissioners of Irish Public Works, together with a sum of £4,500 for the year commencing in April, 1830, £3,500 for the second year, £2,500 for the third year, £1,500 for the fourth year, and £1,000 for the fifth year, to be applied in completing piers commenced before April 5, 1830, and in paying persons employed for enforcing the repayment of loans made by the Irish Fishery Board. The following table exhibits the number of boats and men engaged in the coast-fisheries of Ireland in 1836:

Counties, in Geographical Order.	Decked Vessels.			Half-decked Vessels.			Open Sail Boats.		Row Boats.		Number of Fishermen.
	No.	Tonnage.	Men.	No.	Tonnage.	Men.	No.	Men.	No.	Men.	
Dublin, North of the Bay	85	3321	645	23	232	128	60	261	41	153	1207
" South of the Bay	36	1330	144	4	33	22	6	36	24	96	298
Wicklow	39	1174	156	153	1425	858	57	246	14	58	1378
Wexford	1	20	6	77	683	493	209	1129	229	1228	2856
Waterford				101	1608	595	52	301	266	1260	2156
Cork	13	302	82	233	3315	1316	346	1698	2039	10353	13738
Kerry	1	22	7	44	498	234	421	2612	610	3458	6311
Clare				7	88	35	39	141	334	1236	1462
Galway	1	18	4	116	1125	525	479	2260	1376	5750	8539
Mayo				4	42	12	12	42	677	3548	3768
Sligo							10	29	172	965	1294
Donegal	8	130	28	11	61	42	84	289	1169	6254	6613
Londonderry and Antrim	5	60	15	3	25	9	13	38	242	746	816
Down	13	288	67	83	872	363	23	92	358	1608	2305
Louth	13	434	80	11	225	52	1	5	313	1106	1378
Total,	215	7099	1234	870	10292	4684	1812	9179	7864	37829	54119

INLAND TRAFFIC.

"Without any official aid or authentic documents," say the Railway Commissioners, "we were thrown on our own resources, to procure such information as we best could in reference to the nature, amount, and direction of the internal traffic of the country. We were enabled, through the kind permission of the Inspector-General, to obtain the assistance of the constabulary, who being spread in small detachments over Ireland, seemed peculiarly available for the purposes of such an inquiry. Having supplied instructions and forms of return to the several constables, we received a mass of information, displaying, in many instances, considerable local knowledge, and very creditable intelligence; chiefly deficient, as might be expected, in showing the amount of merchandise or produce conveyed, but valuable as exhibiting the direction of the traffic, and the extent of country by which the various markets and fairs throughout the kingdom are respectively supplied. From these returns, collated and compared with great labour, tested and corrected in those instances in which we had returns known to be accurate—such, for example, as those furnished from the Grand and Royal Canals—Lieutenant Harness, of the Royal Engineers, has constructed the Traffic Map, which may be regarded as a mechanical representation of the direction and relative amount of the internal traffic of Ireland." We give a copy of this Traffic

Map with our Gazetteer; and, in order that it may be fully understood, we subjoin, in a note, Lieutenant Harness' statement of the principles of its construction.*

The Grand Canal, which forms the largest and most remarkable of the lines exhibited on the map, sends off a main branch to communicate with the navigation of the Barrow at Athy; sends off six other branches which, together with this main one, have an aggregate extent of 65½ miles; passes through Philipstown and Tullamore to the river Shannon, at Shannon Harbour, 79½ miles from Dublin; communicates there with all the extensive and ramified navigation of the Shannon from Lough Allen to the ocean; and finally proceeds 9½ miles to Ballinasloe, there probably to communicate at some future period with a long projected system of inland navigations through the lakes of Connaught to the sea at Westport and Killalla. The total tonnage in the traffic on this canal in 1822 was 134,939, and in 1837 was 215,910; and the amount of tolls in these years was respectively £24,866 and £40,859. In 1830, the effect of the introduction of steam-power on the Shannon, and the communication which this established between Limerick and Liverpool, began to be felt on the Grand Canal, and mainly contributed to the increase of its traffic; and the numerous improvements on the Shannon navigation, projected by the public commissioners, will greatly facilitate the means of communication at many points on both banks, and bring a much greater range of country within reach of the advantages of the navigation, and in consequence materially augment the traffic on both the Grand and the Royal Canal. From Carrick-on-Shannon past Athlone, Portumna, Killaloe, Limerick, and other places, to the sea, the river Shannon, or rather its chain of lakes, has for years past been partially navigated over a distance of about 150 miles by steam-vessels either carrying goods and passengers or acting as steam-tugs. The total tonnage carried by the boats of the Inland Navigation Company on the Shannon in 1826, was 2,004 tons, and in 1836 was 47,289 tons; and the quantity of agricultural produce carried from Limerick and shipped at Dublin for Liverpool in 1833, was 187 tons of wheat, 520 tons of flour, 543 tons of oatmeal, and 4,998 firkins of butter,—and in 1836, was 289 tons of wheat, 7,158 tons of flour, 1,156 tons of oatmeal, and 12,795 firkins of butter. The Royal Canal, begun in 1789, runs very near the Grand Canal for 52 miles, or to Mullingar, proceeds thence north-westward by Ballymahon and Killashee, sends off a branch of 5 miles from the latter place to Longford, and joins the Shannon at Richmond Harbour, 92 miles from Dublin. In 1834, the total receipts and expenditure connected with this canal were respectively £24,000 and £11,376; and, in 1836, they were respectively £25,148 and £11,912. The navigation of the Barrow from the south end of the main branch of the Grand Canal at Athy has been effected by the construction of 17 locks, and the formation of a horse trackway; and it forms a line of communication along the rich though narrow limestone valley of Carlow, with Bagnalstown, St. Mullins, New Ross, the Suir navigation, and the ocean. In 1800, the tonnage on the Barrow navigation was 19,828 tons, and the amount of tolls was £1,405; and, in 1835, the tonnage was 66,084 tons, and the amount of tolls was £4,966. The navigation of the Suir takes very large sea-borne vessels up to the city of Waterford; but forms a very imperfect navigation for barges thence to Clonmel, the boatmen having great difficulty in forcing the barges through its numerous shallows and rapids. The Boyne navigation carries large sea-borne vessels up to Drogheda, and is thence aided artificially 19 miles to Navan; and, in 1837, the amount of tolls was £775 17s. 1d. The Newry navigation is 21 miles in length,

* The map representing the traffic in merchandise cannot be supposed to convey any definite idea of quantity; it gives, however, some idea of the general direction of the trade, and of the extent of country supplying or supplied by each port; and it has been attempted to make the breadth of the streams correspond with the relative amount of traffic, so far as a judgment could be formed. The returns employed for determining the inland traffic were obtained from the constabulary; these returns gave, as nearly as the several constables could ascertain, or according to their judgment, the quantity of corn and meal, of butter, eggs, wool, cattle, &c. sent from the various market-towns, to the different ports, for sale or exportation. They also stated what port each town was dependent upon for its supplies of heavy articles, such as iron, coal, and timber, together with the mode and cost of communicating with it. In some instances, too, the number of carts supposed to be employed, in a given period, between the port and the town, was added. Since, generally speaking, no reliance could be placed upon the actual amounts of any of the articles returned, the direction of the trade was, at first, alone attended to, and a line for each stream of trade so returned was drawn upon a map; many towns uniting to send their produce in the same direction made these thick, and they in fact became wide in proportion to the number of towns that fed them. The whole map having been thus traced out, the streams of produce on the Grand and Royal Canals, which were found to bear very nearly the same proportion to each other that their traffic does, as exhibited in Porter's Tables, were taken as equivalent to the number of tons shown by those tables to be conveyed by them; this supplied a scale; those streams for which any thing like definite information respecting weight had been obtained, had their breadths corrected by that scale, and the others were left unaltered. Returns from the Mining Company of Ireland, and other sources, have furnished the information relative to the weight and value of the produce annually obtained from the mines and quarries, as given on the map. Returns, so far as the records of the custom-houses could supply them, have been obtained of the exports and imports of each port, for the year 1835, together with an account of the tonnage of the shipping cleared and entered in 1825, 1835, and 1830; for these data numbers were assumed as affording a measure of the trade of each port, and these numbers were submitted to the several collectors for their opinions; thus have been obtained the quantities assigned to them on the map.

and connects Lough Neagh with the town of Newry and the head of Lough Carlingford; and, in 1837, its tonnage amounted to 102,332 tons, and its tolls to £3,505. The Tyrone navigation connects the collieries at Coal Island near Dungannon, with the river Blackwater and Lough Neagh; it was constructed under grossly mistaken impressions of the value of the Tyrone coal-field; and, in 1836, its tonnage amounted to 7,291 tons, only 718 of which were coals. The Lagan navigation connects Belfast with Lough Neagh; and, including the river, the lake, and the Tyrone navigation, or from Belfast to Coal Island, it extends 61 miles. In 1836, the tonnage of this navigation was 44,700 tons, and the tolls amounted to £2,060 10s. 8d. A very important work, the Ulster canal, was quite recently constructed to connect the Blackwater and Lough Neagh with Lough Erne, and to bring Belturbet, Belleek, and all the country lying around and between them, into water-communication with Belfast and Newry; and, in 1838, this canal was completed as far as to Monaghan, and promised to be a most useful work.

"The total tonnage carried by all the canals and navigable rivers," said the Railway Commissioners, in 1838, "may be taken at about 600,000 tons; and the amount of tolls at £71,242, if the tolls, on an average, be taken at 1d. per ton per mile. The average distance which the above tonnage is carried is about 30 miles. With a view to form an estimate of the probable total amount of agricultural produce carried from the interior to the several ports of the kingdom, detailed accounts of the annual exports for several years prior to 1826, were examined by Lieutenant Harness, and the result as stated by him is equivalent to 437,000 tons. Supposing the increase since 1826 to be in proportion to the shipping cleared, the present exportation may be considered to amount to 680,000 tons; and after allowing 20,000 tons for eggs, wool, flax, and potatoes, from the returns furnished by the Customs to the Commissioners, the total export of agricultural produce may be assumed, with tolerable confidence, at 700,000 tons annually. The population of the ports amounts to about 700,000, and allowing three-fourths of a ton per person for the consumption of the inhabitants and that of their horses, the quantity consumed would be 525,000 tons annually. The total annual produce carried at present from the interior to the several ports, may, therefore, be estimated at about 1,225,000 tons. The consumption of Dublin, Cork, and other great ports, will, of course, materially exceed the general average: but it can hardly be above the truth to assume, that the return trade of Irish manufactures, including shop-goods, beer, and spirits, for the supply of the inland towns, as well as of the rural population—the poorest of whom are consumers of tobacco, spirits, and woollen cloth—would consist of 1 cwt. annually for each individual of the population to be supplied. This would give 385,000 tons for the return trade; making, with the agricultural produce carried to the ports, 1,610,000 tons. This is the valuable portion of the inland traffic. It is carried on, for the most part, by the common cars of the country, at a very low rate—the charge not exceeding, on an average, 8d. per ton per statute mile; and the average distance of carriage is not less than 40 miles. The total amount of carriage to and from the ports will, of course, be very different from the above. Weighty and bulky articles, of small value, but in constant demand—such as stone, sand, lime, bricks, and flags—will generally be supplied from the immediate vicinity, or brought by sea, unless a canal or railroad should afford great facility and economy of transport; and in that case, a portion would be furnished from some convenient locality traversed by the canal or railroad, as in the case of Dublin. Estimating the quantity which would be brought in under such circumstances, according to the supply of such articles furnished by the Grand and Royal canals, it would appear that five-twelfths of a ton should be allowed for each inhabitant. Turf, coal, and manure, would also, with such facilities, become articles of transport for a considerable distance."

The following table exhibits the estimate formed by Lieutenant Harness, under the Railway Commissioners' directions, of the amount of inland traffic to and from each of the ports of Ireland:—

Towns.	CARRIED TO THE TOWN.						CARRIED FROM THE TOWN.					
	For Consumption.											
	For Exportation.		Agricultural Produce.		Exciseable, Shop, & Imported Articles, not received by direct importation.		Proportion of Imports.		Surplus produce of Breweries & Distilleries.		Coal, Manure, &c.	
	By Popula- tion, as Food.	By Breweries & Distilleries.	By Popula- tion, as Food.	By Breweries & Distilleries.	By Popula- tion, as Food.	By Breweries & Distilleries.	By Popula- tion, as Food.	By Breweries & Distilleries.	By Popula- tion, as Food.	By Breweries & Distilleries.	By Popula- tion, as Food.	By Breweries & Distilleries.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Dublin	72000	160500	23000	2000	160500	418000	118000	12400	231600	362900	780000	780000
Belfast	52000	47250	10450	350	47250	107300	93000	7000	107000	207000	394500	394500
Cork	80000	82300	15500	1200	82500	201200	72000	12000	139000	139000	400000	400000
Limerick	40000	82500	5500	1000	113000	272000	15000	3400	14000	32400	254600	254600
Waterford	110000	21750	1700	600	21750	158000	28300	3000	48700	80000	235000	235000
Galway	20000	27000	3700	500	148000	199200	4200	2500	7200	13800	213100	213100
Londonderry	37000	7900	5350	150	7900	68400	54400	4800	8300	67500	125900	125900
Drogheda	37500	12900	4300	140	12900	67700	8700	4200	37500	39900	107600	107600
Sligo	25000	13500	1950	1000	51000	92450	5300	1400	3600	10200	102000	102000
Newry	30000	10050	1700	100	10050	53700	31300	1100	18600	51000	104700	104700
Dundalk	34500	7850	5000	100	7875	55350	3000	5000	19600	28400	83750	83750
Wexford	30000	9000	5000	300	9000	53800	10200	1300	27400	33000	87200	87200
Youghal	23000	7500	600	900	7500	28000	200		32500	32700	71600	71600
Tralee	8000	7300	600	600	37000	35100	500	400	2200	3100	88200	88200
Ballina	8000	4500	200	600	26900	39900	500	400	1200	2100	44400	44400
Ros	8000	3075	1300	100	3975	17350	4000	1600	21700	27000	44650	44650
Ardslass and Killough	10000	18 9	100	100	1800	15700	20		2800	2820	16520	16520
Wicklow	16000	2025	250	600	2725	20900	700		5800	6500	27400	27400
Bantry	1100	3450	600	600	21450	26000	500		900	1250	27350	27350
Kilrush	6000	3225	500	500	21225	30950	100		850	950	31900	31900
Westport	14000	3375	1000	30	7000	25425	1800	840	900	300	25025	25025
Ballyshannon	1800	2450	1100	300	11350	17400	500	800	700	2140	19500	19500
Kinsale	300	5625	100	500	5625	12750	200		9400	9600	22300	22300
Calernine	7500	1650	300	50	7450	20350	4000		1300	3500	25850	25850
Donaghadee	9000	2325	300	300	2325	13050	100		3500	3600	17500	17500
Dungarvon	7500	5400	400	350	5400	19050	2000	800	6000	8800	27850	27850
Larne	3000	2025	650	2025	7700	250			7700	7950	15630	15630
Ballycastle	500	1850	150	150	7350	9950	340		380	700	10650	10650

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

We copy from the Atlas of the Railway Commissioners a map which shows the direction and relative amount of travelling throughout Ireland, and denotes, by figures at the side of the lines, the average number of persons passing weekly, by public conveyances of all kinds, between the places of mutual communication; and in order that the map may be well understood, we subjoin a statement by Lieutenant Harness, its compiler, of the principles on which it was constructed.*

"We believe," say the Commissioners, "that this map presents a faithful and accurate picture, and will convey a more clear and distinct idea of the state of travelling on the several routes than could readily be given by any other means. It will be seen that the largest stream is from Dublin towards Naas, where it divides into three branches—the one by Carlow, Kilkenny, and Clonmel, to Cork; the other by Mountrath, Roscrea, and Nenagh, to Limerick; while the third, passing along the Grand Canal, is chiefly dissipated among the small towns on its banks, a small portion reaching Ballinasloe. Next in importance are the streams through Balbriggan and Ashbourne, uniting at Drogheda, and thence continuing to Newry; at which town a branch separates towards Armagh, where it is again subdivided into smaller branches, the principal of which pass by Caledon, to Omagh and Strabane on the left, and to Moy, Dungannon, and Cookstown on the right. The main line from Newry continues through Lisburn to Belfast. Next in magnitude to these two great lines is the stream direct to the west, through Lucan, Maynooth, Enfield, Clonard, and Kinnegad, where a branch separates to Athlone, by Kibbeggan; the main line continuing to

* To obtain the requisite information for the passenger map, blank returns were sent to each constabulary district, which, on being filled in, furnished a description of the public conveyances passing each police station, with the average number of their passengers; and from these returns, a list of public conveyances throughout Ireland was arranged. Besides the check arising from each conveyance being returned by at least two police stations, it has been further checked by returns obtained from Messrs. Parcel, Bourne, and Bianconi, the three largest coach and car proprietors in Ireland. The number of travellers between several places on the lines of road from Dublin to Cork and Limerick, has been also ascertained by enumerators, whose observations have, in a great degree, corroborated the results obtained as above, and at the same time corrected a few errors, caused by the same conveyance having been differently described at different stations. A few such errors may still remain, but it is believed that the numbers given on the map are a tolerably correct average of the number of passengers conveyed weekly, by public conveyances, between the places to which they refer; and as the number of such passengers may be considered a very fair proportional measure of the whole number of travellers in any direction, the streams of shade, of which the breadths have been proportioned to those numbers, may be considered as conveying a faithful picture of the relative amount, in different directions, of this description of traffic. The number of passengers conveyed by the boats on the Grand and Royal Canals are correctly given from very valuable returns furnished by the two Companies.

Mullingar, and thence to Longford, from which a small stream passes through Carrick-on-Shannon and Boyle to Sligo. The Athlone branch continues to Ballinasloe, where another small division takes place, a portion diverging to Tuam and Castlebar, while the larger passes on by Loughrea to Galway. The Royal Canal runs close to the main route, touching it at several points, passing by Mullingar, and communicating with Longford by a branch from Killashee. Swift boats are now established as far as Mullingar (52 miles), which they reach in eight hours from Dublin; and the common or slow passage boats ply regularly between Dublin and Longford, performing the journey in twenty-three hours. Next in point of consideration is a stream to the north-west; it branches off on the left at Clonee to Trim, and to Navan on the right, passing through the latter place to Kells, Cavan, and Enniskillen." The Commissioners estimate that if railways were to be constructed from Dublin to respectively Cork, Belfast, and Mullingar, according to the lines indicated on the map, the passenger traffic upon them would be as shown in the following tables :

THE DUBLIN AND CORK LINE, WITH BRANCHES TO KILKENNY AND LIMERICK.	Length of Lines.	PASSENGERS.	
		Equivalent Number moved one Mile, in one direction, weekly.	Equivalent Number moved one Mile, in one direction, daily.
MAIN TRUNK, First Part, - - - - -	Statute Miles. 52½	61,102	8,728½
" Second Part, - - - - -	37½	12,808½	1,838½
" Third Part, - - - - -	76½	22,280½	3,182½
TOTAL, Main Trunk from Dublin to Cork,	166½	96,250½	13,750½
Kilkenny Branch, - - - - -	26½	5,697½	813½
Limerick Branch, - - - - -	35½	11,082½	1,583½
TOTAL, Main Trunk and Branches, -	228½	113,030½	16,147½

THE DUBLIN AND BELFAST LINE.	Distance in Statute Miles.	PASSENGERS.	
		Equivalent Number moved in one direction, weekly.	Equivalent Number moved in one direction, daily.
I. From Dublin to Navan, - - - - -	28	26,544	3,792
II. " Navan to Carrickmacross, - - - - -	23	12,581	1,797½
III. " Carrickmacross to Castleblaney, - - - - -	13	6,474	924
IV. " Castleblaney to Armagh, - - - - -	21½	6,772½	967½
TOTAL, Dublin to Armagh, -	85½	52,371½	7,481½
V. " Armagh to Portadown, - - - - -	10½	4,524	646½
VI. " Portadown to Lurgan, - - - - -	5½	2,467½	352½
VII. " Lurgan to Belfast, - - - - -	12	6,504	929½
VIII. " Lisburn to Belfast, - - - - -	8	16,000	2,285½
TOTAL, Armagh to Belfast, -	36½	29,495½	4,213½
GRAND TOTAL, Dublin to Belfast,	121½	81,867	11,695½

Total Distance from Dublin in Statute Miles.	THE DUBLIN AND MULLINGAR LINE.	Distance in Statute Miles.	Equivalent No. of Passengers moved in one direction, weekly.	Equivalent No. of Passengers moved in one direction, daily.
15½	FIRST PART.—From the point, 12 miles from the General Post-Office, in Dublin, where it would leave the South-western Line at Celbridge, to Maynooth, - - - - -	3½	3,622½	517½
19½	SECOND PART.—From Maynooth to Kilcock, - - - - -	3½	3,187½	455½
40½	THIRD PART.—From Kilcock to Kinneagad, - - - - -	21	11,130	1,560
50½	FOURTH PART.—From Kinneagad to Mullingar, - - - - -	10½	3,761½	537½
	TOTAL, Western Line, -	38½	21,701½	3,100½

In 1834 and 1835, the number of passengers by mail coaches, from Dublin, was as shown in the following table:—

NAME OF MAIL.	Number of Passengers.	
	1834.	1835.
Dublin and Belfast, - - - -	4,305	4,457
„ Cork by Clonmel, - - - -	3,899	3,458
„ Cork by Cashel, - - - -	3,129	3,584
„ Derry, - - - -	3,049	2,746
„ Enniskillen, - - - -	3,240	2,804
„ Galway, - - - -	3,584	3,206
„ Kilkenny, - - - -	-	2,252
„ Kingstown, - - - -	5,862	1,215
„ Limerick, - - - -	3,809	3,678
„ Sligo, - - - -	3,372	3,856
„ Waterford, - - - -	3,191	3,168
„ Wexford, - - - -	2,584	2,840

In 1836, the number of passengers by the Grand Canal was 86,364, and by the Royal Canal 28,320.

None of the various extensive lines of railway projected by the public commissioners, summarily noticed in our articles on Dublin and Leinster, and often referred to in the body of our work, have yet been constructed; nor have the greater part of lines surveyed by other parties, and referred to in our articles on Leinster and several of the large towns, been yet undertaken. The only complete line in Ireland at the commencement of 1844 was the Dublin and Kingstown railway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and then quite recently extended to Dalkey by an atmospheric railway $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length. The Ulster railway, from Belfast to Armagh, was open for passengers and goods to Portadown, 28 miles; and the Dublin and Drogheda railway, 30 miles in length, was in such a state of forwardness that it was expected to be opened in the month of May.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following series of extracts, copied from a work published in 1843, fully shows the extent to which government has of late years promoted public works in Ireland:—

Augmentation of Grants by the Irish Parliament for 6 years previous to the Union (1800) . . . £79,314
 Augmentation of Grants by Imperial Parliament for 4 years previous to 1817 . . . £396,834
 Grants by the Imperial Parliament for Ireland:—

	From Jan., 1801, to Jan., 1817.	From Jan., 1817, to Jan., 1833.	Total.
To Charitable and Literary Institutions . . .	£1,995,128	£2,230,622	= £4,225,750
Encouragement of Manufactures and Agriculture . . .	868,174	472,247	= 1,340,421
Public Works and Employment of Poor . . .	1,535,336	1,536,824	= 3,072,160
Total, . . .	£4,398,638	£4,239,693	£8,638,331

Money granted by the Imperial Parliament for the Improvement of Harbours in or connected with Ireland, was, for—

Howth £345,194, Kingstown £304,335, Donaghadee £132,672, Port Patrick £125,370, Dunmore £79,175, Hobbs Point £23,422.—Total £1,010,177.

By the Act 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 33, an advance of £500,000 was made in support of public works in Ireland. Upwards of one million sterling has been advanced by the legislature to carry the Irish Poor-law Act into operation. Various other items might be added to show the liberality of the imperial legislature towards Ireland.

Money voted by the British House of Commons and Acts of the Imperial Parliament, for Public Works in Ireland, under the direction of the Irish Board of Works.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

1804	{	Inland Navigation	-	-	£4,000	1805	{	Inland Navigation	-	-	£42,461	
		Ditto ditto	-	-	11,000			Lagan ditto	-	-	997	
		Ditto ditto	-	-	52,323			1806	Inland Navigation	-	-	43,418
		Lagan ditto	-	-	1,997							

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1807	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	£74,702	1819	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	£5,475
	{ Lagan ditto	-	-	5,054		{ Additional Allowance to Chairman	-	-	276
1808	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	35,068		{ Lough Allen Canal	-	-	5,000
	{ Lagan ditto	-	-	1,413	1820	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	4,480
1809	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	20,488		{ Additional Allowance to Chairman	-	-	276
	{ Lagan ditto	-	-	2,000		{ Inland Navigation	-	-	3,450
1810	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	56,209	1821	{ Additional Allowance to Chairman	-	-	276
	{ Lagan ditto	-	-	150		{ Lough Allen Canal	-	-	4,000
1811	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	35,169	1822	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	4,000
	{ Lagan ditto	-	-	2,750		{ Additional Allowance to Chairman	-	-	276
1812	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	10,309		{ Survey of the Shannon	-	-	2,023
	{ Lagan ditto	-	-	2,900	1823	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	3,500
1813	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	13,402		{ Additional Allowance to Chairman	-	-	276
	{ Lagan ditto	-	-	1,900	1824	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	6,100
1814	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	10,309	1825	{ Ditto	-	-	4,500
	{ Royal Canal	-	-	882	1826	{ Ditto	-	-	4,081
1815	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	68,213		{ Ditto	-	-	5,299
	{ Lagan ditto	-	-	2,946	1827	{ Ulster Canal	-	-	120,000
1816	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	65,309		{ Wellesley Bridge, Limerick	-	-	50,000
	{ Lagan ditto	-	-	800	1828	{ Ditto	-	-	4,748
1817	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	20,154	1829	{ Ditto	-	-	5,852
	{ Lagan ditto	-	-	1,300	1830	{ Ditto	-	-	5,547
	{ Inland Navigation	-	-	4,000	1831	{ Ditto	-	-	5,300
1818	{ Additional Allowance to Chairman	-	-	276	1832	{ Ditto	-	-	2,650
	{ Grand Canal	-	-	150,000					
	{ Royal Canal	-	-	200,000					
						Total	-	-	£1,190,528

The following is a list of other votes for public works in Ireland during the same period :

1809	Improving Howth Harbour	-	-	£6,000	1818	{ Dunmore Harbour	-	-	£12,923
1810	Ditto ditto	-	-	3,814		{ Howth ditto	-	-	10,135
1811	Improving Post Roads	-	-	26,001	1819	{ Dunmore ditto	-	-	8,000
	{ Ditto ditto	-	-	59,673		{ Howth ditto	-	-	5,000
1812	{ Improving Howth Harbour	-	-	10,000	1820	{ Dunmore ditto	-	-	12,000
	{ Bog Commission	-	-	3,000		{ Howth ditto	-	-	6,700
	{ Pier at Ardglass	-	-	5,000	1821	{ Dunmore ditto	-	-	12,900
1813	Improving Post Roads	-	-	76,961		{ Howth ditto	-	-	6,440
1814	{ Ditto ditto	-	-	57,796	1822	{ Ditto ditto	-	-	3,978
	{ Pier at Ardglass	-	-	5,883		{ Dunmore ditto	-	-	10,000
1815	{ Improving Post Roads	-	-	63,653		{ For Employment of the Poor	-	-	100,000
	{ Bridge at Londonderry	-	-	15,000	1823	{ Howth Harbour	-	-	4,348
1816	Improving Post Roads	-	-	55,878		{ Dunmore ditto	-	-	8,000
	{ Ditto ditto	-	-	39,289		{ Kingstown ditto	-	-	30,000
1817	{ Ardglass Harbour	-	-	103	1824	{ Howth ditto	-	-	4,000
	{ Dunleary ditto	-	-	30,000	1826	{ Public Works	-	-	45,500
1828	Ditto	-	-	20,000	1827	{ Ditto	-	-	36,000
1829	Ditto	-	-	14,000	1835	{ Dunmore Harbour	-	-	5,473
1830	Ditto	-	-	22,800		{ Galway Roads	-	-	13,000
1831	Ditto	-	-	11,000	1836	{ Dunmore Harbour	-	-	527
1833	Dunmore Harbour	-	-	7,500		{ Public Works under 6 Geo. IV.	-	-	
1834	{ Ditto	-	-	4,000		{ c. 25, and 7 and 8 George IV.	-	-	
	{ Galway Roads	-	-	5,000		{ c. 47	-	-	200,000
						Total	-	-	£1,077,299

But this is not all. Mr. Smyth says, that the 'existing Board of Works' was appointed in 1831, when the salaries of the Commissioners, formerly only £500 a-year, were raised,—that of the chairman to £1,000, and of the others to £600 a-year each. Very extensive duties, and full power as to the direction of the various public works, administered or assisted by the former Boards, and the control of every new enterprise to which assistance might be applied, were given to the new body, who, to promote public works in Ireland, have been voted from the treasury :—

1 and 2 William IV. c. 33. £500,000; Grant Fund, £50,000; 1 and 2 William IV., c. 103. £100,000; Repayments reissuable, £120,000; 1 Victoria, c. 21. Grant Fund, £50,000; 1 and 2 Victoria, c. 88. £50,000; Expenses of Board, 1831, £1,110; 1832, £3,564; 1833, £4,434; 1834, £3,276; 1835, £8,565; 1836, £3,140; 1837, £3,591; 1838, £3,206; Shannon and Railway Commission, £50,000 + £5,000 + £12,700, £67,700.—Total, £968,576.

From 1831 to the present time, the following sums of money have been awarded to Limerick by the Board of Works, which is said to owe its origin to Mr. Spring Rice. The sums will be found numbered, as here, in the Parliamentary Report for last year :—

No. 41. Road from Woodford to new line to Limerick, £950. 46. Road from Glenquin to Goulburn Bridge, County Limerick, £600. 5. Limerick Navigation Company, to improve Works, £8,910. 6. Road leading to Ennis, £205. 7. Ditto to Waterford, £560. 15. Completing Wellesley Bridge and Docks, £25,000. 34. Road leading to Waterford, £206. 35. Road leading to Ennis, £117. 36. Road leading from Abbeyfeal to Glinn, £1,181. 61. Rebuilding Thomond Bridge, £9,000. 68. Barrington's Hospital, £2,500. 70. Limerick Navigation Company, to improve quays, &c., £6,500. 75. Road from Mitchelstown to Kilfinnane, £1,150. 80. Limerick Bridge, £40,000. 93. Road from Buttevant to Kilfinnane, £400.—Total, £97,379.

The following Return shows the Gross Amount of Public Money advanced under each separate Head of Account for Public Works in Ireland. A lengthened detailed statement was laid before Parliament, 17th August, 1839, showing the specific application of each sum of money granted :—

Arts and Agriculture: The Cork-street Society, Dublin, £923; the Royal Dublin Society, £285,438; the Farming Society, Dublin, £87,132; the Linen Board, Dublin, £537,656. Bogs and Waste Lands, £32,633. Buildings: Bridges, £91,810; Chapels, £2,113; Churches, £749,541; Docks, £923; Gaols and other Prisons, £486,995; Infirmaries, Hospitals, &c., £435,167; Law Courts and Sessions-houses, £80,444. Light-houses, £104,028; Record Offices, £6,975; Round Towers, &c., of defence, £85,766; Schoolhouses, £33,648; Workhouses, £800. Fisheries, £7,914. Harbours and Ports, £1,285,600. Inland Navigation, £1,159,849. Mines, £32,859. Poor (relief of), £609,399. Post roads, £883,363. Public Works of a Miscellaneous Character, £1,743,136.—Total of Advances, from 1800 to 1st June, 1839, £8,828,141.

W. H. HARDINGE.

Record Office, Custom-house Buildings,
Dublin, 8th June, 1839.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.

The most ancient recorded division of Ireland is alleged to have consisted of Leath Conn in the north and Leath Mogha in the south, and to have been formed, in Milesian times, by an imaginary line drawn from the bay of Dublin to the bay of Galway. The map of Ptolemy is the most ancient geographical document of Ireland; and, considering the period in which he lived, and the maps and descriptions he gave of countries which were then better known, it is singularly distinguished by correctness of topographical delineation. The districts inhabited by various tribes, as exhibited in this map, are determined as follows by Whittaker: "1. CENTRAL, comprising the counties of Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, King's county, Queen's county, Kilkenny, and Tipperary, inhabited by the *Scoti*, bounded by the Shannon, Lough Allen, and Lough Erne on the west, the rivers Barrow and Boyne, and Lough Neagh, on the east, the rivers Suir and Blackwater on the south, and a chain of mountains on the north. 2. NORTH, or the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, peopled by the *Robogdii*, whose boundary was from Horn Head to Fair Head. 3. EAST, or the county of Antrim and part of Down, inhabited by the *Damnii*, from Fair Head to Ardglass; part of Down and the counties of Armagh and Louth by the *Voluntii*, from Ardglass to the river Boyne; the county of Meath and part of Dublin by the *Eblani*, from the Boyne to the Liffey; parts of Dublin and of Wicklow by the *Caucii*, from the Liffey to the Ovoca; parts of Wicklow and Wexford by the *Menapii*, from the Ovoca to Carnsore Point; parts of Wicklow and the counties of Kildare and Carlow by the *Coriundi*, between the Boyne and Barrow rivers. 4. SOUTH, or part of Wexford and the county of Waterford, by the *Brigantes*, from Carnsore Point to the Blackwater; part of Cork by the *Vodii*, from the Blackwater to the Bann; parts of Cork and Kerry, by the *Ibernii*, from the Bann to Dingle bay. 5. WEST, or part of Kerry, by the *Luceni*; parts of Kerry and Limerick by the *Velaborii*; Clare by the *Cangani*; Galway by the *Auterii*; Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Fermanagh, by the *Magnate*; and Donegal by the *Hardinii*, from the Ballyshannon river to Horn Head."

After the introduction of Christianity, Ireland was subdivided into very numerous petty toparchies and principalities, nearly all of fluctuating extent, and some of comparatively brief existence; toward the close of the purely Hibernian period, it comprised the five kingdoms of Leinster in the south-east, Munster in the south-west, Connaught on the west, Ulster on the north, and Meath in the centre, but at the same time formed one general or supreme monarchy; and after the Anglo-Norman conquest, it was for a brief period fitfully subdivided among English magnates and Irish chiefs, and then formally and progressively divided into counties, yet, for a series of generations, existed practically in the two divisions of English and Irish, or of Ireland within the Pale, and Ireland beyond the Pale. See article LEINSTER. Its present political divisions consist first of four provinces, next of 32 counties, next of 313 baronies and a number of

municipal jurisdictions, next of a number of parishes which may be stated at 2,348, and next of ultimate subdivisions called townlands in most districts, and ploughlands in some, but the total number of which cannot be stated till the completion, now at hand, of the Ordnance Survey. The division into provinces has long ceased to be of any practical utility, except as an aid to topographical knowledge. The counties in Ulster are Donegal, Londonderry, Tyrone, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cavan; those in Leinster are Louth, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Meath, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, Longford, Westmeath, King's county, and Queen's county; those in Munster are Waterford, Tipperary, Limerick, Cork, Kerry, and Clare; and those in Connaught are Galway, Mayo, Roscommon, Leitrim, and Sligo. Each of the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and Galway, was recently divided into two ridings. The baronial divisions are used principally in regulating grand jury assessments and other civil matters; the parochial divisions, principally in regulating tithe compositions and other ecclesiastical matters; and the townland divisions, principally in regulating the affairs of estates and other comparatively domestic matters.

The judicial division of the kingdom comprises six circuits:—1. The Home, comprehending the counties of Meath, Westmeath, King's, Queen's, Carlow, and Kildare; 2. The North-East, comprehending the counties of Louth, Down, Antrim, Armagh, and Monaghan, and the towns of Drogheda and Carrickfergus; 3. The North-West, comprehending the counties of Longford, Cavan, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal, and Londonderry, and the city of Londonderry; 4. The Leinster, comprehending the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Waterford, Kilkenny, and Tipperary, and the city of Kilkenny; 5. The Munster, comprehending the counties of Clare, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork, and the cities of Limerick and Cork; 6. The Connaught, comprehending the counties of Roscommon, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, and Galway, and the town of Galway.—The military divisions are, for the recruiting service, Newry, Dublin, and Cork; and for the general service, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Athlone.—The fiscal divisions are 16 ports for the customs, 21 districts or collections for the excise, and the 32 counties for stamps.—The ecclesiastical divisions will be stated in the section on Religion.

PUBLIC REVENUE.

On January 5, 1817, the treasuries of Ireland and Great Britain were mutually consolidated; and since that date, full separate views of the public financial condition of Ireland cannot be obtained. The following table and statement exhibit a summary view of the revenue and expenditure for 1815 and several previous years, and a classified view of the items of revenue and expenditure in the year 1817:—

PERMANENT REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.	
	Gross produce.	Nett payment.		
1791	£1,805,964	£1,184,684	1792	£1,514,258
1800	3,445,718	2,805,536	1800	7,201,231
1806	4,193,915	3,364,137	1805	8,043,764
1815	6,937,558	5,525,689	1810	9,348,476
			1815	13,326,433

Gross receipt, within the year ending 5th January, 1817, of the ordinary revenue of Ireland, £6,136,010: of which the customs produced £2,082,043, at a rate for collection of £20 9s. 4d. per cent.; the excise produced £3,208,931, at a rate for collection of £12 8s. 2d. per cent.; the stamps produced £611,709, at a rate of £9 3s. 11½d. per cent.; and the post-offices produced £222,747, at a rate of £59 19s. 11d. per cent. The principal custom duties were, sugar, £411,241; tea, £443,600; and tobacco, £256,321. The principal excise duties were, strong waters, £1,123,617; malt, £389,792; tobacco, £556,731; licences, £234,077; and window duty, £485,293. The hearth-money was £58,828; carriage duty £98,460; servants' duty £54,999; and horse duty £99,255.

EXPENDITURE OF IRELAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING 5TH OF JANUARY, 1817.

Interest of debt	£4,399,400	14	2½
Charge of management	30,305	5	8
Reduction of the national debt	2,434,427	13	1½
Interest on exchequer bills	126,500	0	0
Issues for the separate service of Ireland	3,836,839	16	3½
Do. for local purposes	43,690	12	2½
Civil list, pensions, &c.	584,066	15	5½

Payments in anticipation of exchequer receipts	35,523	15	7½
Ordinance	140,000	0	0
Army	2,368,827	15	4½
Miscellaneous services	502,626	8	6½
Vote of credit, arrear of 1815	20,261	9	9½
Total,	£14,612,500	6	4½

The following table exhibits the customs of the years 1833—1841, as collected in the 16 ports of Ireland.—Larne and Donaghadee being included in Belfast, Kinsale and Youghal in Cork, Clare, Kilrush, and Tralee, in Limerick, Ballyrain in Londonderry, Strangford in Newry, Killybegs in Sligo, Newport in Westport, and Wicklow in Wexford:—

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
Baltimore	891	1,041	21,51	1,408	1,078	682	449	1,731	961
Belfast	229,145	289,025	357,975	366,718	324,870	316,175	341,443	365,024	372,792
Coleraine	2,447	2,091	3,271	4,690	5,785	4,211	4,569	5,079	6,582
Cork	193,000	198,089	217,789	230,904	221,411	237,117	243,732	256,613	263,364
Drogheda	10,213	15,367	9,477	13,383	13,106	10,939	9,235	7,979	8,608
Dublin	654,766	768,632	918,802	898,630	859,759	850,932	896,057	889,564	977,718
Dundalk	4,516	4,497	3,618	4,514	15,059	15,179	15,815	20,128	24,904
Galway	31,309	38,308	31,133	31,769	28,641	26,199	28,088	27,466	27,768
Limerick	117,798	136,911	142,844	146,223	141,175	151,869	148,782	169,490	170,552
Londonderry	72,875	87,470	100,088	99,652	100,057	94,583	98,627	103,900	208,508
Newry	43,227	51,084	54,081	58,806	49,292	46,542	47,688	44,040	42,010
New Ross								3,679	25,335
Sligo	28,954	34,916	33,703	35,864	32,120	33,095	29,530	32,690	36,627
Waterford	116,054	125,029	135,845	137,126	145,670	151,283	175,125	196,389	168,359
Westport	437	597	453	577	1,779	5,044	9,121	7,555	10,952
Wexford	5,661	4,087	4,921	6,307	6,049	7,458	8,433	9,357	9,736

The following table exhibits the excise duties of the years 1828—1839, as collected in the 21 Districts or Collections of Ireland:—

COLLECTIONS.	YEARS.									
	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1837.	1838.	1839.
Armagh	£ 84076	£ 76156	£ 78777	£ 66515	£ 69739	£ 72137	£ 76506	£ 86446	£ 69065	£ 60791
Athlone	38047	36996	35394	31383	40825	36735	56781	55374	35666	36609
Clonmel	76924	64672	68291	86934	82718	81865	77514	77970	85034	80220
Coleraine	51216	40269	36331	33817	41963	42973	44777	42940	46308	42417
Cork	305723	265477	253949	280725	311462	267733	251875	213376	232915	188307
Drogheda	68529	65722	85753	87650	95969	86591	79471	85875	84369	76031
Dublin	458779	462698	452933	558939	524554	445442	415490	346559	355540	354666
Dundalk	122501	108118	119258	119301	95085	96801	109417	104296	112287	102932
Foxford	25673	26976	16763	18182	15348	16296	17224	17905	23515	26788
Galway	69440	71189	70659	65325	58650	50795	47283	51694	52631	42890
Kilkenny	57938	49310	52466	55459	54982	56767	69137	76144	75772	72266
Limerick	93197	77615	85553	17508	94158	85159	86950	70868	83394	71508
Lisburn	242663	290526	187043	226790	179487	151267	163573	170438	181861	181777
Londonderry	74945	73797	70542	90696	72142	58504	64458	74724	76738	73936
Mallow	10954	74540	71608	98148	88566	78107	93055	91042	96744	87667
Maryborough	60129	58576	60294	71822	72821	76885	81923	68675	45218	70747
Naas	63442	44326	51034	52968	57249	56465	57298	47053	48844	51544
Sligo	39483	37823	49068	36740	51654	24910	31171	44920	47212	44644
Tralee	12397	9268	8131	7129	10599	10989	11433	10949	12832	11413
Waterford	68778	66324	66063	70817	75752	69624	69549	73101	77313	66255
Wexford	74326	66391	77081	78809	75926	72066	81852	66465	83868	78191
Total,	2160971	1979780	1986335	2222196	2152992	1922360	1961057	1826354	1974593	1816690

The following table exhibits the stamp duties of the years 1840—1842:—

	1840.	1841.	1842.		1840.	1841.	1842.
Admissions (legal)	£8290	£4720	£5330	Newspapers	£24851	£24838	£25340
Advertisements	10168	9860	9320	Probates and Letters of Administration	40581	38564	49548
Attorneys' Apprentices	10148	10320	11854	Protests	3054	2895	2009
Bankers' Notes, and Composition thereon	8508	7948	8027	Receipts	16709	16294	22254
Bills of Exchange	84553	79452	87775	Law Fund	39465	44862	41796
Deeds, &c.	110870	106146	116818	Exchequer Fund	764	659	557
Gold and Silver Plate	2145	1884	1940	Chancery Fund	14751	14731	15087
Insurances	46675	47180	48407				
Legacies	26394	30021	65375				
Licenses	22244	22527	19610	Total,	470169	462093	531055

The postage revenue is under a secretary who corresponds with the head office in London. There are 730 post-offices, including sub-offices and receiving-houses, where letters are collected and transmitted to the nearest post-office. The gross annual income, during 10 years, was as follows. The penny postage commenced on the 10th of January, 1840, when the franking system was abolished.

1833, £232,071	1835, £245,665	1837, £261,297	1839, £255,380	1841, £129,918
1834, £240,472	1836, £255,080	1838, £254,435	1840, £101,563	1842, £132,430

The number of letters, including franks, during the existence of the franking system, for the last month of each of the years 1839 to 1842, both inclusive, and the two first months of 1843, was—

1839, December 29	225,889	1842, December 25	446,534
1840, December 20	381,306	1843, January 22	461,148
1841, December 19	425,681	1843, February 19	408,084

The benefit accruing to the lower classes by the facilities afforded for the transmission of small sums through the post-office, since the establishment of the penny postage, appears from the following table. There were transmitted in

1839, £111,864.	1840, £198,133.	1841, £461,295	1842, £503,543.
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The following table exhibits the total public revenue of Ireland in the year ending 5th January, 1843 :—

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Nett Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments, &c.	Total Income, including Balances.	Total payments out of the income in its progress to Exchequer.	Payments into the Exchequer.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
Ordinary Revenues:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	2,210,415 9 3	2,264,749 5 5	238,425 6 3	1,949,834 4 3	9 18 4
Excise	1,295,342 19 4	1,359,617 6 5	185,825 19 8	1,110,342 6 7	12 16 9
Stamps	514,485 0 3	526,811 1 10	21,854 18 9	491,851 8 1	4 2 3
Post-Office	128,944 3 4	197,878 3 8	127,856 8 7	5,000 0 0	96 10 11
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	5,248 4 5	5,248 4 5		5,248 4 5	0 0 0
Totals of Ordinary Revenues	4,154,675 16 8	4,354,304 3 9	573,962 13 4	3,560,276 3 4	12 16 3
Other Resources:					
Imprest Monies repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public	2,216 2 0	2,216 2 0	0 0 0	2,216 2 0	0 0 0
Totals of the Public Income of Ireland, exclusive of Money raised by Creation of Stock	4,156,891 18 8	4,356,520 5 9	573,962 13 4	3,562,492 5 4	0 0 0
Money paid into the Exchequer in part of £2,467,432, per Act 5 Victoria, c. 8, arising from the Funding of Exchequer Bills and Sale of Stock	100,000 0 0	100,000 0 0	0 0 0	100,000 0 0	0 0 0
Totals, including Money raised by Creation of Stock	4,256,891 18 8	4,456,520 5 9	573,962 13 4	3,662,492 5 4	0 0 0

The latest official document which exhibits the leading items of public expenditure, during one year, is a return obtained in 1833, by Mr. Finn, then member for the county of Kilkenny, and exhibits as follows, "the total expenditure of Ireland, including debt, army, pensions, civil list, miscellaneous estimates, and all disbursements payable out of the public revenue :—"

The Expenditure for the year ended 5th January, 1833, viz. :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Payment for Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	1,165,237 8 4	
Terminable Annuities	70 18 7	1,165,308 6 11
Other permanent Charges on the Consolidated Fund, exclusive of Advances for Public Works		326,152 10 6
Army		1,031,770 10 9
Miscellaneous Services		367,578 13 7
Total Expenditure for the year		£2,910,808 3 10

LOCAL TAXATION.

The local taxation derived from the property of the country, and applied to the construction and repairs of roads, bridges, &c., the erection and repairs of public buildings, the maintenance of the police, prisons, and bridewells, the salaries of public officers, the public charities, and other minor charges, is levied by Grand Jury presentments at the spring and summer assizes. The total annual amount, from 1827 to 1842, was, in

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1827	£864,836	1831	£887,861	1835	£936,137	1839	£1,215,540
1828	885,655	1832	945,849	1836	1,037,969	1840	1,269,880
1829	895,415	1833	981,486	1837	1,023,964	1841	1,240,602
1830	879,775	1834	1,009,126	1838	1,138,865	1842	1,191,684

The items in detail for the years 1830, 1835, 1840, 1841, and 1842, were as follow :—

	1830.	1835.	1840.	1841.	1842.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Roads, bridges, &c.	87,860	67,391	138,795	148,569	183,339
2. Repairs of roads, &c.	271,808	283,914	347,414	347,180	347,269
3. Erection and repairs of sessions-houses	11,374	5,867	15,478	11,080	7,785
4. Erection and repairs of prisons	25,833	29,386	10,284	6,584	6,298
5. Salaries and other prison expenses	78,144	75,213	113,428	99,708	93,924
6. Police and witnesses,	127,870	161,985	193,580	183,794	179,504
7. Salaries of county officers	77,537	91,266	99,273	95,107	96,476
8. Public charities	70,572	84,959	116,978	111,554	104,640
9. Repayments to Government	68,056	114,804	138,256	160,227	131,529
10. Miscellaneous	62,451	71,380	96,385	76,795	90,912
Total	£879,775	986,138	1,269,880	1,240,602	1,191,684

GOVERNMENT.

The constitution of Ireland, as to both its principles and by far the greater part of its materials, is identical with that of England, consisting of a legislative vested in king, lords, and commons, and an executive vested solely in the crown; and it differs almost solely in having the supreme executive deputed from the crown to a lord-lieutenant, and the subordinate executive committed to a separate or distinct staff of officers. The parliament, previous to the Legislative Union, was also distinct; and, besides materially differing in some great features from that of England, it materially differed at successive epochs from itself; but, as to all its intrinsic character, and even very nearly all its influence upon the present condition of the country, it is now the proper subject, not of statistic statement, but of history. The chief governor bore at former and successive periods the titles of justiciary, warden, lord-justice, and lord-lieutenant; and, at one time, he possessed so very high powers that he could appoint a lord-deputy to his office,—could convoke, prorogue, and dissolve parliaments at will,—could pass laws, in the style of royalty, without consulting the sovereign or his English ministers,—could control all the military authorities within Ireland,—and could summon at pleasure all the king's subjects to attend him in his public progress of either state or military operation. The lord-lieutenant now holds office during pleasure; but—except when a change occurs in the ministry and councils of the sovereign—he is generally continued during five years. “The extraordinary powers, trenching on the prerogative of royalty, which he formerly exercised,” says MacCulloch, “have been gradually lopped off, so that he is now little more than the organ for executing the ordinances of the British cabinet. He still, however, maintains an establishment of regal character, holds a court, is attended by officers of the household, for the support of which he receives a fixed annual salary of £20,000, two splendid residences, and several minor emoluments, among which the payment of his household by the crown is by no means trifling. He is aided in the discharge of his official duties by a privy-council, composed of all the great judicial functionaries, and other noblemen and gentlemen nominated by the crown. The approbation of this body is essential to give validity to many of the lord-lieutenant's acts. During his absence, or on his demise, his place is filled by lords-justices, who are generally the lord-chancellor, the archbishop of Armagh, and the commander of the forces. But the government of the country is in reality exercised by the lord-lieutenant's chief secretary, who is usually a member of the cabinet, and has an establishment of under-secretaries and clerks, in

London and Dublin, to execute the details of his office. The charge of each county is given to a lord-lieutenant, aided by a number of deputy-lieutenants, all named by the chief governor, and acting gratuitously. Their recommendation has much weight in the appointment of the county magistracy, though the actual nomination of magistrates be vested in the lord-chancellor, who has also the power of superseding them. They act without salary. Latterly, a class of paid magistrates, called stipendiaries, has been established, appointed ostensibly to aid the other class, but who, in reality, perform the greater part of the executive duties, and are looked to by the government as more especially responsible for the preservation of the public peace. Their orders are carried into execution by a constabulary of between five and six thousand men, classed in three divisions of high constables, constables, and sub-constables. Cities and corporate towns have an executive of their own nomination, varying in name and powers according to the special provisions of their respective charters; but these, it is probable, will, at no distant period, be either materially modified or entirely set aside."

The following is a list of the titles and salaries of the principal officers of the government :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The Lord-lieutenant, . . .	22,091	17	1	Commander of the Forces, (exclusive of salary and allowances as Governor of Kilmainham Hospital) . . .	1,387	0	0
His Private Secretary, . . .	829	0	8	Two Aids-de-camp . . .	347	0	0
State-steward, . . .	505	19	4	Military Secretary . . .	553	0	0
Comptroller of Household . . .	413	13	4	Adjutant-general . . .	347	0	0
Chamberlain, . . .	200	0	0	Deputy . . .	173	0	0
Gentleman Usher . . .	200	0	0	Inspector-general of Constabulary	1,500	0	0
Gentleman of the Bedchamber . . .	184	12	8	Two Deputy Inspectors-general, each . . .	1,200	0	0
Two Gentlemen at large, . . . each	128	18	0	Inspector-general of Coast Guard	1,000	0	0
Master of the Horse . . .	200	0	0	Inspector-in-Chief of Revenue Police . . .	1,000	0	0
Four Aids-de-camp . . .	647	13	4	Deputy-chief do. . .	500	0	0
Chief Secretary, . . .	5,500	0	0	Paymaster of Civil Services . . .	1,000	0	0
His Secretary, . . .	369	4	0	Ten Clerks in his Office . . .	3,516	9	2
Under Secretary, . . .	1,789	0	0	Secretary to the Post-office . . .	1,200	0	0
Chief, Senior, and Junior Clerks	6,516	2	3				
Keeper of Birmingham Tower, and Ulster King of Arms . . .	580	0	0				
Lord-chancellor . . .	8,000	0	0				
Lord-chancellor's Secretary . . .	2,000	0	0				

The following is a list of the Lord-lieutenants, Chief Secretaries, and Lord-chancellors of Ireland since 1760 :—

LORD-LIEUTENANTS.

1760. Duke of Bedford.
 1761. Earl of Halifax.
 1763. Earl of Northumberland.
 1765. Viscount Weymouth.
 Earl of Hertford.
 1766. Earl of Bristol.
 1767. Viscount Townshend.

 1772. Earl Harcourt.
 1777. Earl of Buckinghamshire.
 1780. Earl of Carlisle.
 1782. Duke of Portland.
 Earl Temple.
 1783. Earl of Northington.

 1784. Duke of Rutland.
 1787. Marquis of Buckingham.
 1789. Earl of Westmoreland.

 1795. Earl Fitzwilliam.
 Earl Camden.
 1798. Marquis Cornwallis.
 1801. Earl Hardwicke.

CHIEF SECRETARIES.

- R. Rigby.
 W. G. Hamilton.
 Ditto, and Charles Earl of Drogheda.
 Edward Thurlow.
 Viscount Beauchamp.
 Hon. J. A. Harvey.
 Lord F. Campbell.
 1768. Sir G. Macartney.
 Sir J. Blaquiere.
 Sir R. Heron.
 W. Eden.
 Hon. R. Fitzpatrick.
 W. W. Grenville.
 W. Wyndham.
 Hon. T. Pelham
 T. Orde.
 A. Fitzherbert, afterwards Lord St. Helen's.
 R. Hobart, afterwards Earl of Buckinghamshire.
 1793. Sylvester Douglas, afterwards Lord Glenbervie.
 Hon. G. Damer, afterwards Earl of Dorchester.
 Hon. T. Pelham, afterwards Earl of Chichester.
 Viscount Castlereagh.
 Ditto, and C. Abbott, afterwards Lord Colchester.

LORD LIEUTENANTS.

1806. Duke of Bedford.
1807. Duke of Richmond.

1813. Viscount afterwards Earl Whitworth.
1817. Earl Talbot.

1821. Marquis Wellesley.

1828. Marquis of Anglesey.
1829. Duke of Northumberland
1830. Marquis of Anglesey.
1833. Marquis Wellesley.

1834. Earl of Haddington.
1835. Earl of Mulgrave, now Marquis of
Normanby.
1839. Lord Ebrington, now Earl Fortescue.
1841. Earl de Grey.

LORD CHANCELLORS.

1761. Lord Bowes.
1767. Hewitt, Lord Lifford.
1789. FitzGibbon, Earl of Clare.
1802. Lord Redesdale.
1806. George Ponsonby.
1807. Lord Manners.

CHIEF SECRETARIES.

1802. W. Wickham.
1804. Sir E. Nepean.
1805. N. Vansittart, afterwards Lord Bexley.
W. Elliot.
Sir A. Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington.
1809. Hon. R. Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville.
Hon. W. Wellesley Pole, now Earl of Mornington.
R. Peel.
C. Grant, now Lord Glenelg.
H. Goulburn.
1827. W. Lamb, now Viscount Melbourne.
Lord F. L. Gower, now Egerton.
Sir. H. Hardinge.
Lord Stanley.
Sir J. C. Hobhouse.
E. I. Littleton, now Lord Hatherton.
Sir H. Hardinge.
Viscount Morpeth.
Ditto.
Lord Eliot.

LORD CHANCELLORS.

1827. Sir A. Hart.
1830. Lord Plunket.
1833. Sir E. Sugden.
Lord Plunket.
1841. Lord Campbell.
Sir E. Sugden.

In October, 1841, the stations of stipendiary magistrates were Ballymena and Belfast in co. Antrim; Portadown and Newtown-Hamilton, in co. Armagh; Carlow and Graignamanagh, in co. Carlow; Virginia, in co. Cavan; Ennis, Milltown-Malboy, and Tulla, in co. Clare; Dunmanway and Mitchellstown, in co. Cork; Ballyshannon, Buncrana, Doaghbeg, and Glenties, in co. Donegal; Rosstrevor, in co. Down; Enniskillen, in co. Fermanagh; Ballinasloe, Galway, Loughrea, Oughterard, and Tuam, in co. Galway; Listowel, Tralee, and Kenmare, in co. Kerry; Naas and Rathangan, in co. Kildare; Castlecomer and Kilkenny, in co. Kilkenny; Tullamore, in King's co.; Mohill and Manor-Hamilton, in co. Leitrim; Abbeyfeale, Bruff, Castle-Connell, Limerick, and Rathkeale, in co. Limerick; Longford and Ballinalree, in co. Longford; Collon and Dundalk, in co. Louth; Ballina and Castlebar, in co. Mayo; Summerhill, in co. Meath; Ballybay and Clones, in co. Monaghan; Maryborough, in Queen's co.; Castlereagh, Roscommon, and Athlone, in co. Roscommon; Sligo, in co. Sligo; Borris-o'-Kane, Cashel, Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, Fethard, Nenagh, Templemore, and Tipperary, in co. Tipperary; Omagh, in co. Tyrone; Dungarvan and Tallow, in co. Waterford; Enniscorthy, in co. Wexford; and Baltinglass, in co. Wicklow.

The following is a return of stipendiary magistrates in office on the 1st January, 1843, showing their Numbers, and Rates of Salaries and Allowances.

Number of Magistrates.	Salary per Annum.	Lodging Allowance per Annum.	Forage Allowance per Diem.	Stationery per Annum.	Allowance for a Clerk, per Annum.	Allowance in lieu of a Stouted Orderly.	Extra Pay.	Travelling Allowance.
	£ s d	£ s. d.	s. d.	£	£			
One .	1200 0 0	nil.	nil.	8	36			
One .	667 7 7	184 12 4	nil.	8	36			
Three .	605 7 0	nil.	nil.	8	36			
One .	500 0 0	nil.	4 0	8	36			
Two .	461 10 9	184 12 4	nil.	8	36			
Eleven	400 0 0	100 0 0	4 0	8	36			
Thirty-six	400 0 0	nil.	4 0	8	36			
Three .	350 0 0	nil.	4 0	8	36			

10s. per night while absent on duty at such a distance as to be necessarily detained from home for the night.

At 1s. per mile going and returning from duty at any place more than 20 miles' distance from home, deducting 20 miles going and 20 returning.

COURTS AND OFFICERS OF JUSTICE.

The Irish system of judicature closely resembles that of England; and, in its grand features of court of chancery, court of king's bench, court of exchequer, and circuit court of judicatory, was established by King John. The Court of Chancery is the highest court of judicature in Ireland; it is a court both of law and of equity; it holds pleas of various matters after the method of common law, and issues all original writs, commissions of bankruptcy, lunacy, &c.; and, as a court of equity, it moderates the rigours of the common law, and entertains cases in which the plaintiff is incapable, from such causes as having lost his bond, to obtain relief at common law. The court of chancery has also a general jurisdiction over matters beyond those in which inferior tribunals cannot adjudicate; it gives relief for and against infants, notwithstanding their minority; it adjudges the interests of married women, notwithstanding their coverture; it obliges executors to give security and pay interest for money which has been long in their possession; and it redresses frauds of all descriptions which cannot be remedied at common law. The lord-chancellor takes precedence of all peers except the primate; yet within the city of Dublin, he must give precedence also to the lord-mayor. The Master of the Rolls assists the lord-chancellor, and wields judicial powers subordinate to his; and he holds his office during good behaviour, while the lord-chancellor holds during pleasure.—The Court of King's Bench is the supreme court of common law. A chief justice and three puisne judges preside in this court, and are the sovereign conservators of the peace, and the supreme coroners of the land. The court has very extensive powers; it takes cognizance of both criminal and civil causes; it superintends all civil corporations; and it can reverse erroneous judgments of magistrates, and inflict punishment on both them and their officers for abuses of their authority.—The Court of Common Pleas is presided in by a chief justice and three puisne judges, and holds pleas of all civil causes at common law between subject and subject, in actions real, personal, and mixed, but it has no cognizance of pleas of the Crown.—The Court of Exchequer is presided in by a chief baron and three barons; it was originally intended to order the revenues of the Crown, but now consists of two divisions, the first of which manages the revenue, while the other is a court of record and of common law. The terms at which "the Four Courts" sit are Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity.—Courts of assize for criminal and civil pleas are held twice a-year in each county, by two of the judges of the superior courts; courts of quarter-sessions are held four times a-year by the assistant barrister of each county; and courts of petty-sessions are held often and in many places by the county magistrates.—The great courts which sit in Dublin, additional to those of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, "are the Prerogative Court, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes; the Court of Admiralty, for offences and suits of debt and damage on the high seas; the Court of Bankruptcy, which is held by commissioners appointed by the lord-lieutenant; and the Court of Insolvents. This court, constituted in 1821, for the relief of insolvent debtors, is presided over by two commissioners, who, besides their fixed court in Dublin, make circuits through the several counties, one commissioner visiting those in the northern provinces, and the other those in the southern. They are appointed by the lord-lieutenant. In order to diminish the expenses and delays attendant on the usual modes of proceeding in the superior courts of law, an act was passed in the reign of William III. for deciding cases of small debts by a summary process, called civil bill. The act, at first, was so inoperative as to be declared obsolete in the beginning of the reign of Anne, when it was revived; and it was further regulated by an act of 2 Geo. I. But the most important step towards removing the impediments to the attainment of justice by the great body of the people, both in criminal and civil cases, was the appointment of county courts of general session, for which purpose every county is divided into two districts, in each of which general sessions of the peace are held four times in the year by the resident magistrates, who are aided in their deliberations by an assistant barrister. The qualifications for this latter officer are, that he must be a practising barrister, and of six years' standing. He is ineligible to sit in parliament, and by a recent arrangement is prohibited from practising in the county in which he acts in a judicial capacity. By another late arrangement, magistrates are required to hold courts of petty-sessions for the investigation of minor criminal offences, which they had previously been in the habit of deciding in private. The effects of both these changes have been satisfactory. Every chartered city, town, and borough enjoys the right of holding courts under its own magistrates for the trial of criminal offences, and of civil actions. The nature and extent of the jurisdiction of these courts varies according to the terms of the charter. In some places it is very extensive, embracing cases of felony and of civil action to a large amount; but, according to the practice now universally acquiesced in, processes of a graver nature are referred to the king's judges during circuit. Every manor, of which the number is very considerable, is entitled to hold courts of record, as in cities

and towns, but generally to a very limited extent. The presiding officer is the seneschal, appointed by the lord of the manor. The manor of St. Sepulchre's, of which the Archbishop of Dublin for the time being is lord, claims the right under its charter of inflicting capital punishment; but this right has never been exercised, at least in modern times."

In 1841, the census enumeration of "persons at and above 15 years of age, who ministered to justice," exhibits 29 judges, 69 stipendiary magistrates, 2 mayors, 16 sheriffs, 24 coroners, 14 seneschals, 754 barristers, 32 proctors, 2,572 attorneys, 24 clerks of the peace, 43 officers in courts of justice, 1 consular-agent, 26 public notaries, 87 scriveners, 12 clerks of petty-sessions, 147 law clerks, 3,806 excise and stamp officers, 33 civic officers, 9 inspectors of weights and measures, 9,721 constabulary and police, 1,398 bailiffs, 214 city constables, 6 town serjeants, 477 jail-keepers, 4 serjeants-at-mace, and 21 watchmen.

CRIME.

The state of crime during the years 1826—1836, as exhibited in the annual returns of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, was as follows:—

YEARS.	Number charged with crime.	Total Convictions.	Sentences, least and greatest.		Executions.	Proportion of Convictions to Population.
			6 Months' Imprisonment and under.	Capital.		
1826	16,318	8,716	6,283	281	34	1 in 832
1827	18,031	10,207	6,846	346	37	1 in 735
1828	14,083	9,269	5,449	211	21	1 in 809
1829	15,271	9,449	6,526	224	38	1 in 815
1830	15,794	9,902	7,506	262	39	1 in 777
1831	16,192	9,605	6,840	307	37	1 in 802
1832	16,056	9,759	6,905	319	39	1 in 799
1833	17,819	11,444	8,836	237	39	1 in 699
1834	21,381	14,253	11,190	197	43	1 in 561
1835	21,205	15,216	10,787	179	27	1 in 526
1836	23,891	18,110	13,464	175	14	1 in 442

In 1837, a new arrangement was adopted in the returns, to distinguish the lighter cases at petty-sessions and before magistrates, from the graver cases before the quarter-sessions and the assizes; and the state of crime from that time till the close of 1842, was as follows:—

YEARS.	Summary Convictions.		No. of Cases at Assizes and Quarter-Sessions.	Total Convicted.	Sentences, least and greatest.		Executions.	Proportion of Convictions to Population.
	Petty Offences.	Drunkenness.			6 Months' Imprisonment and under.	Capital.		
1837	9,649	8,769	14,804	9,536	6,186	154	10	1 in 839
1838	9,760	16,461	15,723	9,609	6,349	39	3	1 in 882
1839	16,812	38,678	26,392	12,049	7,726	26	17	1 in 666
1840	15,261	23,227	23,833	11,194	6,976	43	0	1 in 715
1841	13,177	28,649	20,796	9,287	5,624	40	5	1 in 680
1842	17,009	17,396	21,186	9,874	5,973	25	4	1 in 628

The following table exhibits the amount of crime in Ireland, and the amount of crime in England and Wales, during the years 1831—1842; it affords a ready means of comparing these amounts, with the aid of the simple fact that the population of Ireland is very nearly one-half of that of England and Wales; and it also gives a definite statement of the proportion of convictions to population in each year and in each country:—

IRELAND.						ENGLAND AND WALES.					Proportion of Convictions to Population.	
Years.	Combitals.	Convictions.	Proportion of Combitals to convictions, per cent.	Capital sentences.	Executions.	Combitals.	Convictions.	Proportion of Combitals to convictions, per cent.	Capital sentences.	Executions.	Ireland.	England.
1831	16192	9605	59.32	<u>307</u>	<u>37</u>	19647	13830	70.38	1601	<u>52</u>	1 to 809	1 to 1005
1832	16056	9759	60.78	<u>319</u>	<u>39</u>	20829	14947	71.76	1449	<u>54</u>	— 796	— 930
1833	17819	11444	64.22	<u>237</u>	<u>39</u>	20072	14446	71.42	931	<u>33</u>	— 680	— 952
1834	21381	14253	<u>66.66</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>43</u>	22451	15995	71.21	<u>480</u>	<u>34</u>	— <u>545</u>	— 875
1835	21205	15216	72.22	<u>179</u>	<u>27</u>	20731	14729	71.04	<u>523</u>	<u>34</u>	— <u>516</u>	— 984
1836	<u>23891</u>	18110	<u>71.75</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>14</u>	20984	14771	70.39	<u>494</u>	<u>17</u>	— <u>436</u>	— 981
1837	14804	9536	64.61	<u>154</u>	<u>10</u>	23612	17090	72.42	<u>438</u>	<u>8</u>	— 828	— 880
1838	15723	9609	61.11	<u>32</u>	<u>3</u>	23004	16785	71.06	<u>116</u>	<u>6</u>	— 822	— 893
1839	26592	12049	<u>45.65</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>17</u>	24443	17832	72.95	<u>50</u>	<u>11</u>	— 640	— 871
1840	23833	11194	<u>46.96</u>	<u>43</u>		27187	19927	73.29	<u>77</u>	<u>9</u>	— 723	— 775
1841	20796	9287	44.65	<u>40</u>	<u>4</u>	27760	<u>20280</u>	73.05	<u>80</u>	<u>10</u>	— 880	— 784
1842	21186	9874	41.41	<u>25</u>	<u>4</u>	31309	22733	72.61	<u>57</u>	<u>9</u>	— 831	— 704

The returns of crime arrange offences into 6 classes; 1. Against the person; 2. Against property, with violence; 3. Against property without violence; 4. Against property maliciously; 5. Forgery and base coin; 6. Miscellaneous offences. Each of these classes includes offences of the greatest and least enormity; and in the year 1842, the number of greatest and least crimes in each class, and in each country, was, in

IRELAND.			ENGLAND.		
Greatest.		Least.	Greatest.		Least.
Murder . . .	<u>11</u>	Common assault	<u>1,655</u>	Murder . . .	<u>16</u>
Sacrilege . .	—	Forcible possession	<u>243</u>	Sacrilege . .	<u>13</u>
Cattle stealing	<u>303</u>	Simple larceny	<u>3,682</u>	Cattle stealing	<u>462</u>
Arson . . .	<u>15</u>	Injuring houses, &c.	<u>23</u>	Arson . . .	<u>18</u>
Forgery . . .	<u>18</u>	Uttering base coin	<u>49</u>	Forgery . . .	<u>111</u>
Perjury . . .	—	Riot and rescue	<u>1,990</u>	Perjury . . .	<u>37</u>
				Common assault	<u>534</u>
				Forcible possession	—
				Simple larceny	<u>12,998</u>
				Injuring houses, &c.	<u>47</u>
				Uttering base coin	<u>341</u>
				Riot and rescue	<u>1,063</u>

From 1818 till 1824, the punishment of death was abolished for twenty-one kinds of offences, on account of which there had been no executions during several preceding years; in 1832, it was abolished for the stealing of horses, cattle, and sheep, larceny of £5 in a house, coining, and most kinds of forgery; in 1834, it was abolished for the offence of returning from transportation; in 1835, for letter-stealing in the post-office, and for sacrilege; and, in 1837, for all crimes except murder, high-treason, rape, arson, and a few others of rare occurrence. A diminution of the number of executions was, of course, not effected by the abolitions of 1818—1824; but it began to be rapid and great after 1832, and it has eventually—even in spite of convictions for other offences—become practically commensurate with convictions for the worst cases of murder.

PRISONS.

The Inspectors-general of the Prisons of Ireland derive their powers from an act of parliament passed in 1826, and consolidating all previous Prison Acts; and they annually inspect and report upon each prison of every description in the kingdom. "In 1821, when we commenced our important duties," say they in their Report for 1841, "we found the county gaols of Ireland (with a few valuable exceptions, such as Limerick and Cork), in a state very unpleasant to revert to. They were for the most part scenes of filth, fraud, and vice, with scarcely one good resident officer, without accommodation, clothing, classification, employment, inspection, school instruction, order, or cleanliness; the law totally disregarded, male and female prisoners often not separated, spirits sold openly in many gaols, and frequently by the under-officers. The expenditure in the diet amounting to 9d., and in some cases 1s. per head per day, which was a manifest fraud on the county, going on for years unobserved or at least unnoticed; the families of prisoners being frequently fed from the overplus food issued to each prisoner—this fact can scarcely be credited, were it not that the commissioners frequently found small bags of meal in the cells, and on asking the reason, it was averred that it was the saving of the daily issue, kept for handing over to visitors on the market days. In the reports of that day these defects were noticed; and, in the following year, the grand juries in general took up the subject of prison discipline, the evils complained of

were gradually removing, and new gaols or additions were in progress of building, or being presented for, in the counties of Cork City, Drogheda, Roscommon, City of Limerick, Sligo, Monaghan, Longford, Leitrim, Londonderry, Galway, Clare, Kilkenny, Louth, and Dublin. Limerick and Cork counties had already built new gaols, and commenced improvements in discipline. In a very few years after, the following counties built large additions or new gaols, viz., Carlow, Donegal, Tyrone, Down, Cavan, Kerry, King's County, Queen's County, Mayo, and Tipperary. And, finally, within these few years, the following counties have erected new gaols, presented for, or are building additions:—Antrim, Westmeath, Meath, Kildare, Waterford County, Wexford, Fermanagh, Town of Galway. And there remain yet to be built—Armagh, City of Kilkenny, City of Waterford, and Dublin City (Newgate). And some of the latter are town gaols, where the grand juries are looking forward to sending their prisoners to the county gaol under the Corporation Act. It is true that in the progress of prison discipline, and the increase of crime with the population, many of the above prisons require additional cells, and steps are annually taken to provide them. But, on the whole, none of the evils detailed now exist, nor can exist without being known, inquired into, and remedied. In most of the prisons, a new grade of qualified governors and under-officers are provided, as vacancies occurred, from the good feeling of high sheriffs, who have liberally abandoned their patronage to the grand juries, boards of superintendence, or inspectors-general of prisons, and these local boards of superintendence, which were a new creation under the Prison Act of 1826, have, in almost every instance, worked well, and to their zeal is owing most of the improvements in the Irish gaol department. Classification of prisoners according to crime, is a new feature within these 20 years, and in every gaol it is carried on to a considerable extent. The employment and industry of prisoners are increasing, and in some degree to be found in all Irish gaols, without exception. The inspection of a turnkey over each class and school instruction is the practice in each gaol, and a gaol dress for every prisoner is very general; and the cleanliness and good order of all the county prisons is borne testimony to by the judges of assize, and many strangers who now frequently visit these establishments. One more vital improvement remains to be noticed, viz.: the change from licentiousness to order in the female side of the prison. The act of 1826 provided for matrons and female assistants to regulate the female criminals, and now, in all gaols, they are separated from the male classes, clothed, instructed, and employed, frequently visited by benevolent ladies, under the regulations of Mrs. Fry; and the result has been the reform of many poor criminals, whose case must have been hopeless under the former vicious system, previous to 1820, when almost promiscuous intercourse was permitted in some gaols without control or inspection."

In reference to Bridewells, the inspectors-general say, "The minor prisons of Ireland under this head, amount to about 110, and, in 1821, amounted to 140, including manor court prisons. They were all, with four exceptions, literally black holes or dungeons, and so called commonly; there was no registry of the inmates, no food, or inspection; and committals to them, as well as discharges, were unknown beyond the immediate neighbourhood. It was a system opening a door for the greatest abuse; and the commissioners say they could detail instances of prisoners being detained for months in them, and being allowed to sleep out of them at night, as an act of necessary benevolence. It is gratifying to state that this national nuisance has been swept away by the Prison Act of 1826, submitted by the commissioners to the Right. Hon. Henry Goulburn, then chief secretary of Ireland, who took much pains to correct all these abuses, and worded much of the act himself, by altering and correcting some of the suggestions. Almost all the manor court prisons, and several bridewells, were abolished by this act of parliament, and the remainder placed under sound regulations and checks; inspection was provided for, quarterly returns made to the commissioners' office of all committals and discharges, and food secured for the prisoners, repairs enforced, and furniture obtained."

In reference to Lunatic Asylums, the inspectors-general say, "The places of confinement, public and private, are placed, by act of parliament, under the commissioners' inspection. The only public asylums that existed when they commenced duty in 1821, for the cure of this malady, were those of Dublin and Cork, exclusive of a few private asylums, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Dublin, which were conducted on humane and judicious principles; all others were temporary receptacles for idiots and incurable cases, in the gaols and houses of industry scattered through the county towns, and where no means could be provided for the cure and proper care of such patients. Classification and healthy employment could not be obtained in such places, and their cases appeared hopeless. At the commissioners' suggestion, in the year 1823, an act of parliament passed, legalizing district lunatic asylums, at the joint expense of three or more counties. In the following year, three of them were in progress of building, viz., at Armagh, Limerick, and Belfast: regulations were made by the commissioners, and approved of by government, for regulating these asylums, and there now exist nine of them, on a large scale, including in their several

districts every county in Ireland. Thus is established a national school for discovering the best mode of treating this disease, a ground-work is laid for a house of reception for all pauper cases of lunacy or idiotism in the kingdom, only requiring an additional wing to the building, as numbers increase. The management of these asylums, both medical and moral, has met with universal approbation, and the cures effected, and convalescents sent home, are proofs of the soundness of the treatment. The expense is heavy on the public doubtless, and no pains should be spared to lessen it; but as a great national effort to relieve all such cases, the commissioners are of opinion it is not equalled in Europe or America."

The new feature of prison discipline—the total separation of prisoners from one another by means of separate cells by day and night and separate yards for exercise—is thus noticed by the inspectors-general of 1841: "In the commencement of the last year, the Irish Commissioners obtained an act of parliament legalizing this separation under regulations; the subject was brought before the grand juries in Ireland, and the boards of superintendence, by a circular letter from the commissioners, accompanied by a small plan for heating and ventilating the cells, and enlarging a few of them, with the view of gradually commencing the system, on economical terms, and trying by experiment its effects, previous to recommending so large an outlay as altering the entire prison would cost; and it is but right to state, that the then inspectors-general of prisons had some doubts as to the expediency of the system being adopted at once, without some checks and protection being first established against the possibility of its degenerating into any thing like cruelty, from the want of sufficient guards and inspection, or into injury to the health of individuals, from too continued a confinement, unless accompanied by constant employment, the use of books, and frequent intercourse with officers or visitors, not prisoners."

In 1842, the number of district lunatic asylums was 10, of bridewells 105, of city or town prisons 14, and of county gaols 34. One of the lunatic asylums, situated at the city of Armagh, served for the counties of Armagh, Cavan, Monaghan, and Fermanagh; one at Limerick, for Limerick, Clare, and Kerry; one at Belfast, for Antrim and Down; one at Londonderry, for Londonderry, Donegal, and Tyrone; one at Dublin, for Dublin, Meath, Louth, and Wicklow; one at Maryborough, for Queen's county, King's county, Westmeath, and Longford; one at Carlow, for Carlow, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Wexford; one at Ballinasloe, for Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim; one at Waterford, for Waterford; and one at Clonmel, for Tipperary. Three of the bridewells were in the county of Antrim, 4 in Armagh, 3 in Cavan, 3 in Donegal, 1 in Down, 1 in Fermanagh, 2 in Leitrim, 3 in Londonderry, 1 in Louth, 2 in Mayo, 2 in Meath, 2 in Monaghan, 4 in Roscommon, 1 in Sligo, 3 in Tyrone, 1 in Westmeath, 5 in Clare, 17 in Cork, 7 in Galway, 8 in Kerry, 3 in Kilkenny, 1 in King's county, 6 in Limerick, 3 in Queen's county, 11 in Tipperary, 2 in Waterford, 3 in Wexford, and 1 in Wicklow. Two of the county gaols are at respectively Athy and Naas in the county of Kildare; two are at respectively Clonmel and Nenagh in the county of Tipperary; and one is at the assize-town of each of the other counties. Tread-mills exist in 29 of the county gaols; and those of Cavan and Cork are the minimum and the maximum of the 29 mills, and have an ascent per day of respectively 240 and 14,400 feet. The cost of the diet of the prisoners ranges from 2½d. per day in the county gaol of Carlow, to 5½d. per day in the city gaol of Kilkenny. The total expenditure of the county, city, and town gaols was £85,424 0s. 1d. in 1841, and £82,664 8s. 3½d. in 1842.

CONSTABULARY.

An efficient police force, maintained in terms of an act of 6 William IV. exists and acts in every county, city, and town of Ireland. They are clothed in the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, they constantly carry fire-arms, and are in a state of efficient discipline; a few are mounted as cavalry; and all parties and classes are at all times available as a military force. Small bodies of three or five men each are stationed at almost all the villages, at many of the hamlets, and even at places where no clusters of houses exist; and these, besides preserving the peace in small circumjacent districts, carry expresses from station to station, escort prisoners, and promulgate government notices and proclamations. The force is classified as sub-constables, constables, head-constables, sub-inspectors, and county inspectors; each of the classes is again classified into first, second, and third rates; and the men are promoted from rate to rate, and from class to class, according to their good conduct and the length of their service. The effective strength of the force, on January 1, 1843, consisted of

Inspector-general	.	.	.	1	Sub-Inspectors,	2d Rate	.	.	80
Deputy Inspectors-general	.	.	.	2	Ditto	3d ..	.	.	58
Provincial Inspectors	.	.	.	2	Head Constables,	1st ..	.	.	42
Receiver	.	.	.	1	Ditto	2d ..	.	.	219
Surgeon	.	.	.	1	Constables	.	.	.	1,419
Veterinary Surgeon	.	.	.	1	Sub-Constables,	1st ..	.	.	6,163
Paymasters	.	.	.	18	Ditto	2d ..	.	.	923
County Inspectors, 1st Rate	.	.	.	5					
Ditto 2d ..	.	.	.	22					
Ditto 3d ..	.	.	.	8					
Sub-Inspectors, Extra Rate	.	.	.	6	Cavalry	.	.	.	304
Ditto 1st ..	.	.	.	72					
							TOTAL	.	9,043

The following is a statement of the whole expenditure upon the constabulary force, including the stipendiary magistrates, of Ireland, in each county, city, and town, for the year ended 31st December, 1842 :—

COUNTY, CITY, AND TOWN.	Whole Expenditure for each.			COUNTY, CITY, AND TOWN.	Whole Expenditure for each.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Antrim	10,787	17	3½	Leitrim	9,245	7	5½
Armagh	7,459	5	1	Limerick	17,720	17	11
Carlow	8,008	6	5½	Limerick, City	3,764	11	8½
Carrickfergus, Town	179	18	3½	Londonderry	5,277	11	4½
Cavan	9,782	7	7½	Longford	8,823	14	6½
Clare	15,366	2	5½	Louth	9,446	11	7
Cork	27,237	14	2	Mayo	14,090	4	6½
Cork, City	5,017	4	5½	Meath	15,327	7	7½
Donegal	12,089	8	4½	Monaghan	6,099	4	6½
Down	9,433	7	10½	Queen's	15,176	14	5
Drogheda, Town	555	9	11½	Roscommon	12,722	3	0½
Dublin	10,604	6	4½	Sligo	8,995	7	5½
Fermanagh	6,954	2	7½	Tipperary	40,823	11	0½
Galway	23,702	3	1½	Tyrone	7,746	7	3½
Galway, Town	1,870	13	10½	Waterford	8,383	11	0
Kerry	10,402	11	5½	Waterford, City	2,156	13	9
Kildare	12,573	19	3½	Westmeath	12,361	8	3½
Kilkenny	18,568	10	5½	Wexford	13,338	4	7½
Kilkenny, City	1,008	1	2	Wicklow	10,505	13	7½
King's	13,681	2	11½	Reserve	4,794	10	10½

The total of these sums is £432,682 10s. 1½d.; and the total, after the addition of some general items, is £441,605 5s. 11½d. The proportion of this total cost borne by the consolidated fund of the empire was £263,473 5s. 2d.; and the proportion borne by the counties, cities, and towns of Ireland was £178,132 0s. 9½d. In 1843, the total expense of the constabulary force was £436,152. In 1836-7, the first year of its re-organization, it was £357,275. A statement of the number and salaries of stipendiary magistrates has already been given in the section on 'Government.'

MILITARY.

The disembodied militia of Ireland consists of 346 officers and 326 staff; and is maintained at the annual cost of £33,589. The arms in possession of the yeomanry of Ireland are distributed principally in Ulster, and consist of 25,360 muskets, 30 pistols, 357 carbines, and 1,398 spears.—The total of military, rank and file, quartered in Ireland on the first day of each of the years 1833—40, was as follows :—

		RANK AND FILE.			TOTAL.
		Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	
1st January	1833	2,064	873	21,061	23,998
"	1834	2,389	873	19,823	23,085
"	1835	1,887	876	16,199	18,962
"	1836	1,845	809	15,252	17,906
"	1837	1,839	809	15,832	18,480
"	1838	1,641	751	15,028	17,420
"	1839	1,443	745	14,076	16,264
"	1840	873	743	13,340	14,956

The total of military, rank and file, quartered in Ireland in December, 1843, was 21,210; these were distributed in the proportions of 6,788 within the military district of Dublin, 2,894 within that of Belfast, 4,210 within that of Athlone, 3,445 within that of Limerick, and 3,873 within that of Cork; and they consisted of 51 sappers and miners, 1,045 artillery, 69 marine artillery, 2,090 cavalry, 17,295 infantry, and 628 marines. The cost of a regiment, according to the parliamentary estimates, is from £17,000 to £27,000 a-year; and the following is the computed annual cost of the above force, the computation being based upon the data furnished in the army, navy, and ordnance estimates of the preceding session of parliament:—

	£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
Artillery, Engineers, and Marines	69,980	13	4	67th Foot	-	-	26,620	4	10
Cavalry Regiments.				69th ditto	-	-	26,620	4	10
1st Royal Dragoons	22,264	7	0	72nd Highlanders	-	-	26,620	4	10
2nd ditto	17,103	1	4	<i>Depôts.</i>					
3rd ditto	22,264	7	0	1st Royals, 1st battalion	-	-	6,592	3	5
4th ditto	22,264	7	0	1st ditto, 2nd ditto	-	-	6,555	1	2½
5th ditto	22,264	7	0	14th Foot	-	-	6,555	1	2½
10th Hussars	22,264	7	0	27th ditto	-	-	6,555	1	2½
11th ditto	22,264	7	0	30th ditto	-	-	6,555	1	2½
<i>Infantry Regiments.</i>				33rd ditto	-	-	6,555	1	2½
5th Royal Fusiliers	26,620	4	10	43rd ditto	-	-	6,643	11	0½
11th Foot	26,620	4	10	46th ditto	-	-	6,655	1	2½
16th ditto	26,620	4	10	47th ditto	-	-	6,655	1	2½
24th ditto	26,620	4	10	60th ditto	-	-	6,779	12	7
34th ditto	26,620	4	10	74th ditto	-	-	6,655	1	2½
36th ditto	26,620	4	10	81st ditto	-	-	6,655	1	2½
45th ditto	37,905	9	5	82nd ditto	-	-	6,655	1	2½
53rd ditto	26,620	4	10	85th ditto	-	-	6,643	11	0½
54th ditto	26,620	4	10	89th ditto	-	-	6,655	1	2½
56th ditto	26,620	4	10	90th ditto	-	-	6,643	11	0½
60th Rifles, 1st battalion	27,118	10	4	Rifle Brigade, 1st battalion	-	-	6,814	3	1½
61st Foot	31,404	9	2						
65th ditto	26,620	4	10						
66th ditto	26,620	4	10						
							£802,441	0	11½

Besides this military force, there was a naval armament composed of one flag-officer and suite, £1,500.

NAME OF SHIP.	Guns.	Men.	Annual Cost.
Caledonia Flag Ship, Rear-Admiral Bowles	120	850	£38,000
Fox Frigate - - - - -	42	350	18,000
Iris ditto - - - - -	26	250	8,500
Lynx sloop - - - - -	3	75	2,500
Snipe ditto - - - - -	2	50	1,500
Penelope Steamer - - - - -	22	250	12,000
Stromboli ditto - - - - -	6	150	6,500
Flamer ditto - - - - -	6	150	6,500
Tartarus ditto - - - - -	2	75	4,500
Volcano ditto - - - - -	2	75	4,500
Rhadamanthus - - - - -	2	75	4,500
Total -	233	2,350	£108,500

REPRESENTATION.

In 1793, no fewer than 200 of the 300 members of the Irish House of Commons were asserted by Mr. Grattan to be the nominees of private individuals; and from 40 to 50 were understood to be each returned by a constituency of not more than 10 electors. The Irish parliament, just before the Legislative Union, abolished 83 nomination boroughs, and voted £1,245,000 of compensation to their owners or 'patrons,' as compensation for disfranchisement; the Act of Union reduced the number of representatives in the House of Commons to 100; and the Reform Bill, in the reign of William IV., added 5 to this number. The present temporal peers of Ireland, 204 in number, send 28 of their number to represent them for life in the House of Lords; the bishops send 4 of their number in rotation to represent them in the House of Lords; and the constituencies of the counties, the university, and the boroughs, send respectively 64, 2, and 39 members

to represent them in the House of Commons. The present state of the franchise is shown by the following tables:—

ABSTRACT of a RETURN of the TOTAL Number of PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS Registered for COUNTIES, CITIES, and BOROUGHs in IRELAND, on the 1st day of February in each of the Years 1835 and 1843.

COUNTIES.	£50 Lease-holders.	£50 Free-holders.	£20 Free-holders.	£20 Lease-holders.	£10 Free-holders.	£10 Lease-holders.	Rent-chargers.	Total.
Total Number Registered to 1st of February, 1835	11,150	2	7,054	1,034	44,575	4,405	738	69,048
Total Number Registered from 1st of February, 1835, to 1st of February, 1843, inclusive	12,823	2	5,426	1,534	37,252	5,087	1,625	63,380

NUMBER and QUALIFICATION of Parliamentary Electors.

CITIES.	£50 Free-holders.	£20 Free-holders.	£20 Lease-holders.	£10 Free-holders.	£10 Lease-holders.	40s. Free-holders.	£10 House-holders.	Rent-chargers.	Freemen.	Other Corporators (if any).	Total.
Total Number Registered to 1st of February, 1835	759	772	367	214	1,087	1,502	8,290	33	4,525	—	17,549
Total Number Registered from 1st of February, 1835, to 1st of February, 1843, inclusive	1,314	615	1,117	264	1,798	408	14,335	54	7,186	—	27,091

NUMBER and QUALIFICATION of Parliamentary Electors.

BOROUGHs.	Free-holders.	Lease-holders.	Householders.		Rent-chargers.	Freemen.	Other Corporators (if any).	Total.
			£10	£5				
Total Number Registered to 1st of February, 1835	1,624	14	10,867	923	4	2,817	25	16,274
Total Number Registered from 1st of February, 1835, to 1st of February, 1843, inclusive	633	26	16,437	240	7	2,066	56	19,465

SUMMARY.

Total number of Parliamentary Electors, of all descriptions of qualification, registered for counties, cities, and boroughs in Ireland, to the 1st of February, 1835	102,871
Total number registered from 1st of February, 1835, to 1st of February, 1843	109,945
Increase	7,074
Total number of Parliamentary Electors, of all descriptions of qualification, registered for counties, cities, and boroughs in Ireland, to the 1st of February, 1837	124,277
Total number registered from 1st of February, 1835, to 1st of February, 1843	109,945
Decrease	14,332

The following is a list of the boroughs disfranchised at the Legislative Union, and of the compensations awarded, and the claims for compensation rejected:—

Cloghnakilly—Richard Earl of Shannon, £15,000. *Castlemartyr*—Richard Earl of Shannon, £15,000. *Charleville*—Richard Earl of Shannon, £7,500; Edmund Earl of Cork, £7,500. *Newcastle*—The Portreeve and Burgesses of the Borough of Newcastle, and the Right Hon. David Latouche, £15,000. *Ballinakill*—Charles Marquis of Drogheda, £15,000. *St. Johnstown, in the county of Longford*—The Right Hon. George Earl of Granard, £15,000. *Mullingar*—George Earl of Granard, £15,000. *Harristown*—The Sovereign Burgesses and Freemen of Harristown, and John Latouche, Esq., £15,000. *Boyle*—Robert Earl of Erris, Executor of Robert late Earl of Kingstown, £15,000. *Longford*—Thomas Earl of Longford, £15,000. *Augher*—John James

Marquis of Abercorn, £15,000. *Kilbeggan*—Gustavus Lambart, Esq., £15,000. *Castellar*—Richard Earl of Lucan, £15,000. *Kilmallock*—Richard Oliver, Esq., £15,000. *Duleek*—The Portreeve and Burgesses of the Borough of Duleek, and the Right Hon. Henry King and Robert French, Esq., Executors and Trustees named in the Will of Henry Bruen, Esq., £15,000. *Taghmon*—The Portreeve and Burgesses of the Borough of Taghmon, and the Right Hon. Henry King and Robert French, Esq., Executors and Trustees named in the Will of Henry Bruen, Esq., £15,000. *Carrickdrumruche*—Robert Earl of Leitrim, £15,000. *Belturbet*—Armar Earl of Belmore, £15,000. *Ballyshannon*—Armar Earl of Belmore, £15,000. *Newtown-Ardes*—James Earl of Caledon, £15,000. *S. Johnstown, in the county of Donegal*—Alice Countess of Wicklow, the Right Hon. William Forward, the Hon. Hugh Howard, £15,000. *Banagher*—Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby, £15,000. *Callan*—George Lord Callan, £15,000. *Baltimore*—Sir John Freke, Bart., £15,000. *Dinglecushe*—Richard Boyle Townsend, £15,000. *Carysfort*—John Earl of Carysfort, £15,000. *Rathcormack*—Francis Earl of Bandon, Hayes Lord Viscount Doneraile, and Sampson Stawell, Esq., surviving Trustees named in the Will of William late Lord Riversdale, which bears date the 25th day of June, in the year 1787, £15,000. *Hillborough*—Arthur Marquis of Downshire, £15,000. *Monaghan*—William Henry Earl of Clermont, Robert Lord Rossmore, Right Hon. Theophilus Jones, and Henry Westenra, Esq., £15,000. *Lifford*—John Earl Erne, £15,000. *Rat-oath*—George Lowther, Esq., £15,000. *Fore*—Arthur Marquis of Downshire, £15,000. *Ardfert*—John Earl of Glandore, £15,000. *Gowran*—Henry Welbore, Lord Viscount Clifden, £15,000. *Thomastown*—Henry Welbore, Lord Viscount Clifden, £15,000. *Clonmines*—Charles Marquis of Ely, by the style of Earl of Ely, and Charles Tottenham, of Ballycurry, in the county of Wicklow, Esq., £15,000. *Bannow*—Charles Marquis of Ely, by the style of Earl of Ely, and Charles Tottenham, of Ballycurry, in the county of Wicklow, Esq., £15,000. *Fethard, in the county of Wexford*—Charles Marquis of Ely, by the style of Earl of Ely, and Charles Tottenham, of Ballycurry, in the county of Wicklow, Esq., £15,000. *Bangor*—Henry Thomas Earl of Carrick, the Hon. Somerset Butler, commonly called Lord Viscount Ikerrin, £7,500; the Hon. Edward Ward, the Hon. Robert Ward, £7,500. *Jamestown*—Gilbert King, Esq., £7,500; John King, Esq., the Rev. John King, Archdeacon of Killalla, and the Sovereign and Burgesses of the Borough of Jamestown, £7,500. *Killyleagh*—Sir James Stevenson Blackwood, £15,000. *Newborough, otherwise Gorey*—Stephen Ram, Esq., £15,000. *Blessington*—Arthur Marquis of Downshire, £15,000. *Wicklow*—William Tighe, Esq., £15,000. *Cavan*—Theophilus Clements, Esq., £7,500; Thomas Nesbitt, Esq., £7,500. *Philipstown*—George Earl of Belvedere, Robert Herbert Earl of Lanesborough, and John King, Esq., and Elizabeth Countess of Lanesborough, his wife, £15,000. *Carlingford*—Arthur Marquis of Downshire, £7,500; Thomas Moore, William Moore, and Robert Ross Rowan, Esqrs., Guardians of Ross Balfour Moore, Esq., a minor, £7,500. *Innistogue*—William Tighe, Esq., and the Portreeve and Burgesses of the Borough of Innistogue, £15,000. *Dunleer*—The Right Hon. John Foster, £7,500; Henry Coddington, of Oldbridge, in the county of Meath, Esq., and the Portreeve and Burgesses of the Borough of Dunleer, £7,500. *Askeaton*—Henry Thomas Earl of Carrick, the Hon. Somerset Butler, commonly called Lord Ikerrin, £6,850; the Hon. Edward Massey, £6,850. Sir Joseph Hoare, Bart., £200; Sir Vere Hunt, Bart., £1,100. *Charlemont*—Francis William Earl of Clarendon, £15,000. *Middleton*—George Lord Viscount Middleton, and Sovereign Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough of Middleton, £15,000. *Naas*—John Earl of Mayo, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Bourke, the Sovereign Portreeve, Burgesses, and Community of the Borough of Naas, £15,000. *Maryborough*—The Right Hon. Sir John Parnell, Bart., £7,500; the Right Hon. Charles Henry Coote, £7,500. *Ennisecorthy*—Cornelius Lord Lismore, £12,300; Robert Cornwall, Esq., £2,700. *Atherdee, otherwise Ardee*—Charles Ruxton, Esq., and William Parkinson Ruxton, Esq., £7,500; William Ruxton, Esq., £7,500. *Doneraile*—Hayes Lord Viscount Doneraile, £15,000. *Lanesborough*—Luke Lord Clonbrock, £15,000. *Kells*—Thomas Marquis of Headfort, by the style of Earl of Bective, £15,000. *Lisnmore*—William Duke of Devonshire, £15,000. *Tallagh*—William Duke of Devonshire, £15,000. *Newtown-Limaraddy*—Robert Earl of Londonderry, £7,500; the Hon. Henry Robert Stewart, commonly called Lord Viscount Castle-reagh, £7,500. *Killybegs, otherwise Calleegy*, Henry Earl Cornyngham, £15,000. *Athery*—Theophilus Blakeney, Esq., £15,000. *Athboy*—John Earl of Darney, £15,000. *Ballinglass*—Edward late Earl of Aldborough in his lifetime, John Earl of Aldborough, by the name of the Hon. John Stratford, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Paul Stratford, and the Hon. Benjamin O'Neal Stratford, £15,000. *Fethard, county of Tipperary*—Cornelius Lord Lismore, £7,500; Thomas Barton, Esq., the Sovereign and Free Burgesses of the Borough of Fethard, £7,500. *Trim*—The Hon. William Wellesley Pole, on behalf of Richard Marquis of Wellesley, £15,000. *Tuam*—The Hon. Walter Yelverton, £1,000; John Lord Clanmorris, £14,000. *Knocktopher*—Sir George Shee, Bart., £1,137 10s.; the Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart., £13,862 10s. *Granard*—George Fulk Lyttleton, Esq., William Fulk Greville, Esq., £15,000. *Athy*—William Lord Ennismore, £1,200; William

Duke of Leinster, and the Sovereign Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough of Athy, £13,800. *Kildare*—William Duke of Leinster, the Sovereign Provosts and Burgesses of the Borough of Kildare, £15,000. *Randalstown*—Charles Henry St. John Earl O'Neill, £15,000. *Strabane*—John James Marquis of Abercorn, £15,000. *Tulak*—James Caulfield, Esq., Guardian of St. George Caulfield, Esq., a minor, £15,000. *Donegal*—Arthur Earl of Arran, and the Hon. Arthur Saunders Gore, commonly called Lord Viscount Sudley, £15,000. *Roscommon*—Henry Lord Mount Sandford, £15,000. *Navan*—John Lord Tara, £7,500. Peter Earl of Ludlow, the Hon. Augustus Ludlow, commonly called Lord Preston, and the Portreeve, Burgesses, and Freemen of the Borough of Navan, £7,500. *Saint Canice*—None, £15,000. *City of Clogher*—None, £15,000. *Old Leighlin*—None, £15,000. *Antrim*—Clotworthy Earl of Massareene, £3,750; Hon. Henry Skeffington, £3,750. Hon. William John Skeffington, £3,750; Hon. Chichester Skeffington, £3,750. *Swords*—None, £15,000. Total number of Boroughs abolished, 83.

The following return shows the total number of Members sent to the House of Commons by the several counties, cities, towns, and boroughs in Ireland; with the amount of population of each county, city, town, and borough, in 1841:—

COUNTY.	CITY, TOWN, OR BOROUGH.	Number of Members Returned.	Population.	Total Number of Members Returned for each County.	Total Population of the County, including City, Town, or Borough.
ANTRIM	Belfast (Borough)	2	63,625	6	300,875
	Carrickfergus (Co. Town)	1	9,379		
	Lisburn (Borough)	1	7,524		
ARNAGH	Armagh (Borough)	2	10,245	3	232,303
CARLOW	Carlow (Borough)	2	10,409	3	86,228
CAYAN		2		2	243,158
CLARE	Ennis (Borough)	2	9,318	3	286,394
CORK	Bandon (Borough)	2	8,275	8	854,118
	Cork (City)	2	106,055		
	Kinsale (Borough)	1	6,918		
	Mallow (Borough)	1	6,851		
	Youghal (Borough)	1	9,939		
DONEGAL		2		2	296,448
DOWN	Downpatrick (Borough)	2	4,866	4	361,446
	Newry (Borough)	1	13,227		
DUBLIN	Dublin (City)	2	238,531	4	372,773
FERMANAGH	Enniskillen (Borough)	2	5,686	3	156,481
GALWAY	Galway (Co. Town)	2	32,511	4	440,198
KERRY	Tralee (Borough)	2	11,363	3	293,880
KILDARE		1		2	114,488
KILKENNY	Kilkenny (City)	2	23,625	3	202,420
KING'S		2		2	146,837
LEITRIM		2		2	155,297
LIMERICK	Limerick (City)	2	65,296	4	330,029
LONDONDERRY	Londonderry (City)	2	15,150	4	222,174
	Coleraine (Borough)	1	6,255		
LONGFORD		2		2	115,491
LOUTH	Drogheda (Co. Town)	2	19,260	4	128,240
	Dundalk (Borough)	1	10,782		
MAYO		2		2	388,887
MEATH		2		2	183,828

COUNTY.	CITY, TOWN, or BOROUGH.	Number of Members Returned.	Population.	Total Number of Members Returned for the County.	Total Population of the County, including City, Town, or Borough.
MONAGHAN - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	2	200,442
QUEEN'S - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	2	- - -
	Portarlington (Borough)	1	3,106	3	153,930
ROSCOMMON - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	2	253,589
SLIGO - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	2	- - -
	Sligo (Borough)	1	14,318	3	181,002
TIPPERARY - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clonmel (Borough)	1	13,503	4	435,553
	Cashel (Borough)	1	8,027	- - -	- - -
TYRONE - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Dungannon (Borough)	1	3,801	3	312,956
WATERFORD - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Dungarvon (Borough)	1	12,382	5	196,187
	Waterford (City)	2	29,288	- - -	- - -
WESTMEATH - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Athlone (Borough)	1	6,393	3	141,300
WEXFORD - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	- - -	- - -
	New Ross (Borough)	1	7,543	4	202,033
	Wexford (Borough)	1	11,252	- - -	- - -
WICKLOW - -	- - - - -	2	- - -	2	126,143

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Municipal Corporations of Ireland, presented to parliament their voluminous reports and appendices in 1835; and, according to their statements in these documents, they found that 99 corporations appeared to have exercised corporate functions during the last century,—that 7 other municipalities which possessed parliamentary franchise at the Legislative Union were, at not very remote periods, corporate bodies, constituted under royal charters still on record,—that 5 other municipalities which possessed parliamentary franchise, had no charter of incorporation, but are noticed in ancient records as having had either a corporate capacity or burgage tenure,—that 6 other boroughs, possessed charters of parliamentary franchise, but had not the character of municipal corporations,—that 25 other ancient towns, villages, or quondam seats of population possessed some historical claims to early municipal character, but have not figured in modern times as municipalities, and are not known to have ever had parliamentary franchise,—that only 63 of all the municipal corporations of the kingdom appeared to be effectively existing, or to be exercising corporate functions, at the date of the Commissioners' reports,—that the corporations of 30 towns became extinct between 1800 and 1835,—that 8 other towns, once corporate and municipal, but now without any effective corporations, continued to possess either some exercise of corporate functions, or some remnant of corporate property,—that in only 23 of the existing effective corporations had the commonalty or freemen, directly or indirectly, a voice in or control over the election of the corporate officers, or the management of some of the corporate business,—that 44 of the total number of corporate towns either existed as such by prescription, or had municipal character previous to the reign of James I.,—and that of the remaining number of municipal corporations, 46 were created by James I. 1 by Charles I., and 15 by Charles II. In the 71 boroughs in which there were existing corporations or corporators:—

They found the corporations composed of definite classes only in	15
“ “ indefinite classes only in	13
“ “ both definite and indefinite classes in	43
	<hr/> 71

In boroughs in which the number is definite,

	Corporators.	Corporators.
It is in 5		under 10
“ 10	above 10	and under 20
—15		

In boroughs where there are indefinite classes,

It is in 21		not exceeding 30
“ 12	above 20	“ 50
“ 5	“ 50	“ 100

It is in 2	above	100	not exceeding 200
" 5	"	200	" 200
" 4	"	500	" 1,000
" 1	"	1,000	" 2,000
" 1	"	2,000	" 3,000
" 1	"	3,000	" 4,000
—52			
67			
Numbers not stated in	4		
71			

These numbers are considerably increased by the Irish Municipal Reform Bill—now in full operation. The amount of property possessed by the Corporations is as follows:—

In 5 boroughs the annual revenue is	above	£20 and not exceeding	under	£20
3	"	50	"	50
5	"	100	"	100
10	"	200	"	200
3	"	300	"	300
2	"	400	"	400
1	"	500	"	500
2	"	600	"	600
1	"	700	"	700
1	"	800	"	800
1	"	900	"	1,000
1	"	1,000	"	2,000
1	"	2,000	"	3,000
2	"	4,000	"	5,000
1	"	6,000	"	7,000
1	"	7,000	"	8,000
1	"	20,000	"	30,000
41				
30 there is no revenue.				
71				

The following is a Tabular View of the INCOME, EXPENDITURE, and DEBT.

CIRCUITS.	Number of Corporations included in the Abstracts.	Number of Corporations having Property.	Income.	Expenditure.	Number in Debt.	Debt.
Southern . . .	9	4	£7,833	£7,342	4	£10,448
Midland . . .	22	8	1,144	756	1	73
Western . . .	13	5	6,030	3,222	2	Not ascertained
South-eastern . . .	17	10	10,887	10,002	6	71,247
North-eastern . . .	15	8	5,820	4,967	3	18,537
North-western . . .	18	5	1,601	782	4	34,836
Dublin . . .	1	1	28,077	30,206	1	
Totals . . .	95	41	61,397	57,279	21	

Irrespective of the Corporations, an act was passed in the 9th year of George IV., ch. 82, for enabling Commissioners to be elected in every city and town in Ireland, to light, pave, and cleanse their respective districts; and by a return to the House of Commons, No. 632, dated August 24th, 1843, the names of the Commissioners of each town, and the number and value of the houses rated since the commencement of the act being brought into operation, are fully detailed.

A new municipal act which came into operation in November, 1841, divides each borough of 12,000 or upwards of inhabitants into wards, appoints it to be governed by a chief magistrate and by a certain number of aldermen and councillors, vests the election of the aldermen and councillors in the inhabitants of each ward who are entitled to vote by right of their property, recognizes the chief magistrate of Dublin as Lord Mayor, and that of each other borough as either mayor, sovereign, provost, or portreeve, and renders all former corporations of the boroughs defunct.—The total number of parliamentary boroughs, since the Reform Act, is 33; and some of these are wholly civic, while others are partly civic and partly rural. Those wholly civic are

Armagh, Athlone, Bandon, Belfast, Carlow, Clonmel, Coleraine, Dundalk, Dungannon, Ennis, Enniskillen, Kinsale, Londonderry, Mallow, New Ross, Tralee, Wexford, and Youghal; and those which have rural districts as well as civic are Carrickfergus, Cashel, Cork, Downpatrick, Drogheda, Dublin, Dungarvan, Galway, Kilkenny, Limerick, Lisburn, Newry, Portarlington, Sligo, and Waterford.

EDUCATION.

"The following table," say the Commissioners of the Census of 1841, "will show the proportions to the population 5 years old and upwards, of the number of ignorant, together with some other interesting comparisons. The counties are arranged according to the order of their education:—

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Per cent. of the population who can neither Read nor Write, 5 years old and up.	Per cent. of the popula- tion from 5 to 15 attending Schools.	Ratio which the numbers of persons ministering to Education bear to the population between 5 and 15 years of age.	COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Per cent. of the population who can neither Read nor Write, 5 years old and up.	Per cent. of the popula- tion from 5 to 15 attending Schools.	Ratio which the numbers of persons ministering to Education bear to the population between 5 and 15 years of age.
Carrickfergus -	13·24	28·	1 to 91	Tipperary -	51·01	22·5	1 to 131
Belfast Town -	21·13	28·1	1 - 74	Longford -	51·22	16·6	1 - 162
Antrim -	23·82	21·6	1 - 126	Kilkenny -	51·24	27·2	1 - 125
Dublin City -	25·16	25·8	1 - 46	Monaghan -	51·31	13·5	1 - 174
Down -	27·46	24·5	1 - 136	Cavan -	51·47	15·7	1 - 169
Londonderry -	29·36	25·1	1 - 125	Westmeath -	52·10	20·7	1 - 140
Dublin -	34·93	32·	1 - 55	Galway Town -	54·37	55·4	1 - 74
Cork City -	35·62	58·5	1 - 62	Meath -	54·52	19·1	1 - 135
Waterford City -	36·28	27·9	1 - 54	Limerick -	55·32	27·9	1 - 153
Carlow -	38·02	33·5	1 - 98	Leitrim -	57·28	13·	1 - 176
Kilkenny City -	40·67	31·3	1 - 70	Louth -	61·07	19·1	1 - 140
Wicklow -	41·26	31·3	1 - 97	Donegal -	61·66	15·	1 - 192
Wexford -	41·26	30·8	1 - 98	Clare -	63·07	17·9	1 - 172
Queen's -	41·62	22·	1 - 117	Roscommon -	64·99	13·6	1 - 193
Kildare -	41·93	26·	1 - 111	Cork -	65·58	23·2	1 - 137
Limerick City -	42·13	43·1	1 - 67	Sligo -	68·71	14·	1 - 164
Armagh -	42·82	17·2	1 - 108	Kerry -	70·44	17·	1 - 171
Tyrone -	45·03	16·9	1 - 165	Waterford -	70·55	25·5	1 - 147
Drogheda Town -	45·41	25·2	1 - 94	Galway -	77·48	11·7	1 - 224
Ferriernagh -	45·79	16·2	1 - 146	Mayo -	79·01	8·3	1 - 257
King's -	47·88	21·	1 - 112				

For the purpose of conveying to the eye a general representation of the degree in which total ignorance of elementary instruction still prevails in the several counties, we annex a shaded map,* by which it will be seen that, in a large portion of the island, there is still considerable darkness. In shading this map, the towns have been taken out, so that the map indicates only the state of the rural districts. The following table indicates the per centage of the same class in towns also arranged according to the order of their education:—

TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Per cent. of the Popu- lation who cannot Read nor Write.	TOWNS.	COUNTIES.	Per cent. of the Popu- lation who cannot Read nor Write.
Bangor, -	Down -	7·3	Larne -	Antrim -	15·6
Donaghadee -	Down -	10·8	Ranelagh -	Dublin -	16·4
Carrickfergus -	Antrim -	10·8	Coleraine -	Londonderry -	17·5
Newtown-Ardes -	Down -	11·1	Antrim -	Antrim -	19·1
Rathfriland -	Dublin -	14·1	Ballymoney -	Antrim -	19·2

* A copy of this map is given with the Parliamentary Gazetteer.—Ed.

Dromore	-	Down	-	19.2	Fermoy	-	Cork	-	41.8
St. Peters	-	Dublin	-	19.4	Letterkenny	-	Donegal	-	42.1
Newtownlimavaddy	-	Derry	-	20.2	Limerick	-	Limerick	-	42.1
Haroldscross	-	Dublin	-	21.1	Tralee	-	Kerry	-	42.2
Belfast	-	Antrim and Down	-	21.1	Castlebar	-	Mayo	-	42.3
Kingstown	-	Dublin	-	22.5	Arklow	-	Wicklow	-	42.6
Ballymena	-	Antrim	-	22.7	Thomastown	-	Kilkenny	-	42.7
Blackrock	-	Dublin	-	24.1	Listowel	-	Kerry	-	42.8
Banbridge	-	Down	-	24.7	Ennis	-	Clare	-	43.1
Lisburn	-	Antrim and Down	-	25.2	Moate	-	Westmeath	-	43.4
Dublin	-	Dublin	-	25.6	Skerries	-	Dublin	-	43.8
Portaferry	-	Down	-	26.2	Athy	-	Kildare	-	43.8
Maynooth	-	Kildare	-	27.1	Dundalk	-	Louth	-	43.8
Armagh	-	Armagh	-	27.4	Westport	-	Mayo	-	44.1
Londonderry	-	Derry	-	27.8	Tullamore	-	King's	-	44.2
Portadown	-	Armagh	-	29.1	Youghal	-	Cork	-	44.9
Portarlington	-	King's and Queen's	-	29.1	Kilrush	-	Clare	-	44.9
Dungannon	-	Tyrone	-	29.2	Sligo	-	Sligo	-	44.9
Wexford	-	Wexford	-	29.6	Mitchellstown	-	Cork	-	45.1
Belturbet	-	Cavan	-	31.5	Freshford	-	Kilkenny	-	45.1
Mountmellick	-	Queen's	-	31.5	Nenagh	-	Tipperary	-	45.5
Rathfriland	-	Down	-	31.6	Tullow	-	Waterford	-	45.6
Downpatrick	-	Down	-	31.9	Navan	-	Meath	-	45.6
Lurgan	-	Armagh	-	32.2	Ennistymon	-	Clare	-	45.8
Newry	-	Armagh and Down	-	33.1	Mallow	-	Cork	-	45.8
Wicklow	-	Wicklow	-	33.2	Cashel	-	Tipperary	-	45.9
Monaghan	-	Monaghan	-	33.4	Callan	-	Kilkenny	-	46.2
Tullow	-	Carlow	-	33.7	Drogheda	-	Louth	-	46.4
Strabane	-	Donegal and Tyrone	-	33.7	Newcastle	-	Limerick	-	46.5
Mountrath	-	Queen's	-	34.4	Charleville	-	Cork	-	46.6
Bagnalstown	-	Carlow	-	34.6	Lismore	-	Waterford	-	46.7
Cookstown	-	Tyrone	-	34.6	Rathkeale	-	Limerick	-	46.8
Maryborough	-	Queen's	-	34.7	Cahir	-	Tipperary	-	46.8
Clones	-	Monaghan	-	34.8	Ballinasloe	-	Galway & Roscommon	-	46.9
Carlow	-	Carlow	-	35.4	Tipperary	-	Tipperary	-	46.9
Cootehill	-	Cavan	-	35.6	Middleton	-	Cork	-	47.1
Cork	-	Cork	-	35.6	Clonakilty	-	Cork	-	47.6
Omagh	-	Tyrone	-	35.6	Doneraile	-	Cork	-	48.2
Enniskillen	-	Fermanagh	-	35.7	Thurles	-	Tipperary	-	48.3
Castleblaney	-	Monaghan	-	36.	Granard	-	Longford	-	48.7
Naas	-	Kildare	-	36.1	Kanturk	-	Cork	-	48.9
Enniscorthy	-	Wexford	-	36.1	Fethard	-	Tipperary	-	50.
Waterford	-	Waterford	-	36.1	Cloyne	-	Cork	-	50.2
Roscrea	-	Tipperary	-	36.3	Millstreet	-	Cork	-	50.3
Cove	-	Cork	-	36.3	Kinsale	-	Cork	-	50.7
Graiguenamanagh	-	Kilkenny	-	36.8	Dingle	-	Kerry	-	50.8
Trim	-	Meath	-	37.3	Loughrea	-	Galway	-	51.2
Killaloe	-	Clare and Tipperary	-	37.5	Macroom	-	Cork	-	51.4
Roscommon	-	Roscommon	-	38.2	Bantry	-	Cork	-	52.1
Birr or Parsonstown	-	King's	-	38.3	Templemore	-	Tipperary	-	52.6
Ballyshannon	-	Donegal	-	38.8	Carrick-on-Suir	-	Tipper. & Waterford	-	53.5
Clonmel	-	Tipper. & Waterford	-	38.8	Gort	-	Galway	-	53.5
Athlone	-	Westmeath & Rosc.	-	38.9	Skibbereen	-	Cork	-	53.7
Bray	-	Wicklow and Dublin	-	38.9	Dunmanway	-	Cork	-	54.1
Boyle	-	Roscommon	-	39.5	Clogheen	-	Tipperary	-	54.3
Mullingar	-	Westmeath	-	39.5	Galway	-	Galway	-	54.3
Longford	-	Longford	-	39.7	Dungarvan	-	Waterford	-	54.7
Gorey	-	Wexford	-	39.8	Cappoquin	-	Waterford	-	55.8
Balbriggan	-	Dublin	-	40.	Tuam	-	Galway	-	57.6
Kells	-	Meath	-	40.5	Portlao	-	Waterford	-	58.
Cavan	-	Cavan	-	40.6	Ballina	-	Mayo and Sligo	-	58.8
Kilkenny	-	Kilkenny	-	40.7	Ardee	-	Louth	-	60.1
Bandon	-	Cork	-	40.9	Ballinrobe	-	Mayo	-	60.4
Banagher	-	King's	-	40.9	Killarney	-	Kerry	-	63.6
New Ross	-	Wexford	-	41.1	Clare	-	Mayo	-	65.4

The comparison of this map with that of population,* will show that density of population is favourable to education, when in districts having facility of communication or affording contiguity of residence. Thus the district south and east of Lough Neagh contrasts favourably with the county of Kerry, although in relation to arable land, the latter is actually the most densely peo-

* A copy of this map also is given with the *Parliamentary Gazetteer*.—F.O.

pled. The difference, of course, is simply caused by the large extent of mountain and pasture, and consequent difficulty of communication. The remarkable accordance of this map with that which represents house-accommodation* is very striking. It is, however, beyond our province to discuss the circumstances which may tend to perpetuate the lower class of houses. Still we may observe, that bad house-accommodation and defective education seem to accompany each other. But whether the one or the other be cause or effect, there can be little doubt that the removal of either would be soon followed by the amelioration of the other.

By combining a knowledge of the class of education of each individual with the age, we obtain a more or less certain measure of the degree in which youth were instructed, and the rate at which elementary education has been advancing during several successive periods. To reduce these facts to a tabular form, it is only necessary to assume that the period of life for the class of education of which we treat lies within the age of from 5 to 15 years; and then carry back the present survivors to the respective periods when they were between those ages, and consider them as the representatives of the state of society during those periods. Thus, there are now 194,079 males whose ages range from 56 to 65; the period during which these persons were between 5 and 15 years old was from 1781 to 1790. The following is the division of this number according to their education:—

78,510 who can read and write;
23,394 who can read only;
92,175 who can neither read nor write;

which, being reduced to proportions of 100, gives the following relative rates:—

40 per cent. who can read and write;
12 „ who can read only;
48 „ who can neither read nor write;

which indicates the extent of education afforded by the means which were in operation from 1781 to 1790. It is true that this is a comparison of survivors alone. We have no means of knowing whether the remainder of the contemporary population were more or less educated, but there is no reason to suppose that those who died were differently educated from those who survived. We feel, therefore, that there is no apparent cause why we should not take the survivors as the representatives of the whole; at all events, in those decades, for which the numbers are probably too large to be affected by any accidental causes."

In 1834 the number of daily schools in Ireland was 9,537; and of these 8,886 made returns of their attendance, and 771 made no returns; 5,633 were supported wholly by fees, and 4,004 were supported wholly or partially by endowment or subscription. The 8,886 which made returns had on their books 353,809 males, 223,900 females, and 5,700 children whose sex was not specified; and 771 which made no returns were computed to be attended by 30,886 children. Of the 4,004 which were supported wholly or partially by endowment or subscription, 892 were in connection with the National Board, 203 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 115 with the Board of Erasmus Smith, 235 with the Kildare Place Society, and 618 with the London Hibernian Society. Some brief notices of the most important of these educational boards and societies will be found in our article on the city of Dublin.

The receipts of the National Board during the year ending on March 31, 1843, included £55,000 of treasury issues, and amounted to £60,460 5s. 4d.; and the disbursements during that year included £2,859 2s. 4d. for the normal establishment, £9,883 10s. 3d. for schoolhouses, and £29,736 13s. 3d. for salaries and gratuities to teachers, and amounted to £63,146.

LITERATURE.

A view of the ancient literature of Ireland belongs properly to chapters on Antiquities and Ecclesiastical History; and a view of the country's modern literature—as far at least as regards the publication of literary works of any considerable moment—unhappily belongs almost wholly to the article on the city of Dublin. A large and highly respectable amount of literary excellence, indeed, is diffused among the nobility, the magistracy, the clergy, and a portion of the general community of the country; and a very fair proportion of this excellence has of late been displayed in the various walks of authorship; yet very nearly all of it is either the mere qualification and ornament of professional pursuit, or connects itself with the enlargement of literature and science solely through the presses of Dublin or of London. Any attempt, therefore, to make separate and general statistics of the literature of Ireland would either be a redundancy or a failure. All we

* A copy of this map also is given with the Parliamentary Gazetteer.—Ed.

can with effect do, under the head of Literature, is simply to throw together two or three superficial and slenderly connected particulars.

The colleges for theology, science, and literature, and the schools of medicine and surgery in Ireland, are Trinity College, Dublin, incorporated in 1591, and opened for students in 1593; the College of St. Columba, in the county of Meath, opened on Aug. 1, 1843, in strict and exclusive connection with the United Church of England and Ireland; the Royal College of St. Patrick, at Maynooth, instituted by act of parliament, in 1795, for the education of Roman Catholics; St. Patrick's College at Carlow, St. Jarlath's College at Tuam, and St. Patrick's College at Armagh, for the education of Roman Catholics; the Roman Catholic College at Dublin for Foreign Missions; the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, practically for the education of Protestant Dissenting ministers; the Belfast Academy, instituted in 1786; the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, founded by charter of Charles II.; the School of Physic in Ireland; the Association of Graduates in Medicine of Trinity College, Dublin, instituted in 1837; the Association of Members of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, instituted in 1816; the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; the School of Surgery; the Dublin Obstetrical Society, established in 1838; the Theatre of Anatomy and School of Medicine and Surgery, in Peter-street, Dublin; the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland; the School of Medicine of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland; the Society of Apothecaries, established in 1835; and the Medical Association of Ireland, established in 1839. The principal literary and scientific institutions have their seat in Dublin, and are the Royal Dublin Society, the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Hibernian Academy, the Royal Irish Art Union, the Royal Zoological Society, the Geological Society, the Dublin Natural History Society, the Civil Engineers' Society of Ireland, the Royal Institute of Architects, the Dublin Mechanics' Institution, the Royal Agricultural Society, the Royal Horticultural Society, and the Practical Floral and Horticultural Society. One hundred and two local farming societies exist throughout Ireland, in connection with the Royal Agricultural Society. The number of newspapers in the course of publication in the boroughs of Ireland, at the close of 1843, were 7 in Belfast, 1 in Carlow, 1 in Ennis, 3 in Cork, 1 in Ballyshannon, 1 in Downpatrick, 2 in Newry, 22 in Dublin, 2 in Enniskillen, 1 in Tuam, 2 in Galway, 3 in Tralee, 2 in Kilkenny, 2 in Limerick, 3 in Londonderry, 1 in Longford, 2 in Drogheda, 1 in Ballina, 2 in Castlebar, 1 in Achill, 1 in Monaghan, 1 in Maryborough, 2 in Boyle, 2 in Sligo, 1 in Nenagh, 2 in Clonmel, 3 in Waterford, 2 in Athlone, and 2 in Wexford. The number of stamps issued for newspapers for a series of years from 1827 to 1841, both inclusive, shows an increase of circulation of nearly double the amount at its commencement:—

Years.	Stamps.	Years.	Stamps.	Years.	Stamps.
1827	3,545,846	1832	4,458,990	1837	5,262,211
1828	3,790,272	1833	4,332,572	1838	5,312,232
1829	3,953,550	1834	4,084,442	1839	5,782,857
1830	4,035,314	1835	4,290,836	1840	6,057,795
1831	4,261,430	1836	4,286,438	1841	5,990,033
Total,	19,586,412	Total,	21,353,278	Total,	28,405,128

The number of newspapers at various periods, as collected from another document, is—

Years.	Dublin.	Country.	Total.	Circulation.	Years.	Dublin.	Country.	Total.	Circulation.
1800	7	18	25	—	1839	—	—	90	5,782,857
1830	17	49	66	4,035,314	1840	—	—	90	6,057,795
1831	19	53	72	4,261,430	1841	25	56	81	5,961,192
1833	22	56	78	4,332,572	1842	26	57	83	6,081,780

The total quantity of pounds weight of paper charged with duty, during 8 years, was—

Years.	Paper.	Years.	Paper.
1833	lbs. 2,457,707	1838	lbs. 3,554,879
1834	2,372,403	1839	3,462,529
1835	2,702,332	1840	3,591,293
1837	3,248,182	1841	3,991,472
Total	10,780,644	Total	14,600,173

Increased consumption of paper during the last four years, 3,819,529 lbs.

In 1841, the number of letterpress printers in Ireland was 1717, of copperplate printers 18, of lithographic printers 20, of bookbinders 692, of map-mounters 7, of stationers 153, of booksellers and stationers 336, and of print-sellers 12.

RELIGION.

The established church of Ireland is Protestant Episcopalian, closely modelled upon the Anglican, and so intimately connected with it that the two are often styled the United Church of England and Ireland. The original episcopacy of Ireland comprised a very large though unascertained number of bishoprics; it afterwards became, for many centuries, reduced to 32; and it eventually suffered a consolidation of these 32, first into 22, and next into 12. All the thirty-two dioceses still continue distinct in statistics; all have a separate constitution and separate officers; and the names of all are as fully retained in topography as if each had still its own bishop. Four of the thirty-two, down to the period of the last and recent consolidation, were archbishoprics,—Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; and the occupants of them were entitled respectively the Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland, the Primate and Metropolitan of Ireland, the Primate and Metropolitan of Munster, and the Primate and Metropolitan of Connaught. The sees suffragan to Armagh were Dromore, Down, Connor, Derry, Raphoe, Clogher, Kilmore, Ardagh, and Meath; those suffragan to Dublin were Kildare, Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin; those suffragan to Cashel were Emly, Waterford, Lismore, Cork, Ross, Cloyne, Limerick, Ardfert, Killaloe, and Kilfenora; and those suffragan to Tuam were Clonfert, Kilmacduagh, Elphin, Killalla, and Achonry. The ten unions of sees which reduced the number of bishops to 22, and for a long period limited the hierarchy to that number, were Connor with Down, Ardagh with Tuam, Leighlin with Ferns, Emly with Cashel, Lismore with Waterford, Ross with Cork, Ardfert with Limerick, Kilfenora with Killaloe, Kilmacduagh with Clonfert, and Achonry with Killalla. Three other consolidated dioceses survive more or less in name, and in some remnant of their chapters, but have lost their distinctive limits and statistics; and these are Glendalough united to Dublin, Clonmacnoise united to Meath, and Aghadoe united to Ardfert. The Church Temporalities Act of 1833 reduced the archbishoprics of Cashel and Armagh to the rank of bishoprics, transferred to the province of Armagh the bishoprics of Tuam, Killalla, Achonry, and Elphin, in the province of Tuam, transferred to the province of Dublin all the bishoprics in the province of Cashel, and the bishoprics of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh in the province of Tuam, remodelled the arrangement of several amounts of episcopal revenue, ordained the consolidation of all the sees of Ireland under 2 archbishops and 10 bishops, and appointed the consolidation to be effected gradually on the demise of the several bishops whose sees were to be united. The twelve principal sees, under the act, together with the see or sees united to each, are—in the province of Armagh—Armagh with Clogher, Meath without any annexation, Derry with Raphoe, Down with Connor and Dromore, Kilmore with Ardagh and Elphin, and Tuam with Killalla and Achonry; and—in the province of Dublin,—Dublin with Kildare, Ossory with Leighlin and Ferns, Cashel with Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, Cloyne with Cork and Ross, Killaloe with Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, and Limerick with Ardfert. The only dioceses which the new arrangement did not affect as to their extent or annexation, were Meath unannexed and Limerick united to Ardfert. At the close of 1843, the diocese of Clogher still continued separate from Armagh, and the diocese of Kildare from Dublin; so that the number of bishops, including the two archbishops, was then 14. The order of precedence is the archbishop of Armagh, the archbishop of Dublin, the bishop of Meath, the bishop of Kildare, and the other bishops according to the date of their consecration. The episcopal income is derived principally from lands let upon lease of 21 years, and renewed from time to time at the originally small rent upon payment of fines of fluctuating amount; and, on an average of three years ending in December, 1831, it amounted to £151,127 12s. 4½d. gross, and £128,808 8s. 3½d. nett; but, under the new arrangement, it is reduced to £82,953,—leaving a balance of £68,175 to be managed by a Board of Commissioners for the general purposes of ecclesiastical discipline and education. The proprietor of the district called the Lordship of Newry, is the only party who wields episcopal power within that district,—holding his ecclesiastical court, and granting licences of marriages and probates of wills, under the seal of the religious house to which the Lordship belonged prior to the Reformation; the warden of Galway wields a peculiar power, closely akin to that of a bishop, within the parishes of the wardenship of Galway; and the deans of Lismore, St. Canice, St. Patrick, and Christ-church, exercise peculiar jurisdictions within their respective deaneries. Three of the 32 dioceses, Meath, Kilmore, and Ardagh, have neither chapter, cathedral, nor economy; and the first of these has, in lieu of the chapter, a synod presided over by the archdeacon, and consisting of all the beneficed clergymen of the diocese. The corporations of deans and chapters are 30 in number, the diocese of Dublin having two, and each of the remaining 28 dioceses one. The majority of the deans and chapters consist of a dean, a precentor, a chancellor, a treasurer, an archdeacon, and prebendaries,—the last varying in number, from one as in Dromore to 20 as in St. Patrick's of Dublin. The order of precedence among the

precentors, chancellors, treasurers, and archdeacons, varies in different chapters; and the offices of dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and archdeacon, are usually styled dignities, though only such of them are legally so as have annexed to them ecclesiastical jurisdiction. In the chapters of Tuam, Derry, Raphoe, and Clonfert, there is neither precentor, chancellor, nor treasurer; in those of Elphin, Killalla, and Achonry, there is neither chancellor nor treasurer; in those of Clogher and Emly, there is no treasurer; in those of Kildare and Waterford, the archdeacons are not members of the chapters; in those of Tuam and Kilmacduagh, there is a provost; in that of Clonfert, there is a sacrist or sacristan; in those of Waterford, Ardferd, and Kilfenora, there are no prebendaries; in that of Killaloe, there are no prebendaries, though 7 are in the diocese; in that of Kildare, there are 4 canons but no prebendaries, though 8 of the latter are in the diocese. The chapters of Waterford, Kildare, and Leighlin have peculiar though quite different usages with respect to the application of their corporate revenues; the chapters of Clogher, Connor, Dromore, Raphoe, Ferns, Ardferd, Kilfenora, Clonfert, Elphin, Kilmacduagh, Killalla, and Achonry, have no corporate revenues; and the chapters of Armagh, Christ-church-Dublin, St. Patrick's-Dublin, Down, Leighlin, St. Canice-Kilkenny, Cashel, Emly, Waterford, Lismore, Limerick, Cork, Ross, Cloyne, Killaloe, and Tuam, have economy estates, whose proceeds are applied to the maintenance of the fabric and the officers of the cathedrals. Corporations of minor canons exist in the cathedrals of St. Patrick's-Dublin, and Ardferd, for the purpose of duly maintaining cathedral service; and corporations of vicars choral exist in the cathedrals of Armagh, Christ-church-Dublin, St. Patrick's-Dublin, St. Canice-Kilkenny, Limerick, Cashel, Lismore, Cork, Ross, Cloyne, and Tuam, for the purpose of the due performance of choral services.

The number of deans is 33; of precentors, 26; of chancellors, 22; of treasurers, 22; of archdeacons, 34,—there being two in the diocese of Dublin, and two in that of Ardferd and Aghadoc; of provosts, 2; and of sacristans, 1. The total number of dignitaries, in the common acceptation of that word, is 39; and the total number of prebendaries and of canons is respectively 178 and 9. "The duties, for the most part, of the dignitaries and prebendaries, as such," say the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Enquiry, "appear to be preaching in rotation with the other members of each chapter, in the respective cathedral churches; attending chapter meetings; and, in some instances, the occasional management and superintendence of the economy-estates, with the exception of the prebendaries of Christ-church-Dublin, who are charged with the additional duty of a daily attendance, each in turn, upon the morning and evening services in the cathedral throughout the year. The archdeacons are not merely members of the respective chapters, but in some instances, as officers of the dioceses at large, have also certain duties to perform, such as the examination of candidates for holy orders, attendance at all ordinations, consecrations of churches, and confirmations; but the last two duties, it would seem, are not necessarily attached to the office of archdeacon in this country, and in many dioceses are not undertaken by the archdeacons unless called on by their respective ordinaries. New duties, however, have been lately imposed on them, under and by virtue of the 127 section in the Church Temporalities Act, which provides, 'that the several archdeacons in Ireland shall have and exercise all such powers, rights, authorities, privileges, and jurisdictions within their respective archdeaconries, as any archdeacons in England have or exercise within their respective archdeaconries by any law, statute, canon, or general custom, in force in England;' by virtue whereof they now, like the archdeacons in England, may visit the clergy of their respective archdeaconries, although they are not empowered to hold diocesan visitations, as the bishops do, or those commissioned by them, as the vicars-general usually are. The aforesaid duties are however wholly distinct from, and exclusive of, those which archdeacons, dignitaries, and prebendaries, may have to perform as parish ministers; for in many instances there are annexed to several of the dignities and prebends one, two, or more benefices, with cure of souls attached, which form the corps of these dignities and prebends, respectively; and wherever such annexation exists, the incumbent-dignitary or prebendary has all the duties of a parochial minister cast upon him.

"The dignities, which have not benefices with cure of souls annexed to them, are the nine deaneries of Armagh, Clonmacnoise, Dromore, Christ-church-Dublin, St. Patrick's-Dublin, Lismore, Ross, Tuam, and Clonfert;—the nine precentorships of St. Patrick's-Dublin, St. Canice-Kilkenny, Waterford, Lismore, Ross, Elphin, Kilmacduagh, Killalla, and Achonry;—the five chancellorships of Christ-Church-Dublin, Kildare, Emly, Lismore, and Ross;—the five treasurerhips of Down, Christ-Church-Dublin, St. Patrick's-Dublin, Ross, and Kilmacduagh;—the eleven archdeaconries of Raphoe, Kilmore, Ardagh, Kildare, Ross, Kilfenora, Tuam, Clonfert, Kilmacduagh, Killalla, and Achonry;—the two provostships of Tuam and Clonfert;—and the sacristship of Clonfert—thereby making of dignitaries forty-two in number, who have not any cure of souls annexed to their offices; and it may be added, with regard to the five archdeaconries of Raphoe, Kilmore, Ardagh, Kildare, and Killalla, that there are little or no emoluments thereunto belonging. There are also

fifty-two prebends without having any benefices with cure of souls annexed to them; namely, the seven prebends of Swords, Yagoe, Wicklow, Timothan, Castleknock, Tassagard, and Maynooth, in the cathedral church of St. Patrick's-Dublin;—the prebend of Castropetre, in the cathedral of Kildare;—the prebend of Kilrane, in that of Ferns;—the seven prebends of Seskenane, Kilgobinet, Dysart, Kilrosanty, Modeligo, Clashmore, and Tulloghorton, in the cathedral of Lismore;—the prebends of Dollardstown, in the cathedral of Emly;—of Liscleary and Holy Trinity in that of Cork;—of Curraghanmore, in that of Ross;—Kilmacdonough, in that of Cloyne;—and those of Lockeen, Clonadagad, Dysert, Tullogh, and Rath, in that of Killaloe;—the five prebends of Killabeggs, Taghsaxon, Kilmoylan, Faldown, and Laccagh, in the cathedral of Tuam;—the four of Kilmacallane, Kilgoghlin, Kilcooley, and Tirebrine, in that of Elphin;—the eight prebends of Fenore, Anacalla, Kilconnell, Killaspicmoylan, Kilteskil, Droughta, Ballynoulter, and Kilquane, in the cathedral of Clonfert;—the two of Kinvarra and Island-Eddy, in that of Kilmacduagh;—the five of Killanley, Errew, Ardagh, Lackan, and Rosserkbeg, in that of Killalla;—and the two prebends of Killaraght and Kilmovee, in the cathedral church of Achonry;—but it is to be observed, that the prebend of Timothan, in St. Patrick's cathedral, Dollardstown in that of Emly, and Killanley, in that of Killalla, exist merely in name, not having any fruits or emoluments whatever belonging to them; while the annual proceeds of other prebends are extremely small, not amounting in some cases to ten pounds per annum, and in many not exceeding forty pounds per annum, as is the case with some of those in the province of Tuam. It appears, also, that there are four prebends, without cure, annexed to the episcopal dignity, namely, that of Cullen to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin; those of Glankee and Isertlaurence to the archiepiscopal see of Cashel; and that of Athnet to the episcopal see of Limerick; and in right of their prebendal offices, these dignitaries are entitled to a voice and seat in their respective chapters; but they do not appear, in all instances, to be in the habit of availing themselves of their privileges in this respect. With regard to the nine canopies, it is to be observed, that there are not any benefices, or cure of souls, attached to any of them. In the case of the four minor or petty canons of St. Patrick's cathedral, the duties of each appear to be, either personally or by deputy, to attend at the morning and evening services in the cathedral every fourth Sunday, and at morning service every day in the succeeding week; and as regards the four canons of Kildare, each is obliged every eighth Sunday, in rotation with the other members of the chapter, to undertake the cathedral duties, which duties are, however, discharged by a residentiary canon, at the expense of the individual members of that chapter; but in the case of the minor or petty canon of Ardfer, there is not any duty now annexed to this office, the church of Ardfer being parochial as well as cathedral, and consequently all the duties performed by the parochial minister."

The following is a summary of the gross and nett amount of income of cathedral dignitaries and officers:—

	Gross Amounts of Yearly Revenues.	Annual Payments.	Nett Amounts of Yearly Revenues.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. Of the Corporations of Deans and Chapters	1,042 11 5	114 11 3	928 0 2
II. Of the Economy Estates of Cathedral Churches	11,055 14 7½	395 11 7½ amount apparently unappropriated.	10,660 3 0½ amount appropriated.
III. Of the subordinate Ecclesiastical Corporations; such as, Minor Canonries, Vicar-Chorals, &c.	10,525 19 5½	2,105 10 10½	8,581 3 9½
IV. Of all Dignities and Prebends; exclusive of the incomes of the benefices, with cure of souls, forming the corps of all such Dignities and Prebends	31,329 17 6½ Dignities. 8,993 6 7½ Prebends.	1,754 14 3½ Dignities. 974 2 11½ Prebends.	29,575 3 3½ Dignities. 8,019 3 8 Prebends.
	62,947 9 8½	5,344 11 0½	57,763 13 11

The income of the 12 bishops under the new arrangement effected by the Church Temporalities Act, is as follows: Armagh, £13,170; Meath, £4,621; Derry, £6,033; Down, £5,896; Kilmore, £7,478; Tuam, £5,020; Dublin, £9,321; Leighlin, £6,550; Cashel, £5,354; Cloyne, £4,009; Killaloe, £3,932; Limerick, £5,369. In 1842, the receipts and the expenditure of the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners created by the Church Temporalities Act, amounted to respectively £111,949 and £103,054; but the receipts included not only the balance or saving of abolished sees and abolished benefices, but also the proceeds of the funds of Primates Boulter and Robinson.

The parochial clergy are, for the most part, maintained by tithes, and in many instances also by glebe lands; but in a few of the larger towns, they are maintained by a house-tax called Ministers' Money. By the Act 1 and 2 Victoria, c. 109, compositions for tithe were abolished, and fixed

payments or rent-charges substituted for them, consisting of three-fourths of their amount, to be paid by the landlord or others having a perpetual interest in the lands. The benefices consist either of single parishes, of unions of two or more parishes, of inappropriate or appropriate curacies, and of perpetual or district curacies. Some of the benefices consisting of single parishes never had a vicar or any division of tithes, and are called either rectories or rectories entire; others had at one time both a rector and a vicar, but now unite the two characters, and are called rectories and vicarages; and others yield their tithes in two portions and to two different parties, and, according to the circumstance of the rectorial portion being held by a layman or a clergyman, are called either vicarages alone, or rectories in one capacity and vicarages in another. In some of these benefices is a chapelry with a separate incumbent, and in others one or two chapelries without separate incumbents, but under the care of the rector or vicar, aided by one or more stipendiary curates. Most of the benefices which comprise two or more parishes, consist solely of the vicarages of these parishes, the rectorial tithes being either held improperly by lay parties, or appropriately by bishops, dignitaries, or ecclesiastical corporations. The vicarial tithes, in very many instances, constitute about one-third of the whole tithes, and are called the small tithes; while the rectorial constitute the remainder, and are called the large tithes. In some instances, however, the vicarial consist of two-thirds, and the rectorial of one-third; in others, the vicarial consist of five-ninths, and the rectorial of four-ninths; in others, the vicarial and the rectorial each consist of a moiety; and in others, the vicarial consist of much less than one-third. Improper and appropriate curacies were originally parishes, served only by stipendiary curates, who had no legal succession, and were incapable of taking a grant or an endowment; but, by Acts of 29 George II., and 11, 12, 23, and 24 of George III., they were rendered perpetual incumbencies, independent of the impropiators, capable of receiving endowment, and as fully possessed of parochial status as if they retained property in the tithes. Perpetual curacies are either portions of single large parishes, or clustered districts of two or more mutually adjacent parishes, erected into ecclesiastical parochial status by deed of diocesans; and, in the former sense, they were authorized by Acts of 7, 11, and 12 George III.,—and in the latter, by Acts of 7 and 8 George IV.

The modern history of tithes in Ireland—of their first being levied in kind, next compounded, and eventually commuted—is too well known to require to be sketched. Easter offerings and small dues are entirely unknown in Ireland; surplus fees appear to be seldom or never demanded in the country benefices; and an income payable to perpetual curates, in the way of augmentation allowance, out of Boulter's fund, does not exceed £4,460 8s. 8½d. The number of glebe-houses, within the provinces of Dublin and Cashel, as exhibited in the Commissioners' Report, is 363; and all of these, excepting 97, were erected since the commencement of the present century. The number of glebe-houses, within the provinces of Armagh and Tuam, as exhibited by the same authority, is 466; and these, say the Commissioners, "have been, for the most part, erected within the present century under the old and new acts in that case made and provided—greater facilities having of late years been granted to encourage and promote the building of glebe-houses than formerly existed until within the last 5 years; during which period, the facilities previously enjoyed by the clergy having been withdrawn, the instances of new houses being undertaken are extremely rare, if indeed any such instances exist."

The statistics of the quondam provinces of Armagh and Tuam, slightly more extensive than the present province of Armagh, were, in 1836, as follow:—Number of benefices with cure of souls, 601; without cure of souls, 1; subject to episcopal jurisdiction, 600; subject to peculiar or exempt jurisdiction, 2; consisting of single parishes, considering perpetual cures as such, 443; consisting of unions of two or more parishes, 159. Total number of ecclesiastical benefices, 602. Number of parishes constituting the aforesaid benefices, 966. Number of chapelries, 30. Number of incumbents resident in their benefices, 498; not resident in their benefices, 104. Gross income of the benefices, £299,111 1s. 1d.; nett income, £253,530 11s. 6d. Number of benefices without any stipendiary curates being employed, 306; having one stipendiary curate, 233; having two or more stipendiary curates, 63. Total number of stipendiary curates, 371; gross amount of their stipends, £27,880 10s. 4½d. Number of benefices with churches, 577; without churches, 25. Total number of churches, 642; total accommodation, 193,798. Number of benefices with glebe-houses, 462; without glebe-houses, 140. Number of benefices with glebe-lands, 516; without glebe-lands, 86. Reputed acreable contents of the glebe-lands, 114,218 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches. Number of benefices in the gift, collation, or nomination of the crown, 53; of diocesans, 357, and the free churches of Derry and Drogheda; of incumbents, 66, and one chapelry; of laymen and corporations, 103, and four chapelries; of alternate parties, 23. Amount of appropriate tithes, £19,752 19s.; of inappropriate tithes, £38,957 4s. 2d. Number of dignities held by incumbents, 61; of prebends held by incumbents, 61; of other ecclesiastical preferments held by incumbents, 117.

The statistics of the quondam provinces of Dublin and Cashel, nearly co-extensive with the present provinces of Dublin, were, in 1837, as follows:—Number of benefices with cure of souls, 770; without cure of souls, 23; subject to episcopal jurisdiction, 790; subject to peculiar or exempt jurisdiction, 3; consisting of single parishes, considering perpetual curacies as such, 469, including the chapelries; consisting of unions of two or more parishes, 304. Total number of ecclesiastical benefices, 793. Number of parishes constituting the aforesaid benefices, 1,381. Number of chapelries, 13. Number of incumbents resident in their benefices, 540; not resident in their benefices, 241. Gross income of the benefices, £311,542 7s. 3½d.; nett income, £266,532 4s. 0½d. Number of benefices without any stipendiary curate, 417; with one stipendiary curate each, 310; with two or more stipendiary curates each, 66. Total number of stipendiary curates, 462; gross amount of their stipend, £28,819 2s. 6½d. Number of benefices with churches, 605; without churches, 188. Total number of churches, 651; total accommodation, 173,961. Number of benefices with glebe-houses, 363; without glebe-houses, 430. Number of benefices with glebe-lands 541; without glebe-lands, 252. Reputed acreable contents of the glebe-lands, 18,537 acres, 2 roods, 10½ perches. Number of benefices in the gift, collation, or nomination of the Crown, 78; of diocesans, 455; of incumbents, 46; of laymen and corporations, 177, including the patronage of two chapelries in the diocese of Dublin, vested in trustees; in alternate parties, 37. Amount of appropriate tithes, £28,281 2s. 10d.; of impropriate tithes, £69,922 4s. Number of dignities held by incumbents, 91; of prebends held by incumbents, 121; of other ecclesiastical preferments held by incumbents, 250.

In reference, however, to both the above summary statements of ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland, and to the detailed statements throughout the body of our Gazetteer, of the incomes of the several and individual benefices, our readers require to note that we follow, as our authority, the third and the fourth Reports of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenue and Patronage in Ireland, published in 1836 and 1837, that these reports exhibit the income so far back as the average of three years ending in 1831, and that, therefore, the statistics of revenue, even as they came fresh from the press, were to be understood with certain important modifications noticed in the following terms by the Commissioners: “But these, although the apparent are not the real and nett amounts of clerical income at the present time, as none of them are estimated as subject to the charges which have been created under recent enactments since the returns were made to your Majesty’s commissioners, such as the fifteen per cent. abatement claimed in many instances by undertaking landlords, and the tax chargeable on such benefices as may have become liable thereto since the passing of the Church Temporalities Act. In some cases it appears, by the returns, that arrears were due to the clergy for preceding years; but these arrears are so mixed with the relief afforded under the statutable provisions of 1831 and 1832, or so undefined or not otherwise noticed than in a general way, that we have omitted all mention of them in the digest, as any statement connected therewith would necessarily be very incorrect when compared with the arrears due to the clergy at the present time; nor should we have thought it necessary to advert to this subject, otherwise than as an additional reason for taking a distinction between the nominal and actual amounts of nett clerical revenue, as set forth in the digest annexed to our report. The deductions made from the gross amounts of revenue to ascertain the nett incomes of the parochial clergy, consist of the expenses of collection,—the annual charges payable on account of quit, crown, and glebe rents,—visitation-fees and procurations,—diocesan and parochial schoolmasters’ salaries,—the payments made in the way of house rent or lodging-money by resident incumbents, where there are not any glebe-houses,—the annual instalments in repayment of monies lent by the late trustees of First Fruits for building glebe-houses,—as also the interest of monies certified to have been expended by incumbents out of their own funds on glebe-houses, at the rates of 10 per cent. on such proportions thereof as are not recoverable, and of 5 per cent. on such sums as are recoverable from successors,—and the amounts of any stipends that may, by law, be payable to perpetual curates, omitting all mention of yearly payments of a voluntary nature, however indispensable in some cases, particularly in the vicinage of large towns; neither have we credited the clergy with any stipends payable to stipendiary curates, which would form a very important deduction, if taken into account, and whose services are often indispensable in the cases of city and town benefices, or in benefices of large extent, or from age or infirmities of incumbents.”

The following is a summary view of the ecclesiastical statistics of all Ireland in 1834:—Members of the Established Church, 852,064; Roman Catholics, 6,427,712; Presbyterians, 642,356; other Protestant dissenters, 21,608: total, 7,943,140. Proportion per centum to the total population of members of Established Church, 10⁷/₁₀₀₀; Roman Catholics, 80²/₁₀₀₀; Presbyterians, 8¹/₁₀₀₀; other Protestant dissenters, 2⁷/₁₀₀₀. Number of places of worship belonging to Episcopalians, 1,534; to Roman Catholics, 2,105; to Presbyterians, 452; to other Protestant dissenters, 404: total, 4,494. Parishes or districts with provision for the cure of souls, 2,348; without provision for the cure of

souls, 57; total, 2,405. Number of benefices consisting of single parishes, 907; being unions of two or more parishes, 478; being unions in which the parishes are not contiguous, 87; in which there is a glebe-house, 850; in which there is no glebe-house, 535. Number of benefices in which there is more than one church, 118; in which there is only one church, 1,057; in which there is no church, 210; in which the incumbent is resident, 889; in which the incumbent is non-resident, but divine service is performed by him or a curate in a place of worship, 339; in which the incumbent is non-resident, and no divine service is performed by him or a curate in a place of worship, 157. Number of benefices in which the entire population is not more than 100, 5; is more than 100, and not more than 200, 7; is more than 200, and not more than 500, 36; is more than 500, and not more than 1,000, 94; is more than 1,000, and not more than 3,000, 368; is more than 3,000, and not more than 5,000, 277; is more than 5,000, and not more than 10,000, 405; is more than 10,000, and not more than 15,000, 125; is more than 15,000, and not more than 20,000, 39; is more than 20,000, and not more than 30,000, 21; is more than 30,000, 8. Number of benefices in which there is no member of the Established Church, 41; in which there is one, and not more than 20, 99; in which there are more than 20, and not more than 50, 124; in which there are more than 50, and not more than 100, 160; in which there are more than 100, and not more than 200, 224; in which there are more than 200, and not more than 500, 286; in which there are more than 500, and not more than 1,000, 209; in which there are more than 1,000, and not more than 2,000, 139; in which there are more than 2,000, and not more than 5,000, 91; and in which there are more than 5,000, 12.

The Presbyterians of Ireland are very numerous in most parts of Ulster, but bulk very considerably in each of the other three provinces, particularly in Connaught. A session, consisting of minister and elders, governs each congregation; a presbytery, consisting of the minister or ministers, and an elder of each of an indefinite number of congregations, governs each cluster of congregations, and forms a court of appeal from the sessions; and a general assembly or a synod, consisting of the minister or ministers, and an elder of every congregation, governs the whole body, and forms a court of appeal from the presbyteries. The ministers are appointed by the election of their congregations, or the vote of the majority; and they are supported partly by regium donum, and partly by salary from the proceeds of seat-rents and voluntary contributions. The regium donum or royal gift was originally a grant, made by Charles II. in 1672, of £600 a-year of "secret service money," to be distributed in equal portions among the Presbyterian ministers; it was discontinued towards the close of Charles II.'s reign, and during the reign of James II.; it was renewed, or rather restored in name and doubled in amount, by William III.; it was increased in 1784 to £2,200, and in 1792 to £5,000; it was subjected in 1803 to a classification of distribution, inversely proportioned to the amount of ministers' salaries from their congregations; and it has, at various periods, undergone augmentation till it now amounts to upwards of £25,000. The classification, adopted in 1803, distributed the ministers of both the Synod of Ulster and the Secession Synod into three classes, and assigned sums to the former of respectively £100, £70, and £50 Irish a-year, and to the latter of respectively £70, £50, and £40, but acted on the extraordinary principle of giving the largest sum to the class who had the largest salary, and the smallest sum to the class who had the smallest salary. In 1831, the classification system was superseded by a rule of giving to every minister £75 Irish.—The first presbytery in Ireland was formed at Carrickfergus in 1642, and constituted the nucleus of the Synod of Ulster. About 1660, the Synod of Munster was formed. In 1727, the Presbytery of Antrim separated from the Synod of Ulster; and, in 1829, the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster separated from the same body. About 1780, the Secession Synod, or more properly, the Presbyterian Synod of Ireland, was formed; and, in 1840, this body and the Synod of Ulster became mutually united, and took the name of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. In 1840, the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ulster, which had gradually sprung up and expanded, was divided into two parts; and in the same year, arose a small Presbyterian Secession body out of dissent from the union of the Secession Synod with the Synod of Ulster, and became very nearly or quite identified with three congregations which had previously dissented from the Secession Synod on the principle of rejecting regium donum. The only other Presbyterian body is one of 8 or 10 congregations, connected with the Original Burgher or Original Seceder Synod of Scotland. The Synod of Munster, the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster, and the Presbytery of Antrim, are understood to be chiefly or wholly Arian or Unitarian; and all the other Presbyterians are understood to be orthodox or Calvinistic. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland consisted, in 1843, of 457 congregations, 476 ministers with charge, and 82 licentiates and ministers without charge; and its presbyteries, together with the number of ministers with charge in each, were Ahoghill 15, Ardes 19, Armagh 17, Athlone 5 and two vacancies, Bailieborough 9, Ballybay 12, Ballymena 12 and one vacancy, Banbridge 15 and one vacancy, Belfast 35 and three vacancies, Carrickfergus 11, Cavan 9, Clogher 11, Coleraine 19 and one vacancy,

Comber 10, Connaught 5, Cork 6 and three vacancies, Derry 15, Donegal 8 and one vacancy, Down 12 and two vacancies, Dromore 11, Dublin 12 and one vacancy, Dungannon 11, Glendernot 12, Letterkenny 15, Magherafelt 14 and one vacancy, Monaghan 14, Newry 19, Newtownlimavaddy 12 and one vacancy, Omagh 19, Raphoe 10, Rathfriland 14 and one vacancy, Route 18, Strabane 11, Templepatrick 11, Tyrone 15, and Ratiawar in India 6.—The smaller of the two bodies into which the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ulster was divided consists of 6 congregations under 6 ministers and one presbytery; and the larger of the two consisted, in 1843, of the northern presbytery, the western presbytery, the southern presbytery, and the mission congregation, with respectively 7 ministers and three vacancies, 4 ministers and one vacancy, 5 ministers and three vacancies, and 5 ministers and one vacancy.—The Presbytery of Antrim consists of 9 congregations, 10 ministers, and one presbytery; the Synod of Munster consists of 11 congregations, 16 ministers, and one presbytery; and the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster consists of the presbyteries of Armagh, Bangor, and Templepatrick, with respectively 7, 11, and 9 congregations, and aggregately 27 ministers with charge, 3 assistant ministers, and 4 licentiates.—The Congregational Union of Ireland is an association of Independent churches and ministers for promoting the maintenance and diffusion of evangelical truth in Ireland; and in 1843, it numbered 34 stations, pastors, or missionaries,—4 of the stations being churches temporarily without ministers, 3 of the stations having ministers but no churches, and 2 of the ministers having official duties of a different kind from those of either pastor or missionary.—The Wesleyan Methodist Society of Ireland is modelled on that of England, and is distributed into districts and subdivided into circuits, each of the latter having one or more travelling or stated ministers. In 1843, the circuits in the Dublin district, together with the number of travelling or stated ministers in each, were Dublin 12, Kingstown 1, Drogheda 2, Dundalk 1, and Wicklow 2; in Waterford district, Waterford 2, Carlow 3, Newtownbarry 2, and Wexford 2; in Cork district, Cork 5, Bandon 4, Skibbereen 2, and Tralee 1; in Limerick district, Limerick 2, Roscrea 2, and Cloughjordan 1; in Tullamore district, Tullamore 4, Athlone 1, Maryborough and Mountrath 2, and Longford 4; in Sligo district, Sligo 2, Castlebar 2, Ballina 2, and Boyle 1; in Clones district, Clones 3, Killeshandra 2, Castleblayney and Monaghan 2, and Aughnacloy 3; in Enniskillen district, Enniskillen 5, Brookborough 2, Manor-Hamilton 2, Lowtherstown 3, and Pettigoe and Ballyshannon 3; in Londonderry district, Londonderry 2, Strabane 3, and Omagh 4; in Belfast district, South Belfast 4, North Belfast 3, Ballyclare 1, Donaghadee 3, Carrickfergus 3, Coleraine 2, Magherafelt 3, Lisburn 2, and Downpatrick 1; and in Newry district, Newry 4, Dungannon 5, Armagh 2, Lurgan 2, Moira and Dromore 4, Tandragee 2, and Portadown 2. The missionary stations in connection with the conference, together with the number of travelling or stated ministers appointed to each, are Lucan and Trim 1, Kilkenny and Tipperary 2, Youghal 1, Fermoy and Mallow 1, Kinsale and De Courcy Country 1, Kerry and the Mines 1, Killaloe, Ennis, and Kilrush 3, Galway 1, Castlereagh 1, Ballinasloe 1, Barony of Erris 1, Cavan 2, Bailieborough 1, Donegal 2, Rathmelton, Letterkenny, and Stranorlar 1, Newtownlimavaddy 1, Ballymena and Antrim 1, Ballycastle 1, and Comber 1.—The Primitive Wesleyan Methodists differ, we believe, from the Wesleyan Methodist Society in regarding themselves as strictly members of the Established Church, and having no observance of baptism or the Lord's supper within their own places of worship or by their own preachers; but, in other respects, they are constituted very similarly to the English Wesleyan societies, and they distribute their preachers into the ten districts of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Athlone, Clones, Enniskillen, Ballyshannon, Londonderry, Charlemont, and Belfast.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy consists of the archbishops of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam, and the bishops of Ardagh, Clogher, Derry, Down and Connor, Dromore, Kilmore, Meath, and Raphoe, suffragan to Armagh,—Ferns, Ossory, and Kildare and Leighlin, suffragan to Dublin,—Kerry, Cloyne and Ross, Cork, Killaloe, Limerick, and Waterford and Lismore, suffragan to Cashel,—Achonry, Clonfert, Killalla, and Galway, suffragan to Tuam,—and Kilmacduagh, and Killenora, suffragan alternately to Tuam and to Cashel. "On the death of a bishop," says MacCulloch, "the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. They also nominate one of their own body, or sometimes a stranger, as successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number. But the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals who constitute the congregation *de propaganda fide*. Their nomination is submitted to the pope, by whom it is usually confirmed. In cases of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor, to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead. His recommendation is almost invariably attended to. The object of his choice is appointed and consecrated, and takes his title from some oriental diocese which he relinquishes on succeeding to the diocese in which he acts. As long as he retains the oriental title, he is styled a bishop in *partibus infidelium*, or more usually, a

bishop *in partibus*. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish,—which is generally the best in the diocese,—from licenses, and from the cathedraticum. Licenses are dispensations from the publication of banns in cases of marriage. They vary in amount from 5s. to £1, and occasionally more, according to the circumstances of the contracting parties; and as the dislike to a previous public announcement of the marriage ceremony is very prevalent, the income from this source is considerable. The cathedraticum is an annual sum varying from £2 to £10, according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. Every diocese has a dean, appointed by the cardinal in Rome, who has the direction of ecclesiastical matters in Ireland, and is called the cardinal protector. It has also an archdeacon appointed by the bishop. Both these dignities are merely nominal, without either jurisdiction or emolument. The incumbents of parishes are appointed solely by the bishop. If regularly collated, or in peaceable possession of the benefice for three years, they cannot be dispossessed, except for misconduct; otherwise they are removable at pleasure. A collation is a written nomination by the bishop. Coadjutors, or parish curates, are also appointed by the bishop, and removable by him at pleasure. The income of the parochial clergy arises from various sources, all voluntary. The Easter and Christmas dues consist of a certain sum paid by the head of every family in consideration of the spiritual instructions given to it. In country parishes it is generally 1s. at each festival, but is always expected to increase in proportion to the pecuniary circumstances of the parishioner. Marriage fees are another source of income. They are generally fixed at 10s. 6d., but increase in proportion to the circumstances of the parties; and, in addition to this, a collection is often made by the friends of the young couple, for the benefit of the officiating clergyman. The fee for baptisms is 2s. 6d. A small sum is sometimes given for visiting the sick. Masses are paid for at rates from 2s. upwards. The opulent parishioners also send presents of corn, hay, and other agricultural produce to their clergyman, and generally take care that his turf shall be cut, his grain reaped, and his grass mowed, without expense to himself. Stations are half-yearly meetings at places appointed by the parish priest, where he hears confessions, administers communion, and catechises. A dinner is prepared for him in every house at which he holds a station. The customary stipend of a curate is the third part of the general receipts of the parish. Monasteries and convents are numerous. Many of these institutions derive considerable funds from voluntary donations. The nunneries are supported partly by the sums paid by those who take the vows in them, for which from £300 to £400 is usually given, and partly from the annual fees or pensions paid for the education of the daughters of respectable Roman Catholics. The income derived from this latter source is very considerable." In 1841, the number of parochial Roman Catholic clergy was 2,145; and in 1843, the number of parishes in each diocese, together with the name and residence of each bishop, were as follow,—Armagh 51, Dr. Crolly, Armagh and Drogheda alternately,—Derry 35, Dr. MacLoughlin, Londonderry,—Clogher 37, Dr. Kernan, Carrickmacross,—Raphoe 34, Dr. MacGettigan, Letterkenny,—Down and Connor 40, Dr. Denvir, Belfast,—Kilmore 43, Dr. Browne, Cavan; Ardagh 43, Dr. Higgins, Ballymahon,—Meath 68, Dr. Cantwell, Mullingar,—Dromore 17, Dr. Blake, Newry,—Dublin 48, Dr. Murray, Dublin,—Kildare and Leighlin 46, Dr. Haly, near Carlow,—Ossory 35, Dr. Kinsella, Kilkenny,—Ferns 36, Dr. Keating, Ennisecorthy,—Cashel and Emly 47, Dr. Slattery, Thurles,—Cork 33, Dr. Murphy, Cork,—Killaloe 52, Dr. Kennedy, Six-mile-bridge,—Kerry 45, Dr. Egan, Killarney,—Limerick 41, Dr. Ryan, Limerick,—Waterford and Lismore 38, Dr. Foran, Waterford,—Cloyne and Ross 54, Dr. Crotty, Cove,—Tuam 61, Dr. MacHale, Tuam,—Clonfert 23, Dr. Coen, Loughrea,—Achnary 23, Dr. MacNicholas, Ballaghadireen,—Elphin 40, vacant,—Kilmaeduaugh and Killynora 19, Dr. French, Kinvarra,—Killalla 23, Mr. Feeny, Ballina,—and Galway 12, Dr. Browne, Galway.

POOR LAWS.

The "Act for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor in Ireland," received the royal assent on July 1, 1838; the office operations commenced in Sept., 1838; the erection of the workhouses commenced in June, 1839; and relief began to be administered on Feb. 15, 1840, in Cork, and on March 25, 1840, in Dublin. The total number of unions and of workhouses is 130; and 4 of the latter were opened in 1840, 32 were opened in 1841, 33 were opened in 1842, 2 were opened in the early part of 1843, and 49 were in progress on March 25, 1843. The number of paupers in the workhouses on Dec. 2, 1843, was 31,428; the total accommodation which the 130 workhouses, when finished, will afford, is for 92,860 paupers; and, in the event of pressure, this accommodation may be increased from 10 to 20 per cent. The number of unions in operation on Feb. 6, 1843—inclusive of 44 whose workhouses were not opened—was 125; and the total expenses incurred by them previous to the opening of their workhouses amounted to £126,422 1s. 11½d., and from the opening of their workhouses till Feb. 6, 1843, £366,682 0s. 5½d. Of the expenses incurred pre-

vious to the opening of workhouses, £9,402 14s. 11d. was for elections of guardians, £37,052 18s. 7½d. for valuation, £3,621 1s. 6d. for vaccination, £11,956 18s. 1½d. for salaries of officers, £11,505 14s. 0½d. for furniture, £2,304 14s. 10½d. for fixtures and fitting, £18,434 18s. 7½d. for bedding, £17,722 14s. 1d. for clothing, £1,322 18s. 9½d. for utensils and materials for setting the paupers to work, and £13,061 18s. 4½d. for other expenses; and of the expenses incurred subsequent to the opening of workhouses, £236,471 11s. 6½d. was for maintenance of paupers in food, medicine, clothing, fuel, &c., £19,183 10s. 1½d. for bedding, £13,586 2s. 11d. for furniture, £12,036 10s. 6d. for fixtures and fitting, £4,770 14s. 1d. for utensils and materials for setting the paupers to work, £2,555 2s. 5d. for vaccination, £1,523 15s. 6d. for elections of guardians, £1,369 6s. for law expenses, £8,870 in instalments of workhouse loan, £34,988 8s. 4½d. for salaries of officers, and £31,326 19s. 0½d. for other expenses. The unions, in the order in which they rank, or in the order of the dates of their declaration, together with the extent of each in statute acres, are Limerick, 124,130; Belfast, 47,702; Rathkeale, 108,340; Newcastle, 132,895; Lisburn, 119,300; Kilmallock, 151,179; Lurgan, 80,120; Londonderry, 139,199; Kinsale, 77,770; Tipperary, 188,561; Cashel, 141,360; Skibbereen, 236,398; Celbridge, 85,400; Clogheen, 73,113; Nenagh, 184,712; Naas, 199,335; Bandon, 143,460; Middleton, 146,683; Banbridge, 124,860; Fermoy, 195,316; Mallow, 151,050; Clonmel, 89,958; Thurles, 125,139; Callan, 106,633; Dungarvan, 163,826; Lisamore, 95,397; Dunshaughlin, 109,096; Balrothery, 76,968; Cork, 142,688; Athlone, 199,109; Strabane, 134,209; Waterford, 146,467; Armagh, 154,281; Newry, 137,911; Edenderry, 140,396; Gortin, 111,248; Castle-Derg, 9,758; Roscrea, 155,374; Parsonstown, 150,140; Omagh, 174,603; Longford, 208,625; Trim, 113,529; Galway, 217,814; Carrick-on-Suir, 105,543; Ballinasloe, 126,944; North Dublin, 38,914; South Dublin, 44,474; Dundalk, 104,372; Drogheda, 101,042; Navan, 93,327; Ennis, 143,339; Kilkenny, 275,825; Kells, 114,520; Shillelagh, 58,577; Sligo, 254,995; Dunganon, 102,474; Kilsrush, 115,746; Scariff, 108,975; Killeek, 81,726; Ennistymon, 152,609; Rathdown, 51,154; Cootehill, 104,988; Gort, 89,828; Boyle, 181,293; Ardee, 95,039; Cookstown, 96,730; Carrick-on-Shannon, 132,616; Manor-Hamilton, 157,159; Newtown-Ardes, 93,924; Mohill, 137,768; Loughrea, 126,095; Roscommon, 176,775; Castlereagh, 239,565; Tullamore, 157,968; Tuam, 115,233; Newtownlimavaddy, 150,625; Rathdrum, 207,358; Mullingar, 251,054; Monaghan, 112,043; Carrickmacross, 60,459; Ballinrobe, 190,635; Castleblayney, 93,504; Castlebar, 148,477; Bailieborough, 88,027; Baltinglass, 143,935; Magherafelt, 155,847; Cavan, 178,723; Coleraine, 112,176; Abbeyleix, 113,400; Mountmellick, 220,968; Gorey, 121,585; Dunmanway, 89,802; Macroom, 194,981; Kanturk, 247,049; Downpatrick, 147,367; Oldcastle, 108,568; Ballymoney, 127,057; Enniscorthy, 192,601; Clones, 71,566; New Ross, 186,596; Listowel, 209,261; Tralee, 350,722; Swineford, 133,026; Ballycastle, 102,530; Ballymena, 161,326; Larne, 117,733; Antrim, 116,342; Granard, 138,970; Wexford, 111,200; Ballyshannon, 137,024; Lisnaskea, 98,147; Ballina, 507,154; Westport, 341,117; Enniskillen, 231,961; Clifden, 191,426; Louthstown, 75,783; Carlow, 179,709; Killarney, 253,269; Innishowen, 159,323; Cahirciveen, 146,296; Kenmare, 271,245; Bantry, 137,256; Donegal, 156,890; Stranorlar, 113,955; Athy, 161,878; Clogher, 101,203; Letterkenney, 101,998; Milford, 112,748; Dunfanaghy, 128,220; and Glenties, 260,625. Sufficiently full and minute statistic notices of each of the unions will be found in our article on the place whence it has its name. As to superficial extent, the largest union is Ballina, the smallest one is North Dublin, and the smallest rural one is Rathdown; and as to population, the largest is South Dublin, 182,755, and the smallest is Gortin, 17,315. The electoral divisions into which each union is distributed vary in number from 8 in South Dublin to 29 in Omagh; and each consists of townlands, and is chargeable with the support of the poor whom it furnishes to the workhouse. The 130 workhouses were estimated to cost between £1,100,000 and £1,200,000; and they have been erected by means of loans from government, free of interest for 10 years, and to be repaid by annual instalments within 20 years. The poor-law commissioner receives a salary of £2000; each of 11 assistant commissioners receives a salary of £700; and the clerk of each union, and the master and matron of each workhouse, receive salaries of respectively £50, £40, and £25 or £30. The clerk of the union, however, is the returning officer of the guardians; and, in that capacity, receives a fee distinct from his salary. The clothing and diet of the paupers, and the structure and economy of the workhouses, are noticed as follows by Mr. and Mrs. Hall:—"The clothing of the adult males consists of a coat and trowsers of barragon, cap, shirt, shoes, and stockings. The female adults are supplied with a striped jerkin, a petticoat of linsey woolsey, and another of stout cotton, a cap, shift, shoes, and stockings. The male children have each a jacket and trowsers of fustian, a shirt, and a woollen cap. The female children have each a cotton frock and petticoat, a cap, and a linsey woolsey petticoat. Each bed is supplied with a straw mattress, with blankets, bolsters, &c. The able-bodied women and children sleep in double beds; the sick, the infirm, and the male persons sleep in single beds. The diet varies in particular unions, chiefly depending on the condition of the poor in the neighbourhood, the object being to give such diet to the inmates

of the workhouse as shall not be superior to that obtained by the independent labourer. The principle adopted in affording relief in the workhouses (except in the special cases), is not to admit children without their parents (if dependent on them), nor a man without his wife, nor the latter without her husband,—no more distant members of the family are affected by this principle. If a son be able to support his father, the principle very properly makes this natural duty legally incumbent on him. In England, the workhouses have acquired the name of ‘lastiles,’ chiefly on account of their construction, the windows being very small, and placed above the height of the inmates to prevent their seeing out of them; the yards also have been too much confined in this respect. In Ireland, the houses are in size greatly beyond those erected in England, where a workhouse for 1,000 persons is one of the largest, and one for 500 in the rural districts is considered of large extent; while in Ireland, houses for 800 and 1,000 are common sizes, and they vary, as we have shown, from 800 to 1,200, 1,600, and 2,000 persons. The workhouses in Ireland being of immense size, appear to have been designed with a view to render them picturesque, and to diminish the appearance of their real magnitude; the rooms are placed in double width, to insure effective superintendence. The style of most of the buildings is that of the domestic Gothic, being best suited for the materials available in their construction, the walls being built with rubble masonry which would have required more dressing and cut stone work had the Italian or common domestic style of building been adopted. The use of the dirty and perishable ‘rough casting’ or ‘dashing,’ so common in Ireland, appears to have been avoided as much as possible. The buildings, by their arrangement, are capable of being extended in various ways, and the houses, as constructed, are considered only as portions of buildings, planned to a larger scale, according to drawings which are deposited with the clerk of the union, agreeably to the 35th section of the Poor-law act, which empowers the commissioners to carry into execution the additional buildings contained in the plan,—a portion only of which is considered to be carried into effect originally. The division for classification as contained in the Irish workhouses is greater than in workhouses erected in England, though they were originally intended to be less: the yards are larger, and the rooms are much more lofty and airy. The workhouse may be considered to consist of four separate structures containing as follows:—The entrance building, which contains the waiting-hall for paupers applying for admission, and the porter; the board-room on the upper floor, in which the guardians meet and determine the admission of applicants for relief; the probationary wards, with four separate yards for containing those paupers when admitted, and who are here examined by the medical officer, and washed in a bath supplied with hot or cold water. Paupers affected by any disease are retained in these wards until in a fit state to go into the body of the house. Previously, however, they are deprived of their old clothes, which are fumigated, and deposited for return (if required), and they are then dressed in a comfortable suit of the workhouse clothing. The main building contains, in the centre, the master’s and matron’s apartments, around which are the store-rooms, the kitchen, and workhouse, the school-rooms for boys and girls separate, and the several wards to which they command immediate access. The third division contains the dining-hall, and kitchen and wash-house,—buildings which are all arranged in connection with the yards of the paupers employed or having access thereto, so as to avoid passages and other separations which interfere with proper classification. The infirmary is a distinct building, and conveniently placed for access; on each side is a building reserved for male and female idiots,—a class of inmates unprovided for in buildings of the kind in England, and whose location here greatly relieves the lunatic institutions of the country. The upper floor of the buildings contains dormitories, from which the paupers are excluded in the daytime. The arrangement for sleeping is entirely novel, and, for such large buildings, infinitely beyond the arrangement of bedsteads,—the advantages of which are detailed in the architect’s report to the Poor-law commissioners, as contained in the annual Report for 1841, in which the bedsteads that are used are also described, and are of a kind different from those used in any other buildings, and very conducive to order and cleanliness.”

MEDICAL CHARITIES.

District Lunatic Asylums have already been noticed with sufficient fulness in the chapter on Prisons.—All the other Medical Charities, except in two or three of the large towns, consist wholly of dispensaries, fever hospitals, and county infirmaries. A dispensary is intended to supply medicine to the sick poor of a district, as well as medical advice to such as are able to go for it, and medical attendance to such as cannot leave their own houses. Many districts are accurately defined, and are co-extensive with a barony, a half-barony, or one or more parishes; but others extend to any distance at which a subscriber or any one of his tenants resides. In 1833, the number of dispensaries was 452; in 1839, it was 615. The means of their support are variously

subscriptions, county grants, and a portion of the fines imposed at petty-sessions. In 1832 and 1833, the mean annual amount of subscriptions to them was £25,448; and, in 1839, it was £34,604. In 1832 and 1833, the mean annual amount of county grants to them was £25,016; and, in 1839, it was £34,060. Many of the dispensaries keep a full registration of patients; but others register only the number of dispensations of medicine. The dispensaries are usually managed by subscribers of one guinea or upwards, or by five or more of these elected by the others. In 1832 and 1833, the average number of dispensary cases is reported at 1,139,150, and in 1836-1838, at 1,210,143; but, in consequence of the imperfect state of the registration, these totals must greatly exceed the actual number of patients. In 1839, there was, in the county of Meath, one dispensary to a population of 6,545; in co. Dublin, to 6,286; in co. Kildare, to 7,228; in co. Down, to 23,468; in co. Longford, to 22,511; in co. Leitrim, to 20,218; and in co. Sligo, to 19,176. In the other counties, the proportion varied between these extremes; and throughout Ireland, the mean average was one dispensary to 13,520. The difference among counties, however, was even less than the difference among districts of the same county. In co. Down, for example, the Kilkeel dispensary afforded relief to 4 per cent. of the population, and the Donaghadee one to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while the Seaford one afforded it to 35 per cent.; and in co. Armagh, the Bellatram dispensary afforded relief to 4 per cent. of the population, and the Seagoe one to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while the Portadown and the Forkhill dispensaries afforded it to respectively 44 and 50 per cent. At Monalea, in co. Westmeath, the surgeon's salary was equal to $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head on the population of the district; at Ballinacary, in the same county, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; at Durrow, in the Abbeyfeix Poor-law union, to 8½d.; and at Mountmellick, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. At Kilkeel in co. Down, the average cost of medicine was 2s. 5d. per every patient relieved; at Castlewellan, it was 3½d.; at Enfield, in co. Meath, it was 8d.; and at Trim, in the immediate vicinity of Enfield, it was $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.—About 12 of the fever hospitals of Ireland are county institutions, entirely supported by county grants,—the maximum of which is fixed at £500 per annum; but the remainder are district institutions like the dispensaries, and intended for one or more parishes, or for baronies or half-baronies. "The county authorities are empowered to present any sum not exceeding double the amount of the subscriptions obtained within the year, or since the last presentment. This maximum amount is in some counties freely granted; but in others a much smaller sum is invariably presented. The Dublin fever hospitals are supported in a different manner from those in different parts of the country: that in Cork-street is maintained by a large annual parliamentary grant with the addition of some subscription; the Hardwick fever hospital, and the fever wards of the Meath hospital, are supported entirely by the former means. The funds for a few of the fever hospitals are supplied entirely by private individuals: thus the Primate supports the Armagh fever hospitals, and Lord Middleton one in the western part of the same county. A large annual donation from the Marquis of Hertford, added to a voluntary assessment on his property in the county of Antrim, constitutes the means of supporting that at Lisburn. The governors of fever hospitals obtain advances from government through the intervention of the General Board of Health for Ireland, where a local board of health is formed in the vicinity of such hospitals. In other instances these local boards of health disburse the whole of the funds obtained from government, whilst the governors of the fever hospital support in the usual manner. In either case the funds advanced by government are repaid by an assessment upon the county at large." In 1833, the fever hospitals amounted to 70, and were supported or aided with £13,268 from county grants, and £7,543 from subscription; and, in 1839, they amounted to 90, and were supported or aided with £22,072 16s. 2d. from county grants, and £7,168 9s. 8½d. from subscription. The fever hospitals are usually managed by a corporation, or by a committee of subscribers; they generally keep an accurate registration of patients; and they usually admit cases of contagious disease either from all parts of a county on the recommendation of a magistrate, a governor, or a subscriber, or from all parts of a district on the order of a subscriber,—though some admit cases upon the mere application of the patients or their friends.—Infirmaries are intended for patients residing in any part of their respective counties or cities; and they afford relief to them under the classification of intern and extern. Severe casualties and all serious surgical and medical cases, not affected with supposed incurable or contagious diseases, are admissible as interns; those of a less serious nature are attended as externs,—that is, they are prescribed for, and obtain medicine at the surgery. No domiciliary attendance on the externs is expected of the surgeon, even in towns which have no dispensary. The funds for the support of the infirmaries are obtained from county presentments, government grants, petty-sessions fines, and private subscriptions and donations. A grand jury, previous to 1836, could not grant more to an infirmary than £600 per annum; but since that date, it may grant £1,400 for the institution itself, and £100 Irish for its surgeon's salary. In 1839, the number of infirmaries was 39; and, in 1833, they received £16,946 from county grants, and £4,500 from subscriptions and donations,—in 1839, £25,362 4s. 7d. from

county grants, and, averagely, on three years, £4,195 from subscriptions and donations. They are governed by corporations composed of ex-officio, life, and annual governors.

At the close of 1843, there were in the county of Antrim, one infirmary, 3 fever hospitals, and 18 dispensaries; in co. Armagh, 1 infirmary, 3 fever hospitals, and 19 dispensaries; in co. Carlow, 1 infirmary, 4 fever hospitals, and 11 dispensaries; in co. Cavan, 1 infirmary, 2 fever hospitals, and 18 dispensaries; in co. Clare, 1 infirmary, 2 fever hospitals, and 24 dispensaries; in co. Cork, 1 infirmary, 14 fever hospitals, and 61 dispensaries; in co. Donegal, 1 infirmary, 1 fever hospital, and 25 dispensaries; in co. Down, 1 infirmary, 1 fever hospital, and 13 dispensaries; in co. Dublin, 1 infirmary, 2 fever hospitals, 35 dispensaries, and various other remedial institutions,—the last all noticed in our article on the city; in co. Fermanagh, 1 infirmary, 1 fever hospital, and 13 dispensaries; in co. Galway, 1 infirmary, 2 fever hospitals, and 25 dispensaries; in co. Kerry, 1 infirmary, 2 fever hospitals, and 25 dispensaries; in co. Kildare, 1 infirmary, 3 fever hospitals, and 15 dispensaries; in co. Kilkenny, 1 infirmary, 4 fever hospitals, and 19 dispensaries; in King's co., 1 infirmary, 2 fever hospitals, and 13 dispensaries; in co. Leitrim, 1 infirmary, 1 fever hospital, and 10 dispensaries; in co. Limerick, 1 infirmary, 5 fever hospitals, and 30 dispensaries; in co. Londonderry, 1 infirmary, 2 fever hospitals, and 22 dispensaries; in co. Longford, 1 infirmary, and 6 dispensaries; in co. Louth, 1 infirmary, and 7 dispensaries; in co. Mayo, 1 infirmary, 1 fever hospital, and 22 dispensaries; in co. Meath, 1 infirmary, 1 fever hospital, and 24 dispensaries; in co. Monaghan, 1 infirmary, 4 fever hospitals, and 14 dispensaries; in Queen's co., 1 infirmary, 2 fever hospitals, and 18 dispensaries; in co. Roscommon, 1 infirmary, and 16 dispensaries; in co. Sligo, 1 infirmary, 1 fever hospital, and 10 dispensaries; in co. Tipperary, 1 infirmary, 12 fever hospitals, and 38 dispensaries; in co. Tyrone, 1 infirmary, 2 fever hospitals, and 20 dispensaries; in co. Waterford, 3 fever hospitals, and 15 dispensaries; in co. Westmeath, 1 infirmary, 1 fever hospital, and 17 dispensaries; in co. Wexford, 1 infirmary, 7 fever hospitals, and 22 dispensaries; and in co. Wicklow, 2 infirmaries, 5 fever hospitals, and 16 dispensaries.

LOAN FUNDS AND MONTS DE PIETE.

The surplus of contributions in Great Britain towards relieving the famine which afflicted Ireland in 1822, was erected into what was called the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, subdivided into local loan funds throughout the most distressed counties of Ireland, and lent out in sums not exceeding £10 each, repayable by instalments. The local loan funds into which it was divided were 13 in co. Clare, 24 in co. Cork, 26 in co. Galway, 20 in co. Kerry, 9 in co. Leitrim, 5 in co. Limerick, 33 in co. Mayo, 15 in co. Roscommon, 8 in co. Sligo, and 9 in co. Tipperary. An act of parliament was passed in 1823, and amended in 1838, 1839, and 1843, which authorized local loan funds to be formed by contribution, to be controlled and reported on by a Board appointed by government, to pay the contributors 5 per cent. of interest on their contributions, and, after the defraying of all expenses, to devote the whole of the nett profits to charitable purposes. Pawn offices, on the plan and under the name of the French Monts de Piete, to advance money on pledges at more moderate rates than those of the licensed pawnbrokers, were commenced in 1839, and placed under the control of the Loan Fund Board; and their returns were at first mixed up with those of the loan funds, but since 1840 have been separately exhibited. At the close of 1842, the number of loan funds under the control of the Loan Fund Board was 300; the number of loan societies, in connection with the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, and legally exempt from rendering any account of their proceedings, was about 100; the number of loan funds and loan societies, working illegally under colour of the exemption afforded to the preceding class, was about 30; and the number of Monts de Piete was 8. The following table will exhibit the progress of the system from the period of the Board's first report:—

Years.	No. of Societies transmitting Annual Accounts.	Amount Circulated.	Total Circulation.	No. of Loans issued, or Pledges received.	Total No. of Loans and Pledges.	Nett Profit applicable to Charity.	Total Profit.
1838	50	£ —	£ 180,526	—	148,528	—	2,547
1839	157	—	816,473	—	352,469	—	11,047
1840	215	—	1,164,016	—	463,750	—	15,474
1841	276	1,438,598 } 61,935 }	1,500,533	411,303 } 351,408 }	762,711	14,853 }	14,853
1842	307	1,691,871 } 46,196 }	1,738,067	488,702 } 293,985 }	782,687	18,967 }	18,967

SAVINGS' BANKS.

In 1810, the system of Savings' Banks was introduced to Ireland from Scotland; in 1817, an act was passed, fixing the interest to the depositors at 4 per cent., and vesting it in public security; and in 1828, the rate of interest was reduced to 3 per cent. The following table shows the annual amount of money paid in and drawn out during the years 1821—1832 :—

Years.	Paid in.	Drawn out.	Years.	Paid in.	Drawn out.
	£	£		£	£
1821	46,615	25,200	1827	139,080	164,939
1822	82,338	8,030	1828	254,400	134,608
1823	123,230	11,723	1829	311,600	179,002
1824	175,292	17,538	1830	213,020	221,769
1825	207,738	35,047	1831	288,875	316,819
1826	156,249	87,085	1832	272,193	193,467

The following table shows the total number of depositors, and the total amount of money deposited in each of the years 1832—1842 :—

Years.	Depositors.	Amount.	Years.	Depositors.	Amount.
		£			£
1832	43,755	1,178,201	1838	69,023	1,989,274
1833	49,170	1,327,122	1839	74,333	2,158,665
1834	53,179	1,450,766	1840	75,141	2,152,732
1835	58,482	1,608,653	1841	77,522	2,243,246
1836	63,183	1,759,960	1842	79,553	2,354,906
1837	63,080	1,771,974			

At the close of 1842, the number of savings' banks in the several counties was as follows :—2 in Antrim, 2 in Armagh, 2 in Cavan, 1 in Clare, 4 in Cork, 8 in Down, 3 in Dublin, 1 in Fermanagh, 2 in Galway, 2 in Kerry, 4 in Kildare, 1 in Kilkenny, 2 in King's county, 1 in Limerick, 3 in Londonderry, 2 in Louth, 1 in Mayo, 3 in Meath, 2 in Monaghan, 3 in Queen's county, 1 in Roscommon, 1 in Sligo, 7 in Tipperary, 4 in Tyrone, 1 in Waterford, 2 in Westmeath, 2 in Wexford, 2 in Wicklow, and none in Carlow, Donegal, Leitrim, and Longford.

WAGES.

The extraordinary reduction of wages in Ireland, is a topic of intense economical interest, and may be proximately estimated by the aid of the following extract from the Report of the Irish Hand Loom Weavers' Commission :—

"In the septennial period from 1792 to 1799, the weavers' weekly average earnings at the before-mentioned fabric would be £2 6s. 8d.

	£	s.	d.
From 1799 to 1806	.	.	1 18 4
From 1806 to 1813	.	.	1 11 8
Average price per ell, 1s. 7d.			

£1 11s. 8d. would, at the then price of potatoes, purchase 1,284 lbs. at 2s. 9d. per 112lbs., or 192 lbs. of oatmeal at 18s. 6d. per 112 lbs. Divide each of them by 2, and it will show the command his wages gave him over each of these two necessities of life.

From 1813 to 1820	£1 1s. 8d.
Average price per ell, 1s. 1d.	

This would purchase 939 lbs. of potatoes at 2s. 7d. per 112 lbs., or 132 lbs. of oatmeal at 18s. 4d., showing a decline of 203 lbs. of food between the two periods last named.

From 1820 to 1827	12s. 6d.
Average price per ell, 7½d.	

This would purchase 600 lbs. of potatoes at 2s. 4d., or 104 lbs. of oatmeal at 13s. 3d., showing a command of 352 lbs. of food.

From 1827 to 1834	6s. 8d.
Average price per ell, 4d.	

This would purchase 448 lbs. of potatoes at 1s. 8d., or 59 lbs. of oatmeal at 12s. 7d. per 112 lbs., showing an average command of 234½ lbs. of food.

From 1834 to 1838

6s. 3d.

Average price per ell, 3½d.

This would purchase 400 lbs. of potatoes at 1s. 9d. per hundred, or 69 lbs. of oatmeal at 11s. 5d., showing an average command of 234½ lbs. of food.

The average prices of oatmeal and potatoes, above given, are taken from the books at the poor-house, taken on the 1st January each year. The weavers have to buy from the retailer, and pay from 4d. to 7d. for the hundred above the current price of the market. The poor-house contract for their potatoes and meal, and get each at the cheapest period of the year, and at the best market. The weavers buy usually upon credit, from week to week, and generally only from half a stone to a whole stone.

From 1800 to 1816, the rents of houses increased considerably. A house capable of containing three looms would be almost six guineas a-year; latterly they have declined, and now perhaps would be £5 or £5 10s. a-year."

EMIGRATION.

The extent of emigration from Ireland to Great Britain and to foreign countries was well ascertained in the course of the census investigation of 1841. Emigrants to Great Britain consist chiefly of labourers in search of agricultural employment; and their numbers, as far as could be ascertained by an enumeration of the deck passengers who embarked on board the packets in the summer of 1841, were—

Leinster,	-	-	11,404	Ulster,	-	-	19,312
Munster,	-	-	1,817	Connaught	-	-	25,118
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,651.

The emigration to Great Britain proceeded from each county from the following ports and in the following numbers and proportions :—

PORTS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Londonderry and Portrush,	10,545	772	11,317
Belfast, - -	6,490	987	7,477
Warrenpoint, - -	1,621	119	1,740
Dundalk, - -	1,841	353	2,194
Drogheda, - -	13,321	465	13,786
Dublin, - -	15,303	4,388	19,691
Wexford, - -	304	182	486
Waterford, - -	47	2	49
Cork, - -	439	472	911
Total, - -	49,911	7,740	57,651

COUNTIES.	Emi- gration.	Popu- lation.	Proportion of Emigrants to Population.	COUNTIES.	Emi- gration.	Popu- lation.	Proportion of Emigrants to Population.
1 Mayo - -	10,430	388,887	1 to 37	18 Kildare - -	516	114,488	1 to 222
2 Roscommon - -	5,422	253,591	- 47	19 Down - -	1,555	361,446	- 232
3 Leitrim - -	2,860	155,297	- 54	20 Meath - -	593	183,828	- 310
4 Sligo - -	3,101	180,886	- 58	21 King's - -	407	146,857	- 314
5 Donegal - -	4,915	296,448	- 60	22 Wexford - -	573	202,033	- 353
6 Dublin - -	5,625	372,773	- 66	23 Queen's - -	543	153,690	- 449
7 Londonderry - -	2,108	222,174	- 105	24 Wicklow - -	251	126,143	- 502
8 Monaghan - -	1,837	200,442	- 109	25 Carlow - -	161	86,228	- 535
9 Louth - -	1,123	128,240	- 114	26 Limerick - -	362	330,029	- 912
10 Fermanagh - -	1,262	155,481	- 124	27 Kilkenny - -	213	202,420	- 950
11 Cavan - -	1,904	243,158	- 128	28 Tipperary - -	401	435,553	- 1,086
12 Galway - -	3,305	440,198	- 133	29 Cork - -	666	854,118	- 1,282
13 Longford - -	862	115,491	- 134	30 Clare - -	206	286,394	- 1,390
14 Armagh - -	1,688	232,393	- 138	31 Kerry - -	131	203,880	- 2,243
15 Tyrone - -	2,096	312,956	- 149	32 Waterford - -	51	196,187	- 3,847
16 Antrim - -	1,947	300,875	- 185				
17 Westmeath - -	677	141,300	- 209				
					57,651	8,175,124	1 to 142

The emigration to foreign countries, during the 10 years ending June, 1841, was—

Date of Embarkation.	NUMBER OF IRISH EMIGRANTS PER RETURN.			Estimated Addition, on account of imperfect Returns at the rate of 10 per cent.	Corrected Total Number of Emigrants from Ireland.	Probable increase by Births upon the Number of Emigrants be- tween the year of Embarka- tion and 1841, at one-and-a- half per cent. per annum.	Total subtraction from the Population of 1841 by Emigration since 1831.
	From Irish ports.	From the port of Liverpool.	Total.				
1832 - -	33,007	No return	33,007	2,300	36,307	4,901	41,208
1833 - -	20,417	7,258	27,675	2,767	30,442	3,648	34,090
1834 - -	30,165	13,897	44,062	4,406	48,468	5,089	53,557
1835 - -	10,315	11,028	21,343	2,134	23,477	2,113	25,590
1836 - -	20,800	21,900	42,700	4,270	46,970	3,523	50,493
1837 - -	25,382	21,363	46,745	4,674	51,419	3,085	54,504
1838 - -	4,424	8,940	13,364	1,336	14,700	661	15,361
1839 - -	11,835	21,052	32,887	3,288	36,175	1,085	37,260
1840 - -	28,148	26,839	54,987	5,498	60,485	907	61,392
1841 - - (to 6th June)	29,554	20,461	50,015	5,001	55,016		55,016
Total, -	214,047	152,738	366,785	36,674	403,459	25,012	428,471

"The large amount of labour represented by the number of emigrants to the British colonies and foreign countries," say the Commissioners of the Census, "is in itself of great interest in whatever light it is regarded. We have, however, no certain information respecting the particular occupations of these emigrants before they left the country, and have thus no means of following out the very interesting inquiry, whether the individuals, who are guided almost entirely by casual choice, and fix their destination with a very slender knowledge of the circumstances on which their success must depend, have been conveyed to the colonies in which their labour or skill is most likely to be useful to themselves and to the community. Some inferences of the kind, however, may be drawn in a general way from the particular circumstances of the localities from which they have gone. The largest number of those who have gone from Ireland direct to colonies or foreign countries embarked at Belfast, viz., 20 per cent. of the whole number; from Cork nearly the same; then from Sligo, Dublin, and Londonderry. On the whole, from the ports of Ulster there went 76,905; from the ports of Munster, 70,046; from Leinster, 34,977; from Connaught, only 32,119. The ports of Leinster, especially Dublin, can scarcely be considered as giving forth the population of their own province so exclusively as those of the other provinces, being, from its central position, and the convergence of the roads and canals upon it, a common outlet for all. But we may fairly assume, that the emigration from the other provincial ports consisted chiefly of persons belonging to the provinces in which they are situated. It will be seen that Ulster contributed largely to both British and foreign emigration, and that Munster, which contributed so small a number of harvest labourers, has supplied a very large proportion of colonial and foreign emigrants; whilst Connaught, whose harvest labourers were by far the most numerous, appears to supply but a small proportion of foreign emigrants. There is, however, no reason to suppose that in reality a smaller foreign emigration from Connaught has existed, as many may have sailed from other ports, and, as they migrated so largely to England, may have contributed to swell the numbers proceeding from Liverpool to foreign countries. These numbers, however, can only be considered as approximations, and are only of interest as leading to some inference respecting the localities which have supplied the greatest amount of foreign emigration. Even for this it must be at best but indefinite. The countries for which the emigrants were bound who embarked at Irish ports, are shown in the following statement:—

	British America.	United States.	Australian Colonies.	West Indies.	Total.
Males, - -	107,792	10,725	2,300	300	121,117
Females, - -	81,433	9,050	2,253	194	92,930
	189,225	19,775	4,553	494	214,047

In regard to age, three-fourths of the foregoing were under 30; but the awkward division of years in the emigrant returns, which classify all from 10 to 30 together, and make no other division till they reach the advanced age of 50, prevents our following the subject as far as we could

wish. The males exceed the females by about one-fourth, though the sexes of the children and the aged are nearly equal. It would be fallacious to estimate any common sum of money or value taken from the country by these emigrants so various in circumstances. It has been estimated as high as £10 and even £20 from some ports; but the numbers of such can be but small. The counties, however, which supply the greatest amount of emigrants are not those which seem the poorest in point of stock; still there can be no doubt that immense numbers carry no capital but their manual labour, and that the great majority are of agricultural habits, without acquired skill of any kind."

In the General Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, the numbers who emigrated from Irish ports in 1842, and in the first six months of 1843, are stated to be, in

	British America.	United States.	Australian Colonies.	West Indies.	Total.
1842 -	33,410	6,199	937	7	40,553
1843 -	9,531	1,574	—	2	11,107
	<u>42,941</u>	<u>7,773</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>51,660</u>

HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION.

So much is usually said, both vaguely and violently, by tourists, declaimers, and politicians of all classes respecting the house-accommodation of the Irish, that some statistics on the subject have long been rendered exceedingly desirable. The Census Commissioners of 1841, therefore, rendered an important service by giving for every inhabited district of the kingdom, not only a return of the number of houses built, in the course of erection, inhabited, and uninhabited, but also a classified return of the structure and accommodation of the inhabited houses. "Under the head Houses," say they, "is given the number inhabited and uninhabited,—the latter being divided into building and built. In addition to this, a further classification of the inhabited houses, in respect to their condition, has been attempted, with the view to correct an error into which the mere number of inhabited houses is calculated to lead the statistical inquirer. . . . The necessity of some classification is so obvious, and the want of it so serious, that we proceed at once to describe the mode we adopted. The value or condition of a house, as to the accommodation it affords, may be considered to depend mainly on—1st, its extent, as shown by the number of rooms—2nd, its quality, as shown by the number of its windows—and, 3rd, its solidity or durability, as shown by the material of its walls and roof. If numbers be adopted to express the position of every house in a scale of each of these elements, and if the numbers thus obtained for every house be added together, we shall have a new series of numbers, giving the position of the house in a scale compounded of all the elements, *i. e.*, their actual state. We adopted four classes, and the result was, that in the lowest, or fourth class, were comprised all mud cabins having only one room—in the third, a better description of cottage, still built of mud, but varying from 2 to 4 rooms and windows—in the second, a good farm house, or in towns, a house in a small street, having from 5 to 9 rooms and windows—and in the first, all houses of a better description than the preceding classes. We tested the rule practically on several houses in different localities, both town and country, and found the result sufficiently satisfactory. We, at first, intended to have thrown the third and fourth classes together, and it is to be hoped that hereafter they may be consolidated. But we thought it desirable to retain at present a separate column for the mere hut, still too common throughout the country. The floor of a cabin is a very essential criterion of its quality, which perhaps, we might, with advantage, have also inquired into, and used as an element of classification for houses of the third and fourth classes. The whole, however, is but an approximation, as the state of repair, a most important matter in estimating the comfort of a house, could not be brought into the calculation. It is, therefore, the more gratifying to find that the results of several other sections of the General Table, which will be noticed hereafter, tend to give considerable confidence in the results of this section. It would have seemed natural to have used Value as a basis of classification, as embracing all the above conditions. But to have made a valuation on purpose would have been out of the question, both as to time and expense, and none of the existing Valuations extend uniformly over the whole country, besides which, they embrace out-houses and offices, which have no bearing on our immediate object, *viz.*, the personal accommodation occupied by families.

"The following table shows the total number of houses in the years 1821, 1831, and 1841:—

		1821.	1831.	1841.
Inhabited,		1,142,002	1,249,816	1,328,839
Uninhabited,	{ Built,	35,251	40,654	52,208
	{ Building,	1,350	15,308	3,313

The increase in the number of houses between 1821 and 1831 is $9\frac{6}{10}$ per cent., and from 1831 to 1841, 7 per cent. It will be seen that the number of houses building in 1841, is very small; but there is no reason to suppose that any real pause in building has taken place during the last ten years, or is now taking place. On the contrary, the numbers in the several years will be seen to give a somewhat increasing ratio for the recent period. One reason for the smallness of the number in the column 'Building,' may be found in the enumerators having returned a house as inhabited when only occupied by a caretaker, and still in progress of building, which we have reason to think was not the case in 1831. The number of houses building in 1821 appears to bear a much smaller proportion to the total number than even in 1841, and we are unable to penetrate the cause. The number itself is altogether unequal to maintain the number of houses then standing. If we reckon that the generality of houses last for 60 years, and that it takes 4 months to build, or advance them to an inhabitable state, it will be found, that to maintain 1,177,853 (the number of houses in 1821) it would require 6,544 to be in progress of erection at any one period. Upon the same principle, there should have been 7,169 houses in progress of building in 1831, and 7,672 in 1841. It will be found that these three numbers are nearly a mean between the three actual numbers in 1821, 1831, and 1841. It would appear that building was partly suspended in 1821, and that in 1831 it was resumed with great activity, which would in some measure have caused the inertness now apparent; but we are not in possession of any facts from other sources which support such an assumption. It must also be remarked, in connection with this subject, that the houses 'building' include only private houses, and among other causes of the smallness of their number in 1841 may probably be, that at the period of the Census, no less than 100 of the Union Poor Houses were in progress of erection, distributed over all parts of the country; and it appears from information with which we have been supplied by the Poor-law Commissioners, that the following number of artificers and labourers were employed on them,—

Masons, Bricklayers, and Paviors	2,614
Carpenters	962
Slaters and Plasterers	263
Plumbers, Painters, Glaziers, and Smiths	216
Labourers	6,759
Total,	10,814

so that it is probable that a larger amount of capital was actually at that period in process of investment in buildings than at almost any former time, instead of the reverse, as would at first sight appear, from the smallness of the numbers in the column referred to. If the houses of former years had been classified, it would have enabled us to show whether the increase in numbers afforded a corresponding increase of accommodation or the reverse—that is, whether the houses which have been built have been of the best or worst class. But the number of houses in each class is not in itself a direct measure of accommodation, as we shall endeavour to show when we speak of the 'families' who occupy them.

"The definition of the term 'FAMILY' to be generally understood and of easy application for the purpose of a Census, is more difficult than the usually accepted meaning of the word would lead one to conclude. By Dr. Johnson it is explained as 'those who live in the same house'—a definition which is obviously incomplete. In the early Census Returns of Great Britain, there appears to have been much misunderstanding on this head. In the Preface to the Irish Returns of 1821, the subject was, however, carefully considered, and all the persons residing in the same house and supported by the same head, were to be deemed one family. Resident apprentices and labourers thus belonged to the family they boarded with. So also did servants, and an individual occupying a house was considered to constitute a family. In 1831, the rule both in Great Britain and Ireland was, that those who used the same kitchen, and boarded together, were to be considered one family; and an individual either occupying a house, or living as a lodger, but not boarding with the family, was considered to be a distinct family. The rule we adopted was substantially the same as these, namely, that by a family was to be understood either one individual living independently in a house or part of a house on his or her own means of support, or several individuals related to each other, with the addition of servants or visitors living together in the same house or part of a house upon one common means of support. On this principle the number of families in these Returns has been compiled. The following table shows the total numbers at the under-named periods:—

	1821.	1831.	1841.
Number of Families	1,312,062	1,385,066	1,472,787
Average number of persons to a Family	5.18	5.61	5.55

And as it is usual to contrast the number of families with the number of houses, we annex the following table, which gives the relative increases under these heads during the above periods:—

	Families.	Houses.
Increase per cent., from 1821 to 1831	5 $\frac{7}{10}$	9 $\frac{7}{10}$
„ „ from 1831 to 1841	6 $\frac{7}{10}$	7

But from what has been previously stated, it is evident, that if all the houses in some districts were thrown down, and only half the number of moderately good buildings erected in their stead, the household accommodation of the people would be improved, although the number of houses would be diminished by one-half. Consequently, the mere contrast of the number of houses with the number of families, is a very imperfect guide. The rule we adopted for classifying accommodation was but an extension of the principle which guided us in classifying the houses themselves. According to it, First class accommodation consists of first class houses, each containing one family. Second class accommodation consists of second class houses, each containing one family, and of first class houses, each containing two or three families. Third class accommodation consists of third class houses, each containing one family,—of second class houses, each containing two or three families,—and of first class houses, each containing four or five families. Fourth class accommodation consists of all fourth class houses,—all third class houses containing more than one family,—all second class houses containing more than three families,—and all first class houses containing more than five families. The following table contains the result of its application to the families of the kingdom:—

NUMBER OF FAMILIES WHICH OCCUPY EACH CLASS OF ACCOMMODATION.										
In Houses of the	RURAL DISTRICT.				CIVIC DISTRICT.				TOTAL.	
	Number of Families Occupying				Number of Families Occupying				Families.	Houses.
	1st class Acc.	2d class Acc.	3d class Acc.	4th class Acc.	1st class Acc.	2d class Acc.	3d class Acc.	4th class Acc.		
1st Class .	14,768	2,240	518	506	16,565	8,951	7,140	16,536	67,224	40,030
2d do .	.	186,898	22,373	3,169	.	43,575	39,587	26,323	321,925	264,184
3d do .	.	.	471,950	43,805	.	.	32,818	18,086	566,659	533,297
4th do .	.	.	.	491,809	.	.	.	25,122	516,931	491,278
Total .	14,768	189,138	494,841	539,289	16,563	52,526	79,545	86,067	1,472,739	1,328,789

The following statement shows the proportion per cent. which the number of families in each class of accommodation bear to the total number of families:—

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
Rural District	1·2	15·3	40·	43·5
Civic District	7·	22·4	33·9	36·7

Thus, nearly half of the families of the Rural population, and somewhat more than one-third of the families of the Civic population, are living in the lowest state, being possessed of accommodation equivalent to the cabin, consisting but of a single room. In the third class, but little removed in comfort, are nearly the same proportion, while of the other class the number is extremely small. These averages are tolerably consistent both in towns and in the country. Still there are considerable special differences which will repay the trouble of examining the tables themselves.

“As this is the first attempt which has been made to classify House-accommodation in these kingdoms, it must be received with some indulgence, and it will doubtless be followed by more perfect efforts. Of its necessity in Ireland there can be no doubt; whilst the able Report recently published on the sanitary condition of the working classes in Great Britain, affords melancholy proof of a frightful extent of the worst accommodation even in England. With a view of giving a general graphic representation of the relative prevalence of the worst class of lodging, we annex a map, shaded in the usual way, for that purpose.” A copy of this map accompanies the Parliamentary Gazetteer.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Reports and the separate tables of the Commissioners of the Census of 1841, on the subject of ages, births, marriages, diseases, and deaths, are so vastly voluminous in proportion to the necessarily limited space which we could devote to a notice of them, that we must refer our readers

to some well-prepared excerpts and digests of them in Thom's Irish Almanac,—an elaborate and valuable yearly compilation commenced in 1844, and abundantly entitled to general support.—The following table exhibits the population of Ireland in 1841, classified, male and female, according to their respective age, from 1 month and under to 113 years:—

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	AGES, con.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Months.				Years.			
1	13,777	13,115	26,892	51	10,020	10,378	20,398
2	11,131	10,568	21,699	52	23,906	23,238	47,144
3	13,824	13,510	27,334	53	13,700	13,054	26,754
4	8,972	8,402	17,374	54	19,314	19,936	39,250
5	6,301	5,863	12,164	55	32,262	29,867	62,129
6	17,698	17,523	35,221	56	25,030	24,844	49,874
7	5,338	4,940	10,278	57	11,705	10,480	22,185
8	4,587	4,339	8,926	58	16,392	17,022	33,414
9	12,005	12,124	24,129	59	6,917	7,122	14,039
10	5,195	4,850	10,051	60	80,027	100,106	180,133
11	4,051	3,747	7,798	61	7,197	6,689	13,886
12	81,042	77,916	158,958	62	9,907	10,471	20,408
Years.				63	11,080	10,152	21,232
1	117,753	113,051	230,804	64	11,218	10,785	22,003
2	110,517	107,632	218,149	65	14,516	14,004	28,520
3	110,936	108,212	219,148	66	11,853	11,390	23,243
4	109,883	107,005	216,888	67	7,100	6,194	13,294
5	110,616	108,072	218,688	68	7,826	7,672	15,498
6	112,742	108,970	221,712	69	3,559	3,424	6,983
7	112,043	110,461	222,504	70	27,904	32,930	60,900
8	99,570	96,843	196,413	71	2,844	2,539	5,383
9	112,351	108,468	220,819	72	5,840	5,155	10,995
10	86,021	82,836	168,857	73	3,587	3,030	6,617
11	120,258	116,639	236,897	74	4,352	3,771	8,123
12	93,238	89,016	182,254	75	6,524	5,946	12,470
13	107,008	102,514	209,522	76	4,658	4,576	9,234
14	90,224	89,266	179,490	77	2,676	1,994	4,670
15	97,480	91,862	189,342	78	3,411	3,303	6,714
16	78,561	82,333	160,894	79	1,467	1,359	2,826
17	96,194	107,578	203,772	80	11,158	16,128	27,286
18	69,578	72,684	142,262	81	1,434	1,200	2,634
19	109,319	133,224	242,543	82	1,700	1,678	3,378
20	63,063	62,056	125,119	83	925	922	1,847
21	72,647	79,759	152,406	84	1,857	1,975	3,832
22	55,225	59,427	114,652	85	1,096	1,145	2,241
23	72,577	78,546	151,123	86	1,098	1,168	2,266
24	72,665	81,119	153,784	87	655	625	1,280
25	70,510	78,233	148,743	88	722	731	1,453
26	51,314	52,097	103,411	89	376	372	748
27	68,066	74,204	142,270	90	1,197	1,801	2,998
28	30,942	32,517	63,459	91 to 92	455	422	877
29	128,215	156,867	285,082	93 - 94	354	334	688
30	23,502	23,778	47,280	95 - 96	425	570	995
31	48,695	50,857	99,552	97 - 98	338	481	819
32	30,004	29,707	59,711	99 - 100	258	526	884
33	39,539	41,273	80,812	101	2	2	4
34	61,029	62,428	123,457	102	18	9	27
35	49,297	53,187	102,484	103			
36	23,721	23,969	47,690	104	17	9	26
37	35,176	38,421	73,597	105	1	3	4
38	15,300	16,869	32,169	106	3	12	15
39	128,841	149,332	278,173	107	1	2	3
40	18,374	17,116	35,490	108	2	3	5
41	32,504	32,501	65,005	109			
42	26,624	25,750	52,374	110	3	4	7
43	25,589	27,338	52,927	111			
44	46,023	43,500	89,523	112		1	1
45	28,115	30,833	58,948	113	1		1
46	17,983	17,463	35,446	Not specified,	3,040	3,477	6,517
47	28,359	30,825	59,184	Total,	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124
48	11,976	12,675	24,651				
49	100,200	114,295	214,495				
50							

The want of registries of births, marriages, and deaths, in Ireland, has been supplied by other means. The number of births for the 10 years ending 1841, inclusive, has been ascertained by

adding the numbers now alive at every year of age, for the last 10 years, to the number whose ages at death show them to have been born the same year. The following is the number of births from 1832 to 1841 :—

PROVINCES.	Males.		Females.		Total.	Annual proportion of births to mean Population.
	Rural.	Civic.	Rural.	Civic.		
Leinster . . .	225,629	66,257	215,484	63,566	570,936	1 in 32·3
Munster . . .	318,268	61,603	304,725	58,449	743,045	1 in 29·5
Ulster . . .	328,739	35,098	315,902	33,872	713,611	1 in 31·1
Connaught . . .	226,119	13,379	217,235	12,501	469,234	1 in 28·
	1,098,755	176,337	1,053,346	168,388	2,496,826	1 in 30·3
	1,275,092		1,221,734			
Proportion of Males to 100 Females, . . .						104·3

The number of deaths, ascertained from a return of all the deaths within the last 10 years, and from returns sent in by every Sanitary Institution, gives the mortality of the country :—

Years.	Population.	Deaths.	Average Mortality.
1834 . . .	7,943,940	96,623	1 to 82·2, or 1·22 per cent.
1839 . . .	8,092,947	140,239	1 — 57·7, — 1·73 —
1840 . . .	8,133,934	141,536	1 — 57·5, — 1·74 —

As the errors of voluntary returns are naturally corrected by being spread over a number of years, it is probable that the most satisfactory result will be obtained by using the average population and average deaths of the years from 1836 to 1840, which are of equal value, thus :—

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Average Mortality.
1838 . . .	8,052,470	135,359	1 to 59·5, or 1·68 per cent.

POPULATION.

The population of Ireland was estimated, in 1695, at 1,034,102; in 1712, at 2,009,094; in 1726, at 2,309,106; in 1731, at 2,010,221; in 1754, at 2,372,634; in 1767, at 2,644,276; in 1777, at 2,690,556; in 1785, at 2,845,932; in 1788, at 4,040,000; and, in 1805, at 5,395,456. The first census of Ireland was taken in 1813, but was so imperfect as not to be officially published; the second census, taken in 1821, was very superior in character to the former, yet considerably defective; and the third census, taken in 1831, has been much denounced for inaccuracy, and was practically revised by the Commissioners of Public Instruction in 1834. The following table exhibits the population of Ireland in 1813, 1821, and 1831, according to the censuses of these years, and shows the increase per cent. in the intervening periods, and the respective numbers of males and females in 1831 :—

COUNTIES, &c.	1813.	Increase per Cent.	1821.	1831.			
				Increase per Cent.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
LEINSTER.							
Carlow - -	60,566	13	78,952	3 decrease.	40,149	41,839	81,988
Drogheda town -	16,123	12	18,118	4 increase.	8,178	9,187	17,365
Dublin county -	110,437	35	150,011	22	82,299	93,713	176,012
— city -	176,610	5	185,881	9	91,557	112,598	204,155
Kildare - -	85,138	16	99,065	9	54,472	53,932	108,424
Kilkenny county -	134,164	17	158,716	6	83,060	86,835	169,945
— city -	—	—	23,330	2	10,887	12,854	23,741
King's county -	113,226	15	131,088	9	71,287	72,938	144,225
Longford - -	95,917	12	107,570	4	55,310	57,248	112,558
Louth - -	—	—	101,011	7	52,439	55,042	107,481
Meath - -	142,479	11	159,183	11	88,993	87,833	176,826
Queen's county -	113,857	17	134,275	8	72,469	73,382	145,851
Westmeath -	•	—	128,819	6	67,700	69,172	136,872
Wexford - -	•	—	170,806	7	87,995	94,718	182,713
Wicklow - -	83,100	22	110,767	10	61,002	60,505	121,557
Total - -			1,757,492	9	927,877	981,836	1,909,713

* The population of the places marked * is not given in the returns for 1813.

TABLE CONTINUED.

COUNTIES, &c.	1813.	Increase per Cent.	1821.	1831.			
				Increase per Cent.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
MUNSTER.							
Clare - -	160,603	29	208,089	24	128,446	129,876	258,322
Cork county -	523,936	20	629,786	12	348,402	355,314	703,716
— city - -	64,394	56	100,658	6	48,312	58,704	107,016
Kerry - -	178,622	21	216,185	22	131,696	131,430	263,126
Limerick county -	103,865	110	218,432	6	123,211	125,590	248,801
— city - -	•	...	59,045	12	30,414	36,140	66,554
Tipperary - -	290,531	19	346,896	16	197,713	204,850	402,563
Waterford county -	119,457	7	127,842	15	72,647	75,586	148,233
— city - -	25,467	12	28,679	...	12,570	16,251	28,821
Total - -			1,935,612	14	1,093,411	1,133,741	2,227,152
ULSTER.							
Antrim - -	231,548	13	262,800	19	152,178	164,731	316,909
Armagh - -	121,449	62	197,427	11	107,521	112,613	220,134
Carrickfergus town	6,136	30	8,023	8	4,097	4,609	8,706
Cavan - -	•	...	195,076	16	113,174	114,759	227,933
Donegal - -	•	...	248,270	20	141,845	147,304	289,149
Down - -	287,290	13	325,410	8	169,416	182,596	352,012
Fermanagh - -	111,250	17	130,907	14	73,117	76,646	149,763
Londonderry - -	186,181	4	193,869	14	106,657	115,355	222,012
Monaghan - -	140,433	24	174,697	11	95,679	99,857	195,536
Tyrone - -	250,746	4	261,865	15	149,410	155,058	304,468
Total - -			1,998,494	14	1,113,094	1,173,528	2,286,622
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway - -	140,995	119	309,599	27	189,204	192,360	381,564
— town - -	24,684	12	27,775	19	15,487	17,633	33,120
Leitrim - -	94,095	32	124,785	12	69,451	72,073	141,524
Mayo - -	297,371	23	293,112	25	179,595	186,733	366,328
Roscommon - -	158,110	32	208,792	14	123,031	126,582	249,613
Sligo - -	•	...	146,229	17	83,730	88,035	171,765
Total - -			1,110,229	22	660,498	683,416	1,343,914
SUMMARY.							
COUNTIES, &c.	1813.	1821.	1831.			Increase per Cent. on 1821.	
			Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.		
Leinster - -	...	1,757,492	927,877	981,836	1,909,713	9	
Munster - -	...	1,935,612	1,093,411	1,133,741	2,227,152	14	
Ulster - -	...	1,998,494	1,113,094	1,173,528	2,286,622	14	
Connaught - -	...	1,110,229	660,498	683,416	1,343,914	22	
Total - -	...	6,801,827	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	14½	

* The population of the places marked * is not given in the returns for 1813.

The following table exhibits the population of Ireland, in 1841, under the various sections and totals of the statistics of "persons :"—

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	MALES.				FEMALES.				Total Number of Males and Females.
	Heads of families and their children.	Visitors.	Servants.	Total Number of Males.	Heads of Families and their children.	Visitors.	Servants.	Total Number of Females.	
Antrim	109,908	16,336	7,969	133,213	113,896	20,502	8,527	142,925	276,188
Belfast Town	28,339	6,113	466	34,938	31,313	6,419	2,718	40,450	75,398
Carrickfergus	3,423	713	184	4,320	3,963	708	328	5,009	9,329
Armagh	95,806	12,418	5,578	113,802	95,290	16,023	7,248	118,561	232,363
Carlow	34,133	5,623	2,672	42,428	33,679	6,886	3,235	43,800	86,228
Cavan	101,924	11,421	7,469	120,814	98,612	16,028	7,704	122,344	243,158
Clare	121,267	15,773	6,979	144,109	114,236	19,409	8,649	142,295	286,404
Cork	318,337	43,954	22,771	385,062	300,525	59,609	28,772	388,906	773,968
— City of	29,072	6,802	615	35,489	31,205	9,778	4,248	45,231	80,720
Donegal	124,444	12,888	8,480	145,812	124,086	19,904	6,637	150,627	296,448
Down	145,166	17,112	11,200	173,538	151,536	25,327	11,045	187,908	361,446
Drogheda Town	6,436	929	290	7,655	6,777	1,210	628	8,615	16,261
Dublin	81,155	10,729	4,416	96,300	82,477	12,567	8,783	103,747	199,047
— City of	78,828	21,936	4,346	105,110	85,285	27,830	14,981	128,096	233,206
Fermanagh	65,249	7,794	3,330	76,373	63,857	11,786	4,446	79,989	156,461
Galway	176,610	25,227	9,838	211,675	166,380	33,582	11,386	211,348	423,023
— Town of	6,440	1,176	273	7,889	6,927	1,573	786	9,286	17,275
Kerry	124,083	14,284	8,940	147,307	117,467	20,139	8,967	146,573	293,880
Kildare	45,458	7,771	4,801	58,030	43,697	8,351	4,210	56,458	114,488
Kilkenny	71,770	11,920	6,659	90,349	75,123	15,913	6,925	93,060	183,409
— City of	7,095	1,502	168	8,765	7,823	1,781	702	10,306	19,071
King's	60,472	8,497	3,682	72,651	59,640	10,161	4,405	74,206	146,857
Leitrim	66,830	7,274	3,397	77,501	63,821	10,065	3,910	77,796	155,297
Limerick	114,177	16,657	8,727	140,561	109,172	20,588	11,317	141,077	281,638
— City of	17,150	3,612	674	21,436	14,862	3,613	2,460	20,935	42,371
Londonderry	80,490	10,803	6,542	106,835	91,804	16,802	6,533	115,139	222,174
Longford	49,357	5,295	2,958	57,610	47,653	7,014	3,214	57,881	115,491
Louth	45,615	6,695	2,431	54,741	45,105	8,441	3,782	57,328	111,979
Mayo	170,140	17,335	6,223	193,698	161,652	24,726	8,331	194,689	388,387
Meath	75,506	11,025	5,463	91,994	71,656	12,980	6,498	91,134	183,128
Monaghan	63,651	8,493	5,927	78,071	63,296	12,616	6,459	102,371	200,442
Queen's	62,427	9,821	4,155	76,403	60,730	12,445	4,932	77,107	153,510
Roscommon	110,969	12,198	3,849	127,016	104,016	16,748	5,811	126,575	253,591
Sligo	77,671	8,403	3,789	89,863	74,098	11,469	4,976	91,543	181,406
Tipperary	172,428	27,972	16,250	216,650	167,293	34,101	16,809	218,203	434,853
Tyrene	128,314	14,774	10,375	153,463	128,604	21,565	9,324	159,493	312,956
Waterford	65,899	11,393	8,917	86,209	64,442	15,687	7,493	87,622	173,831
— City of	8,173	1,726	828	10,727	9,209	2,521	1,199	12,929	23,656
Westmeath	57,899	8,575	3,928	70,392	65,954	10,583	4,610	79,147	149,539
Wexford	77,672	12,885	7,301	97,858	77,895	18,199	8,021	104,115	202,003
Wicklow	48,916	10,914	4,559	63,489	47,603	10,246	4,805	62,654	126,143
Total,	3,226,050	465,589	227,337	4,019,576	3,263,048	616,596	275,914	4,155,558	8,175,134
SUMMARY.									
PROVINCES.									
Leinster	772,220	133,638	57,889	963,747	766,156	164,177	79,651	1,009,984	1,973,731
Munster	969,676	142,273	74,241	1,186,190	953,121	185,906	89,974	1,229,001	2,415,191
Ulster	975,794	117,663	68,138	1,161,595	996,287	167,200	71,089	1,234,576	2,396,173
Connaught	608,360	71,813	27,660	707,833	577,474	98,943	35,200	711,617	1,419,450
Total,	3,226,050	465,589	227,337	4,019,576	3,263,048	616,596	275,914	4,155,558	8,175,134

The following table exhibits the comparative density of population in different counties, distinguishing the cultivated lands from the general area:—

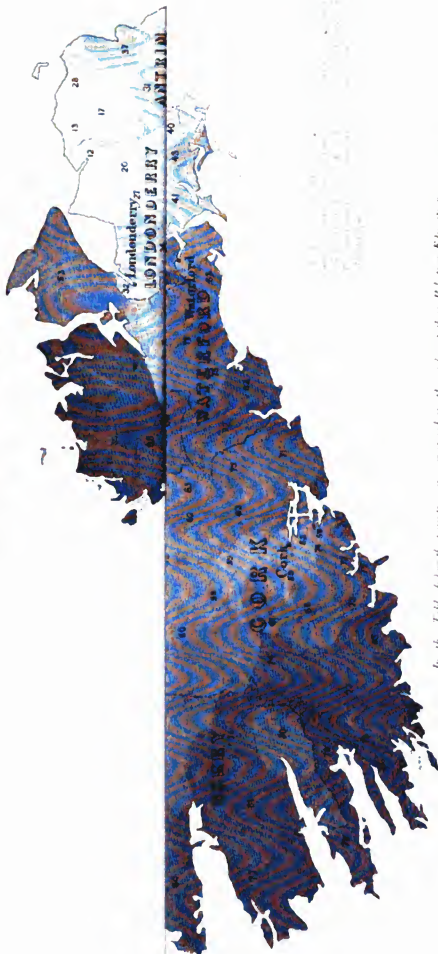
COUNTIES, exclusive of Towns con- taining 2,000 Persons and upwards.	Arable Land.		Rural Population.	No. of Persons to the Square Mile of Arable Land.	Total Area.		No. of Persons to the Square Mile of the entire Area.
	Acres.	Square Miles.			Acres.	Square Miles.	
LEINSTER.							
Carlow . . .	184,059	287.59	72,172	251	220,740	344.91	209
Dublin . . .	196,063	306.35	113,778	371	220,894	345.15	330
Kildare . . .	356,787	557.48	104,090	187	417,946	653.04	159
Kilkenny . . .	470,102	734.54	173,157	236	508,183	794.04	218
King's . . .	337,256	526.96	130,239	247	493,083	770.44	169
Longford . . .	191,823	299.72	108,117	361	269,045	420.38	257
Louth . . .	178,972	279.65	96,479	345	200,706	313.6	308
Meath . . .	547,391	855.3	171,726	201	579,435	905.37	190
Queen's . . .	342,422	535.04	138,873	259	423,737	662.09	210
Westmeath . . .	365,218	570.65	131,316	230	452,840	707.56	185
Wexford . . .	510,702	797.97	173,267	217	574,196	897.18	193
Wicklow . . .	280,393	438.11	117,892	269	499,837	781.	151
Total, . . .	3,961,188	6,189.36	1,531,106	247	4,800,642	7,504.76	202
MUNSTER.							
Clare . . .	455,009	710.95	267,907	377	827,266	1,292.6	207
Cork . . .	1,308,882	2,045.14	683,919	334	1,839,818	2,874.72	238
Kerry . . .	414,614	647.83	269,406	416	1,185,319	1,852.06	145
Limerick . . .	526,876	823.24	274,520	333	678,083	1,050.5	259
Tipperary . . .	843,887	1,318.57	364,261	276	1,059,372	1,635.27	220
Waterford . . .	325,345	508.35	149,207	293	400,028	718.79	207
Total, . . .	3,874,613	6,054.08	2,009,220	332	6,049,886	9,452.94	212
ULSTER.							
Antrim . . .	503,288	786.39	256,352	326	743,269	1,161.36	221
Carrickfergus . . .	12,483	19.5	5,494	282	16,571	25.89	212
Armagh . . .	265,243	414.44	211,893	511	327,298	511.4	414
Cavan . . .	375,473	586.68	234,914	400	476,858	745.09	315
Donegal . . .	393,191	614.36	200,022	472	1,192,964	1,864.01	156
Down . . .	514,180	803.41	323,807	403	610,284	953.57	339
Fermanagh . . .	280,228	451.92	150,795	334	456,985	714.04	211
Londonderry . . .	318,282	497.31	197,622	397	517,036	807.87	245
Monaghan . . .	285,885	446.7	191,301	428	319,453	499.14	383
Tyrone . . .	450,286	703.57	298,498	424	805,930	1,250.27	237
Total, . . .	3,407,539	5,324.28	2,160,698	406	5,406,648	8,541.64	253
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway . . .	742,805	1,160.63	403,746	348	1,564,553	2,444.61	165
Leitrim . . .	249,350	389.61	155,297	398	392,363	613.07	253
Mayo . . .	497,587	777.48	369,138	475	1,363,034	2,129.74	173
Roscommon . . .	440,522	688.32	243,530	354	606,923	948.32	257
Sligo . . .	290,696	454.21	166,915	367	461,293	720.77	231
Total, . . .	2,220,960	3,470.25	1,338,635	386	4,388,166	6,836.51	195
General Total,	13,464,300	21,037.97	7,039,659	335	20,765,342	32,445.85	217

"We annex," say the Commissioners of the Census, "a map shaded so as to assist the eye in seizing a general view of the comparative density of the rural population.* The figures under the towns indicate their population, and the figures in the body of the map the population of the localities within which they are placed. The population of the towns has been deducted before taking the averages, a precaution which we thought necessary, though we believe it has not been usually done, so that the shading only exhibits the rural population. It will be seen that the greater portion of Ireland does not contain a higher average than 200 to the square mile. But the deduction of towns, while it avoids a great source of inaccuracy, does not wholly remove it,

* A copy of this map is given with the Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland.—Ed.

as when towns are excluded a limit must be drawn. We have taken, of course, that already explained as marking our civic district, viz. 2,000 inhabitants; but there are many towns very little below this limit, and in such cases, especially when two or more happen to lie together, the rural population appears more dense than it really is. An instance of this may be seen in the southern portion of the county of Leitrim, where there is no town above 2,000 inhabitants. But the towns of Carrick-on-Shannon and Mohill, approaching to that number, are retained in the rural population. That district, accordingly, appears more densely peopled than it probably will be in ten years more, when the towns may be expected to contain more than 2,000. A similar case occurs in the district around Clonakilty. These anomalies, however, do not disturb the general effect of the map as a graphic representation; and the shading on such maps ought never to be considered in any other light."

Phylin the commercial relation in Ireland 1891



In the Table below the numbers are arranged in the order of their Relative Evaluation

[illegible]

The clear-cut solution available to the users of *Psychological Abstracts* is

1981 National Symposium on



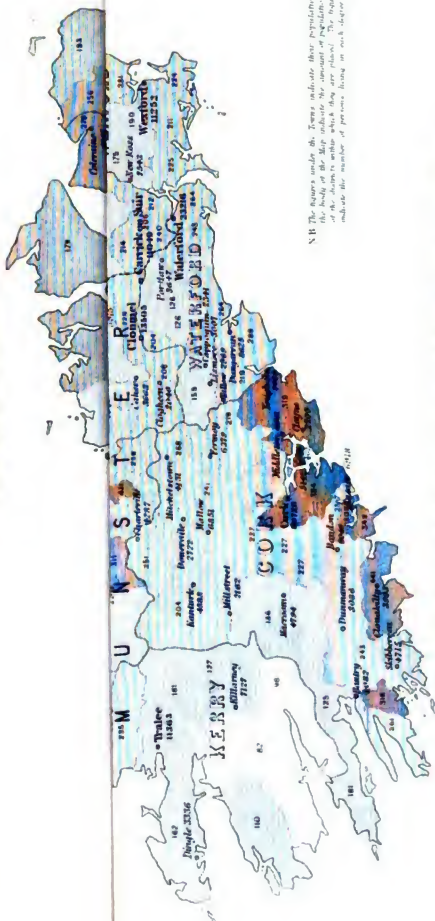
The table below shows the extent of country covered by each. While the number of persons who reside within each of the constituent populations is a handy yardstick, and of public and private investment, based

[illegible]

The darkest shade indicates the most dense population.

POPULATION

from the Government Census of Ireland 1891



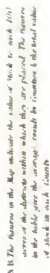
N.B. The figures under the Towns indicate their populations. The figures in the squares indicate the population of the districts within which they are placed. The figures in the Table indicate the number of persons living in each degree of density.

The table below shows the extent of country covered by each shade the number of persons who reside within each and the comparative population to a Square Mile of double, and of double and half land.

CLASS	Area of Country covered by each shade	A R E A			P O P U L A T I O N		
		Acres	Year	Total	Square Miles	Number of Persons in each Square Mile of double and half land	Number of Persons in each Square Mile of double land
1	Less than 100	174,140	187,873	1,213,345	1,301	137,508	134
2	100 to 200	4,673,017	3,177,467	22,812,5	42,783	2,470,768	238
3	200 to 300	4,480,572	1,083,830	27,846,8	43,141	3,470,791	304
4	300 to 400	1,965,283	307,044	3,367,878	3	1,232,029	107
5	400 to 500	539,861	25,117	505,330	9	472,473	67
Total Area	13,818,743	6,293,724	10,000,000	30,765,342	32,463	7,038,639	327
General Total	13,818,743	6,293,724	10,000,000	30,765,342	32,463	16,079	16,079
						6,125,174	234
							337

The darker shade indicates the most dense population

From the Government Census of Ireland 1884



In the table below the figures are arranged in the comparative order of the amount of property invested in U.S. stock in each proportion to its extent

The darkest shade indicates the greatest abundance of live stock

Collection 5 (1)

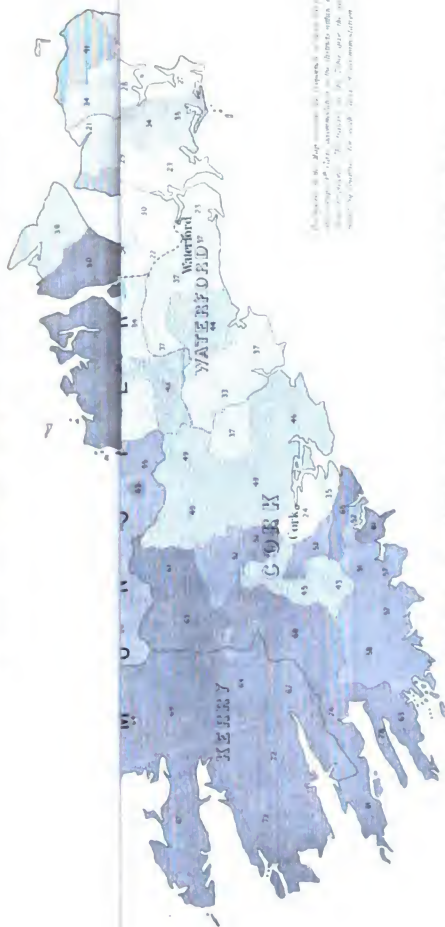
On the Government Finances of Ireland 1842

[illegible]

The diary in which he recorded the most basic (common) situation

HOUSE-ACCOMMODATION

From the Government Census of Ireland 1914.



The above is the map showing the distribution of the population of Ireland in 1914. The map is divided into counties and the population of each county is given in the following table. The population of each county is given in the following table.

County	Population	Male	Female	Total	Population	Male	Female	Total	Population	Male	Female	Total
Armagh	110,000	55,000	55,000	110,000	Armagh	55,000	55,000	110,000	Armagh	55,000	55,000	110,000
Down	120,000	60,000	60,000	120,000	Down	60,000	60,000	120,000	Down	60,000	60,000	120,000
Ulster	130,000	65,000	65,000	130,000	Ulster	65,000	65,000	130,000	Ulster	65,000	65,000	130,000
Leinster	140,000	70,000	70,000	140,000	Leinster	70,000	70,000	140,000	Leinster	70,000	70,000	140,000
Munster	150,000	75,000	75,000	150,000	Munster	75,000	75,000	150,000	Munster	75,000	75,000	150,000
Connaught	160,000	80,000	80,000	160,000	Connaught	80,000	80,000	160,000	Connaught	80,000	80,000	160,000
Ireland	170,000	85,000	85,000	170,000	Ireland	85,000	85,000	170,000	Ireland	85,000	85,000	170,000

The darker shade indicates the most overcrowded areas.

THE
PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER
OF
IRELAND.

P R E F A C E.

THE plan and the peculiar claims of the *PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER* of IRELAND, were briefly stated in the Prospectus; and, though possibly regarded by many persons as ambitious, they have, it is believed, been fully maintained in the execution of the Work. Exceedingly voluminous and diversified as the materials were when the Prospectus was written, new and in some instances most valuable ones were subsequently obtained; and these not only made large contributions to the later portions of the Work, but very considerably enriched nearly the whole of the revision. The limits originally assigned as sufficient were afterwards extended one-half, so as to stretch the book to three volumes instead of two; yet, in spite of the utmost prudent compression being uniformly practised, they have with difficulty admitted a fair digest of the enormous mass of facts placed at the disposal of the writer. The Work contains at least twice as many articles, and probably thrice as many facts, as are found in the largest previous *Gazetteer* of Ireland; and it presents them in less than double the number of words, and with the most studied attempts at clearness, precision, and general utility. Separate articles are given, not only on counties, parishes, islands, towns, and considerable villages, but on each of the four provinces, on all the baronies, on the principal mountains, headlands, and bays, on all the fishing-harbours, on all the rivers, on the principal lakes and rivulets, on very nearly all the bogs, both in entire pieces and in sections, on the chief mines and mineral districts, on all villages which contain at least twenty houses, and on hundreds which contain fewer, on the principal demesnes, on the principal rural antiquities, and on all other objects which possess either remarkable features or interesting associations; all long articles, and thousands of short ones, exhibit profuse information in several most important departments, such as true areas of land and water, the altitudes of hills and plains, the elevation and falls of streams, and the statistics of agriculture, commerce, productive industry, railways, navigations, poor-law unions, and ecclesiastical interests, which are either totally omitted, or but slightly noticed, by any previous topographer; articles and paragraphs on subjects which have been often treated, possess some novelty in the fairness of proportion between their length and their interest, in their notice of many fine scenes which have hitherto been obscure or unobserved, and in their endeavouring to give superior tone and fulness to description; and the entire Work, whether as to its general spirit, or as to the composition of its particular articles, spurns adaptation to any peculiar tastes in preference to others, and aspires to be the informant and the guide, on all Irish affairs, of alike the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, the landlord and the tenant, the farmer, the merchant, and the tradesman,

the statist and the political economist, the tourist, the antiquarian, the historian, and the general scholar.

Difficulties in securing accuracy, and risks of giving offence, incumber every work of a minutely topographical character, and are very specially incident to a Gazetteer of Ireland. A composition so exceedingly comprehensive, and compiled from such numerous and often conflicting authorities, can hardly be altogether free from error; and the present GAZETTEER only professes to have made so near an approach to perfection as fearlessly to challenge comparison with even the smallest and the least elaborate of its predecessors. It investigates or succinctly settles the multitudinous discrepancies and contradictions which exist among the very best authorities, and even among different sections of the same authority, respecting the number, the names, and the extent of parochial divisions in baronies or counties; it notices all, and reconciles many, of the perplexing differences which exist between the limits of respectively the civil and the ecclesiastical parishes of one locality and designation; it carefully records the very numerous changes which have recently occurred in the modification of benefices as affecting civil parishes, and in the transferences of townlands as affecting baronies; and it even, as far as practicable, exhibits the present condition, both in itself and in its connection with civil topography, of the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. A given parish may seem to have strictly one identity, and yet may at three different dates have been three different things, and may at present be one thing as a civil parish, another thing as an ecclesiastical parish, and a third thing as a Roman Catholic parish; so that any well-informed and judicious reader will rather wonder at our clearing away fifty discrepancies, than feel surprise at our being misled by one. The Ordnance Survey has afforded invaluable aid in settling differences; yet it is sometimes silent, and at other times indiscriminating, when other high authorities are at variance,—and hence is very far from being, in every case, a final appeal. Such statistical discrepancies as are consequent on topographical ones, have occasioned little difficulty; but others of various kinds have been excessively embarrassing; and a few could be satisfactorily disposed of only by exhibiting both their phases, and leaving them unreconciled. Diversity of names to the same place, and diversity of spellings of the same name, though seemingly matters of most trivial moment, have occasioned us an amount of trouble which might seem almost incredible, but which has, we hope, saved us from the ludicrous predicament of describing one place in two or more articles, and under two or more names. Conflicting data in history, antagonist theories in antiquities, and contradictory statements in all matters kindred or analogous to these, have, as much as possible, been determined by simple reference to the highest evidence. Traditionary tales, in particular, and also such documentary stories as are manifestly mere echoes of them, have not been thoughtlessly and untruly regarded as of partisan character, but have been treated as open questions among men of all creeds, and consequently disposed of according to their intrinsic merit. Conflicting testimonies respecting individual localities, and general discrepancies in other departments than those we have named, are sufficiently many and great to have made the task of harmonizing the GAZETTEER exceedingly onerous; and, when combined with the larger and far more prolific sources of difficulty, they can scarcely fail both to evince the value of such a comprehensive and minute compilation as constitutes the present Work, and to apologize for any unimportant mistakes into which we may have fallen.

We do not expect our *GAZETTEER* to be pronounced faultless; but we confidently anticipate that men of the most opposite creeds will feel it to be impartial, and that competent judges will see it to have been written with no common degree of care.

We have endeavoured to produce uniformity in the spelling of proper names, up to the limit between creating facility and causing confusion; and, therefore, have, on the one hand, adopted general rules with respect to Irish prefixes, and, on the other, avoided all interference with either Irish radices or Saxon designations. Thus, we have always written *Innis* with two *n*'s, as *Innistigue*, not *Inistigue*; always *Kill* before a vowel and *Kil* before a consonant, as *Killalla*, and *Kilbeggan*; and always *Balli* before *n*, and *Bally* before any other letter, as *Ballinakill* and *Ballymahon*; but we have studiously refrained from imitating such capricious, unwarrantable, and confusing innovations upon Erse etymology as are exhibited by the Ordnance Survey and the Census of 1841, in the examples of *Tullyhunco* for *Tullaghonoho*, or *Tullyhaw* for *Tullaghagh*. In the numerous instances in which two or more names for one locality are in use, or two considerably different modes of spelling one name are practised, we have selected the fittest as the headings for our articles, and then made references to these in the alphabetical places of the others; and though the attempt in the Ordnance Survey and the Census of 1841 to introduce an improved orthography, appears to us exceedingly injudicious, we have attempted to gratify every reader who thinks differently of it, by introducing all the new spellings to their appropriate places, and linking to them the older spellings under which we have described the localities. Multitudes of minor scenes and objects which we omitted either intentionally or through oversight to notice under separate articles, are referred to in their respective alphabetical places; and some thousands more, as well as persons, remarkable events, and interesting circumstances, will be named in a very copious, general Index. Our miles are all Irish, and our acres all English, except when the contrary is expressly mentioned; and our incidental statements of population, when no year is named, are all of 1831. Our measurements of areas within all the counties, except Dublin, Monaghan, Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, are those of the Ordnance Survey; and of these five counties are those adopted, as in the highest degree authoritative, in the Census of 1841. Our statistics of ecclesiastical property are from the four large folio reports of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenues and Patronage; of church and chapel attendance, of the numbers of religious denominations, and of the attendance and endowments of schools, are from the two thick folio reports of the Commissioners on Public Instruction; of the National Schools, are from the annual reports of the National Board; of poor-law affairs and medical charities, are from the many and voluminous reports of the Poor-law Commissioners; of railways and traffic, are from the Second Report of the Commissioners on Railways, published in 1838; of constituencies, crime, prisons, and constabulary, are from the latest annual public reports on these topics; of loan funds, are partly from the report of 1842, and partly from that of 1843; of fisheries, fishing-harbours, and coast-guard stations, are from the report of the Commissioners of Enquiry into the State of the Irish Fisheries, published in 1836; of trade and commerce, are partly from the Railway Commissioners' Report, partly from various reports on canals, partly from the Census of 1841, and partly from other reports and sources of miscellaneous character; of harbours and other matters on the main-stream, lakes, and affluents of the Shannon, are from the large and costly reports of the Commissioners for Improving the Navigation of the Shannon; of bogs, are from

the four folio reports of the Commissioners on Bogs in Ireland, published in 1812-14 ; of trees, live stock, farms, occupations, and other matters of mere enumeration, are from the Census of 1841 ; of the constitution, officers, and property of boroughs, are from the voluminous reports of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations ; and of a variety of other matters, are from miscellaneous parliamentary reports too numerous to be mentioned, and from an exceedingly scarce and very curious digest of official documents by Cæsar Moreau, Esq., published in 1827. In instances where Presbyterians or other Protestant dissenters amounted to only one or two or sometimes three, we have usually classed them with members of the Established church, under the common name of Protestants ; but in all instances in which their numbers exceeded three, we have mentioned them separately, and, for the sake of distinction and brevity, have noticed the members of the Establishment as Churchmen. An awkward circumstance in the First Report of the Commissioners on Public Instruction is, that it exhibits all Methodists as members of the Established church, and all their places of worship as Meeting-houses of Protestant dissenters ; and as we possessed no means of accurately distinguishing between these Meeting-houses and those of real Protestant dissenters, we were obliged to imitate the awkwardness of the report, even at the expense of nominally representing the persons of Protestant dissenters as in two dioceses fewer, and in others not much more numerous, than their Meeting-houses. Our rule for managing the exceedingly numerous instances in which the Census of 1831 and the Ecclesiastical Authorities differ from each other in the statement of parochial population, has been to follow the latter in cases where the ecclesiastical limits and not the quondam civil ones were adopted by the Ordnance Survey, to copy both statements in other cases of very wide discrepancy, and to follow the census in all cases in which the discrepancy is small. The maps we have used for country districts are those of the Ordnance Survey, checked in matters not quite recent by those of Arrowsmith and Beaufort ; and the maps we have used for towns are those of the Parliamentary Reports on Proposed Boundaries and on Municipal Corporation Boundaries, published in respectively 1832 and 1837. We conclude by transfusing into direct statement two promises made in our Prospectus :—" All mutually related articles are so harmonized with one another, and the smaller so carefully subordinated to the larger, that a reader may rise through a gradation of views, from the parts of a district to the district itself, and from a series of districts to a county or a province, so as to acquire a far more comprehensive knowledge of the whole than could be obtained from the perusal of any number of general works, whether tours or consecutive descriptions. An Introductory Article is also given, exhibiting at one view the Position, Extent, Coasts, Marine waters, Islands, Surface, Rivers, Lakes, Mineralogy, Botany, Climate, Soils, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, Fisheries, Internal Communications, Political and Ecclesiastical Divisions, Public Revenue, Civil Constitution, Religion, Education, Economical and Population Statistics, Literature, Antiquities, and Civil and Ecclesiastical History of the whole Kingdom."

INTRODUCTION.

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THE
PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTEER
OF
IRELAND.

ABB

ABB

ABBERT. See **MONIVAE**, and **MOYNE**.

ABBEY, or **CONCOMROE-ABBEY**, a parish in the north-west corner of the barony of Burren, and on the north border of co. Clare, Munster. It lies 8½ miles west-north-west of Gort; and partly skirts Galway-bay, directly opposite the town of Galway. Area, 4,714 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,493; in 1841, 1,442.* Houses 223. The surface, in a general view, is green and pastoral, boldly tumulated, much diversified in outline, and not a little prominent among the features of the rich southern hill-screen of the brilliant and far-expanding bay. A rocky mountain which overhangs the sea exhibits some curious marks of ancient and unrecorded mining operations. At its foot is a large chasm, which appears to have been partly formed by the quarry, and whence local tradition asserts the stones to have been taken for the construction of the well-known monastic pile of the parish; and on the mountain's side are two mining-shafts, one of which is computed to be about 900 feet deep, exclusive of an unknown depth of water at the bottom.—In a lonely winding vale, near the northern boundary of the parish, stands the splendid ruin of the abbey of Concomroe. A spectator who stations himself near one of the angles at the west end of the nave, immediately under the square steeple or belfry, commands an interesting view of the interior, and one which forms a fine subject for the pencil. The choir, in front, exhibits a groined arch, inferior, perhaps, to none in Ireland, except those of Holycross; the north and south transepts, on the right and left, open by large plain circular arches, and show two small pointed-arched chapels, immediately flanking the choir; and the foreground, or open area, is an impressive and almost chaotic assemblage of human bones, rugged monumental stones, and earthless fragments of rock. A square plot of ground, about six acres in extent, and with the abbey in its centre, was enclosed with a wall ten feet high, and entered by an arched gateway opposite the west end of the pile. Concomroe, the present designation of the ruin, is a corruption of 'Corcum-rundh,' the confluence of the three Erse words, *Cor*, *Cam*, and *Rundh*, which mean, respectively, 'a dis-

trict,' 'a quarrel,' and 'red;' and the name seems commemorative of some signal, though unrecorded one, of the early sanguinary fights which occurred in the vicinity. Another ancient name of the fabric was the abbey *De viridi saxo*, or 'of the green rock;' and alluded to the amazing fertility of the circumjacent mountainous and stony land. According to the red book of Kilkenny, the abbey was founded, in 1194, for Cistercian monks, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by Donald, king of Limerick; but, according to other authorities, it was founded, in 1200, by his son, Donogh Carhrac. The monastery was colonized from that of Suir; it had afterwards annexed to it the cell of Kilshanny, in the barony of Corcomroe, and became subject to the celebrated abbey of Furnes in Lancashire; and, according to Archdall, it was eventually, with eleven quarters of land, granted to Richard Harding. The Cistercian monks continued to cling to it so late as at least 1628; but, from the date of the suppression, appear to have been subject to the Cistercian abbot of Holycross. John O'Dea, a Cistercian monk, formerly of the Irish college of Salamanca, and possessing some obscure claims to the honours of authorship, was appointed superior of the abbey about the time we have named, and probably was the last who ever nominally held the office. An abbot of Corcomroe, of the name of John, was, in 1418, made bishop of Kilmacduagh. In 1267, Donogh O'Brien, king of Thomond, was killed at the battle of Sindaine in Burren, and solemnly interred in the abbey; and, in a niche on the north side of the choir, may still be seen the mutilated remains of a grand monument and effigies which were erected to his memory.—The village of Abbey, to which, as well as to the parish, the monastic edifice gives name, claims to be superior to the latter in antiquity. Though now an obscure place, inhabited, in 1831, by only 128 persons, it figures, in the remote year 1088, as the scene of three successive plunderings by Roderick O'Connor and Dermot O'Brien. In 1317, not far from the village, was fought a great battle, in which Teige and Murtogh Garbh, sons of Brien Ruadh, king of Thomond, and many other leading persons among the O'Briens, were slain. The scene of action was along the skirt of a height which is now called the Hill of the Gallowa; and it still occasionally yields up doleful memorials of slaughter and internment. Other matters of interest in the parish, including

* Four townlands ecclesiastically annexed to the benefice of Kilmorney, appear to have been assigned by the census of 1831 to the parish of Abbey, and by that of 1841 to the contiguous parish of Oughtmanna.

fisheries and trade, are connected with the villages of **BURREN**, **BEHAGH**, and **CURRENROE**: which see.—This parish is in the dio. of Kilfenora; but excepting the townlands of Aughinish, Behagh, Finavara, and Kiltmacrane, which are annexed to Kilcorney, it is wholly inappropriate. There is neither parish church nor Roman Catholic chapel. The commissioners of Public Instruction computed the parishioners in 1834 to be 4 Churchmen, and 2,673 Roman Catholics; and they found only one school, a hedge-school, with an average attendance of 40.

ABBEY, or **INNISLONNAGH**, or **INNISLONAGHTY**, a parish, partly in the barony of Glenahiry, co. Waterford, and partly in that of Iffa and Offa East, co. Tipperary, Munster. The Tipperary section contains the villages of **ABBEY** and **TOBERAHEENA**. Area of the whole 9,378 acres; of the Glenahiry section, 2,970 acres; of the rural districts of the Tipperary section, 6,354 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,271; of the Gl. section, 1,256. Pop. of the whole, in 1841, 4,764; of the Gl. section, 1,499; of the rural districts of the Tip. section, 1,814. Houses in the Gl. section, 233; in the Tip. section, 511. The Waterford section seems sometimes to monopolize the name of Abbey; and the Tipperary section, that of Innislonnagh, or Innislonaghty. The two are mutually separated by the beautiful and majestic Suir. The entire parish is physically distributed into about one-tenth of hill, pasture, or mountainous ground, and about nine-tenths of arable and grazing land of a fine quality. Its name is derived from a monastic, or more properly a Culdean, establishment, alleged to have been founded by St. Mochoemoc, who died in 635. The building is said, but on very questionable authority, to have possessed singular beauty, and to have contained a chapel which was consecrated by St. Patrick. A holy well at the place possesses part of the same kind of fame which has been assigned to the fabric.—The village or town of **ABBEY** stands 2½ miles west by south of Cloumel, and is inhabited principally by an agricultural population. Area 22 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,123; in 1841, 998. Houses 176.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Lismore; and, together with the rectory of Monksland, forms the benefice or union of Innislonaghty. Gross income £688 19s. 3½d.; nett £593 0s. 2½d. Patron, the Crown. The two parishes of the benefice are separated from each other by the intervening parishes of Rossmire, Feus, and Churchtown. A curate is employed for Monksland, at a stipend of £75. Abbey, or Innislonaghty parish-church was built in 1818, at the cost of £830 15s. 4½d.; of which £553 16s. 11d. was a loan from the late board of First Fruits. Sittings 200. Monksland church, 20 miles distant, was built in 1832, by means of a gift of £900 from the late board. Sittings 200. A school-house in Monksland is also used for religious service in the Establishment. There is no other place of worship in the benefice. The parishioners of Abbey were reported, in 1834, to consist of 115 Churchmen, 4,270 Roman Catholics, 65 Presbyterians, and 9 other Protestant dissenters,—in all 4,459; and those of Monksland, to consist of 89 Churchmen and 1,020 Roman Catholics,—in all 1,109. The schools of Abbey, in 1834, were a day-school, aided by £10 and other allowances from the rector, and £5 from the Distillery company of the parish; a day-school, kept by the ladies of the Presentation Convent, and attended by 600 girls; and 3 hedge or day-schools, supported wholly by fees. See **MONKSLAND**.

ABBEY-ISLE. See **AGHAMORE**.

ABBEY, or **KNOCKMOY**, or **ABBEYKNOCKMOY**, a parish, 7 miles south-east of Tuam, and partly in the barony of Clare, but chiefly in that of Tyquin, co.

Galway, Connaught. Length 6 miles; breadth 3; area of the whole, 12,386 acres; of the Tyquin section, 10,913 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,806; in 1841, 3,846; of the Tyquin section in 1841, 3,533. Houses in the whole, 704; in the Tyquin section, 642. The surface of the parish is drained by the river Moyne; and consists, in a general view, of light sheep pasture-ground, with a large interspersion of bog. What the Commissioners on bogs in Ireland call distinctively the bog of Abbeyknockmoy, comprehends 1,137 English acres, and was pronounced reclaimable at the cost of £1,579 10s. It lies 121 feet above sea-level, has a mean depth of 16 feet, and is a firm black bog, superincumbent on marl and gravel. On the north is very high ground, whose soil is chiefly the debris of limestone; and on the south is a high hill called Knockrue, washed along its base by the Moyne. Other bog-lands of the parish are reported on jointly with those of Abbert and Windfield: see **MOYNE**. Much of the district immediately upon the river is pleasant in contour, and rich in the dress of cultivation.—The name 'Knockmoy' signifies 'the hill of the plain'; and the abbey which shares with it in the designation of the parish, was anciently called 'Monasterium de colle victorie.' The establishment is said to have been founded and endowed in 1180, by Cathal O'Connor, monarch of Ireland, in commemoration of a victory obtained by him at its site over Almericus de St. Lawrence. Considerable ruins of the edifice, which still exist, contain some frescoes, which, though rude in design, and faded in colour, possess uncommon interest for the antiquary, as the most authentic memorials anywhere to be found of ancient Irish costumes. These paintings occur on the north side of the chancel, and owe their conservation to the circumstance of that part of the fabric being vaulted with stone; but they are now waning rapidly into decay. The figures are somewhat larger than life, and are arranged in an upper line of six kings, and a lower line representing a youth naked, tied to a tree, and transfixing with arrows shot by two archers, while the brehon or judge, who had pronounced sentence, sits by with a roll of laws in his hand. Three of the kings appear as crowned skeletons, and are usually conjectured to be the most distinguished regal ancestors of the house of O'Connor, but seem, from the highly antique character of their crowns, a character much known in the latter ages of the Roman empire, to be patriot monarchs of very early Irish times. The other three kings are painted as in life, and represented each with the accompaniment of a fighting bird, in the same manner as the Anglo-Norman kings on their seals, and Harold the Norman king in the Bayeux tapestries; and they seem, from the form of their crowns, to have belonged to the 12th or 13th century, and been among the distinguished native princes who defended their country against the aggressions of adventurers. The opinion respecting them which has hitherto been copied by almost every compiler, and which has the high apology of being sanctioned by Dr. Ledwich, is that "the centre one is Roderick O'Connor, who was monarch of Ireland at the period of the English introduction, supported by two vassal kings, one his grand falconer, the other his grand marshal." But Dr. Ledwich mistakes a bird in the hand of the central figure for a trefoil or shamrock, and employs his blunder as a chief argument for his opinion; he gives in his Antiquities an utterly incorrect engraving of the frescoes; and he destroys all confidence in his judgment by venturing the grossly improbable conjecture, that the paintings were the work of the confederate Roman Catholics of the 17th century.

The lower line of figures represents the death of the young son of Dermot M'Murrough, for that ambitious man's perfidy in calling over the English. The youth was delivered to Roderick O'Connor as a hostage for his father's fidelity; and, according to Cambrensis, was abandoned by the inhuman parent to his fate. The figure of the brehon is now nearly destroyed by the oozing of rain from an opening in the roof.—The villages or hamlets in the parish, with their respective pop. in 1831, are Abbey, 352; Ballinamona, 157; Newtown, 216; and Poullavarla, 204.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Tuam, and forms part of the benefice of KILLERBAN: which see. Its Roman Catholic chapel has an average attendance of 1,500. Its inhabitants, in 1834, were computed to amount to 3,094; all of whom, with the exception of 22 Churchmen, were Roman Catholics. A school at Briarfield, attended by 70 boys and 43 girls, is in connection with the National Board of Education, and receives from it £14 a-year.

ABBEYDARIG, a village in the barony of Moydoc, co. Longford, Leinster. It stands a little north of the village of Keenagh, on the road from Ballymahon to Tarnonbarry, and is overhung on one side by the Slieve Gaudry hills.

ABBEYDORNEY, **ABBEY-O'DORNEY**, or **MONTNAGUE**, a village in the parish of O'Dorney, barony of Clannaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands near the river Brick, and on the west road from Limerick to Tralee; 5 miles east by north of Tralee, and 8 south-west by south of Listowel. Area 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 338; in 1841, 418. Houses 57. The abbey from which the place derives its name was founded in 1154, called Kyrie Eleison, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was colonized with Cistercian monks from the abbey of Magio, in the county of Limerick; and its abbot sat as a lord in parliament. The abbey and its possessions were conferred, at the dissolution, on Edmund Lord Kerry, who was created Baron O'Dorney in 1537; but they were to revert to the crown in the event of a default of heirs male; and some of the lands were granted by Queen Elizabeth to the provost, fellows, and scholars, of Trinity college, Dublin. The ruins which remain are of no note.

ABBEYFEALE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the western border of the barony of Glenquin, co. Limerick, Munster. Area of the rural districts, 18,099 acres; of the village, 51 acres. Pop. of the rural districts in 1831, 3,635; in 1841, 4,793. Houses 724. Pop. of the village in 1831, 607; in 1841, 699. Houses 131. The village stands on the western verge of the parish, on the left bank of the Feale, and on the mailroad from Limerick to Tralee; 12 miles south-west of Rathkeale, 30 south-west of Limerick, and 124 south-west of Dublin. The Feale is here spanned by a bridge, and separates the parish from Kerry. The village is the eyecore of an extensive mountainous district, rich in its upland capacities, replete with interest to the mineralogist and the georgic improver, naturally all but impervious and inaccessible, and only a few years ago laid open by means of government roads. "It so happened," says P. Mahone, Esq., before the Select Committee on Public Works in 1835, "that I had not seen the new government roads in the neighbourhood of Abbeyfeale and Castle-island until last September; and having known that district before they were projected, I confess I felt astonished at the extent of the general improvement which the opening of these roads has produced." A miniature copy of a picture which Mr. Bryan's 'Practical View of Ireland,' gives of "a circle of 20 miles in diameter, having Abbeyfeale for its centre,"

will at once fully exhibit the parish, and clearly show the economical importance of the village. The tract within the circle presents an area of 314 square miles, or 201,062 Irish acres. It forms a main portion of the great group of hills which rise between the Shannon and the Blackwater; and extends 4 miles southward into Cork, 10 eastward into Limerick, and 10 westward into Kerry. A few towns or villages stand at long intervals near the circumference; but the least remote is 8 miles from Abbeyfeale, and the others are from 10 to 12. Mansions occupied by proprietors occur nowhere to exert an influence upon the district, except in a few instances near these villages, or below the bases of the hills. Though less than one-fourth of the area has ever been cultivated, the whole affords great natural advantages to the improver, whether his object be agriculture or manufacture. The hills, tame, uniform, and uninteresting in outline, have an average altitude of about 1,000 feet above sea-level, and are not too high for luxuriant vegetation. They all rest on limestone, which is everywhere found round their bases; they consist chiefly of highly indurated sandstone, and variously hardened black slate clay; and they possess beds of culm, some of which, though dipping at a steep angle, and seldom more than 12 inches thick, have been worked. A coating of clay, from 3 to 30 feet thick, covers the rock; a stratum of peat, from 6 inches to 3 feet thick, overlies the clay on the summits and the higher acclivities; and a vegetable soil, tolerably productive, and not a little improvable by lime, prevails over all the lower declivities and the valleys. "If," says Mr. Bryan, "the light bog were drained and dug up, and some of the clay substratum got up and mixed with it, along with a proper proportion of lime, a very superior vegetable soil may be made on every perch of the whole surface, and acres of barren heath may be made to produce the finest oats, potatoes, or hay. If three-fourths of the district be in a state of nature, the land now waste could, by industry, be made capable of maintaining 452,390 persons, or nearly half-a-million. Here might the labour of emigrants be well directed at home, which is now in active operation clearing the wastes of America, if advantage were taken of resources which our own country possesses. The manufacturers will here find advantages not less interesting: a constant supply of water in the Feale, the Smerla, the Ullahaw, the Clyda, the Brina, and several other rivers, with from 40 to 50 feet of fall, upon an average, on every mile of their length, offering a boundless field for their operations." The village of Abbeyfeale is 24 statute miles distant from a point of junction near Askaton, with the Shannon line of railway, as laid down by the public commissioners. The dispensary at the village had, in 1840, an income of £207; but is 13 statute miles distant from Newcastle, the seat of the poor-law union to which it belongs, and of the medical attendant's residence. It has branches at Attia and Ardagh. The abbey, which gave name to the place, was a Cistercian one of some celebrity, founded in 1188, and afterwards made a cell to the abbey of Monasterenagh in Kerry. Half-a-mile below the village, and overlooking the Feale, are the ruins of Purt-castle; and at 5 miles, well-situated on the Feale, is Riversdale, the seat of David Mahony, Esq.—Abbeyfeale parish is an improper vicarage, in the dio. of Limerick. "Although," say the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenue, "there is a church in this improper parish, it does not appear that there is any provision made by the proprietor for the maintenance of an officiating minister." The vicar, who officiates, resides at Rathkeale. The average attendance at the church

is about 15; and, at the Roman Catholic chapel, about 900. The parishioners were computed, in 1834, to consist of 27 Churchmen and 4,393 Roman Catholics. The schools, in the same year, were 4 daily schools, all supported by fees, and aggregately attended, on the average, by 255 children. A school, attended by 109, was taken into connection with the National Board in 1840, and salaried with £4.

ABBEYGORMAGAN, a parish partly in the barony of Leitrim, but chiefly in that of Longford, and 8½ miles west by north of Eyrecourt, co. Galway, Connaught. Area of the Leitrim section, 3,440 acres; of the Longford section, 8,318 acres. Pop. of the Leitrim section, in 1831, 427; in 1841, 791. Houses 129. Pop. of the Longford section, in 1831, 2,233; in 1841, 2,139. Houses 356. The land is, in general, of good quality; and the surface declines to the south. The abbey, whence the parish has its name, was called Monaster O'Gormogan, or De Via Nova; it was for canons regular of the order of St. Augustin; and, in the 34th year of Henry VIII., it was granted to Ulick, the first earl of Clanricarde.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Clonfert; and forms part of the benefice of KILTORMER; which see. Title composition £108. But a portion of the tithes, compounded for £110 15s. 4½d., is appropriated to the bishop and five cathedral dignitaries of the diocese. The Roman Catholic chapel at Mullagh, within the parish, is attended, on the average, by 900 persons. The parishioners were computed in 1834, to consist of 38 Churchmen, and 3,019 Roman Catholics. There were, in the same year, 2 schools, wholly supported by fees, and attended jointly by 130 scholars.

ABBEY-JERPOINT, or JERPOINT-WEST, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Gowran, 1½ mile south-west of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Much confusion and discrepancy occur in the statements of parliamentary and other documents respecting it.* Following the census of 1841—whose authority must, for several reasons, be regarded as final—we represent Abbey-Jerpoint and Jerpoint-West as two entirely distinct parishes, with each its defined area and separate statistics. Abbey-Jerpoint is all in the barony of Gowran. Area, 1,008 acres. Pop., in 1841, 375. Houses 77. Jerpoint-West is in the baronies of Gowran, Ida, and Knocktopher. Area, of the Gowran section, 1,819 acres; of the Ida section, 1,167 acres; of the Knocktopher section, 2,530 acres. Pop., of the Gowran section, in 1841, 336; of the Ida section, 294; of the Knocktopher section, 576. Houses in the G. section, 53; in the I. section, 46; in the K. section, 68.—This

parish, or pair of parishes, is clustered with 13 other real or reputed parishes to form the union or benefice of Burnchurch, in the dio. of Ossory. The Commissioners of Public Instruction computed 'Abbey-Jerpoint' to contain 5 Churchmen, 1 Presbyterian, and 1,884 Roman Catholics; and 'Jerpoint-West' to contain 6 Churchmen and 865 Roman Catholics; and in neither district did they find any school.

The abbey of Jerpoint, whose name figures in such a tumult of topographical nomenclature, is situated on the right bank of the river Nore, nearly two miles west of Thomastown. The ruin, though grievously dilapidated, possesses an extent and a beauty which command the admiration of at once the antiquary, the architect, and the lover of the picturesque; it is one of the best specimens in Ireland of the mixed Anglo-Norman and early English styles of architecture; and it, at the same time, presents less ancient parts which, while strictly in the pointed style, and probably contemporary with the abbies of Tintern and Dunbrody, excel these edifices both in artistic execution, and in lightness and elegance of general design. The ruin occupies an area of nearly three acres. The church was cruciform; and consisted, as usual, of nave, choir, and transepts. Six pointed arches, with a corresponding number of massive columns, supported the roof of the nave; and above and between these arches, are the remains of six clerestory windows, narrow, and rather rounded at their top. The western, or great window of the nave, is in similar style to these windows; but consists of three distinct arches, separated by two single mullions. The pinnacled tower, which rises from the intersection of the nave and the transepts, is supported by four massive square pillars, and the arches which spring from them; and its roof is curiously groined with springers, which are supported on each side by neatly ornamental corbels. The arches of the transepts and the nave, at the intersection, are in the pointed style, while the arch which leads to the choir is circular. The roof of the choir also is circular; and yet the eastern or altar window, now built up to a smaller dimension, is pointed. The nave and the transepts have been unroofed. A tomb, sculptured in rude though bold relief, and situated in the choir, opposite the grand altar of the south cross-aisle, is said to have been erected over the remains of Donogh, king of Ossory, who died in 1185. Two figures repose on it, habited, the one as a male and the other as a female, in the costume of the 12th or 13th century; and the former holds a crucifix in his right hand, and extends his left toward a small harp which hangs from his side. Various images of the apostles appear in compartments round the base of the tomb. Two crowned figures stand at the foot of the monument; and beside them kneels an angel, whose hands are uplifted in devotion. Two conspicuous ancient monuments occur of ecclesiastics. On the one, which is of black marble, lies the full length figure of an abbot, in his proper habit; his head reposing on a pillow of much elegance; his right hand uplifted as if in the act of swearing an oath of fidelity; and his left holding a crozier, whose lower end is gnawed by a serpent, and whose volute contains a well-sculptured *Agnus Dei*. On the other monument is a statue, executed with conspicuous skill and delicacy; the hands holding respectively a sprig of trefoil, and a crozier of excellent workmanship; and the altar-slab on which the figure rests, displaying a profusion of trefoils and roses. Several other monuments of ecclesiastics, but in quite a defaced condition, may be seen amidst predominant rubbish. The abbey, according to Archdall, was

* The census of 1831 does not name 'Abbey-Jerpoint,' and states the population of 'West-Jerpoint' at 1,767. Both the fourth Report on Ecclesiastical Revenue, and the first on Public Instruction, state the population of 'Jerpoint-West,' in 1831, at 553. The latter of these authorities exhibits Abbey-Jerpoint as a different parish from Jerpoint-West, with a population, in 1831, of 1,851; but mentions that, "under Abbey-Jerpoint are comprised the reputed parishes of Abbey-Jerpoint, Meberstown, Arderra, and Lisnattigue." The Ecclesiastical Revenue Report says, that the three districts thus associated with Abbey-Jerpoint, "are townlands, not parishes." Other authorities before us are equally conflicting, no two of them being, in all respects, agreed; and they seem to us to have been whirled into discrepancy by a war of facts respecting the distribution of the Jerpoint-abbey lands. Following Brewer's Beauties of Ireland, we represent the abbey-manor as now subdivided into Abbey-Jerpoint, the property successively of the families of Marsh, Holson, and Greene.—Church or Town-Jerpoint, the estate of the Huntly family.—Waste-Jerpoint, now possessed by Mr. Marsh of Stradbally,—and Mill-Jerpoint, inherited from Sir William Petty by the marquis of Lansdowne, and not long ago sold to Mr. Franks of Dublin; following the Ecclesiastical Revenue Report, we represent the parish of Jerpoint-West as comprising 8,349 acres, 1 road, and 21½ perches, and as consisting of arable land.

founded in 1180, by Donough, king of Ossory, for Cistercian monks. It was richly endowed both by Donough and by other distinguished persons; it was confirmed to the monks by John, Lord of Ireland, afterwards King John; and it was surrendered or dissolved in 1539. Its abbot was a lord of parliament; and the last person who filled the office, was Oliver G. Fitz-Oliver, a younger brother of Baron John Grace, of Courtstown.

ABBEYKNOCKMOY. See **ABBEY.**

ABBEYLARA, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the eastern border of the barony of Granard, co. Longford, Leinster. Its length, including an intersection $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad of the parish of Granard, is 14 miles; its breadth is 2 miles; and its area, including 626 acres of water, is 9,150 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,112; in 1841, 3,084. Houses 505. The land is, in general, of a good quality. Lough-Coonoh, though not distinguished for beauty or for great extent, is a conspicuous feature. On the south-west shore of the lake are the village of Abbeylara, and the site of the abbey whence it and the parish have their name. The village stands on the road from Granard to Dublin; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Granard, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Castle-Pollard. Area 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 316; in 1841, 194. Houses 28. The abbey of Larah or Lerha claims, but on no feasible evidence, to have been founded by St. Patrick. In 1205, it was refounded, or more probably founded, by the Tuite family, for Cistercian monks. Richard O'Ferrall, the last abbot, became bishop of Ardagh in 1541. Part of the abbey's site is now occupied by the parish-church.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardagh. Vicarial title composition, £105. Gross income £127 6s.; nett £109 11s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are inappropriate; they have been compounded for £155; and, excepting those of three town-lands, they belong to the Marquis of Westminster. The parish-church was built in 1803. Sittings 70. Two school-houses at the extremities of the parish are also used as parochial places of worship. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended, on the average, by 1,075 persons. In 1834, the Churchmen were computed to amount to 167; and the Roman Catholics to 3,114. In the same year there were two day-schools, aided by respectively £12 and £6 from the Ardagh association, and three hedge-schools, the whole attended, on the average, by 164 scholars.

ABBEYLEIX, a parish, partly in the barony of Fassading, co. Kilkenny, but chiefly in the baronies of Cullinagh, Clarmallagh, and West Maryborough, Queen's co., Leinster. The Cullinagh section contains the town of **ABBEYLEIX**: see next article. Area of the Fassading section, 681 acres; of the Cullinagh section, 11,246 acres; of the Clarmallagh section, 1,475 acres; of the Maryborough section, 145 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,990; in 1841, 6,719. Pop., in 1841, of the Fassading section 166; of the Cullinagh section 6,091; of the rural portion of that section 5,070; of the Clarmallagh section 413; of the Maryborough section 49. Houses of the four sections respectively 23, 916, 65, and 6. The township of Corballyogue is 5 miles distant from the rest of the parish; separated from it by Ballinakill; and surrounded, on other sides, by Clounagh. The mansion of Abbeyleix, the seat of Viscount de Vesey, and erected in 1774, is a capacious and handsome quadrangular building, four stories high, and faced with cut stone. The demesne, comprehending about 700 acres, is profusely embellished with noble and venerable trees, now amassed in woods, and now

drawn out in splendid avenues, or disposed in ornamental arrangements. But the ground is low, flat, naturally poor, and encompassed with great expanses of bog. Though now smiling in cultivation, and rich in dresses woven for it by judicious and persevering exertion, it is part of a tract which, while under the sway of the O'Mores, was utterly cheerless and unpromising. Even yet the aggregate land of the parish is poor in quality. Abbeyleix bog, as reported on by the Commissioners on Bogs in Ireland, comprehends 964 English acres; lies from 298 to 324 feet above sea-level; skirts both the demesne and the town of Abbeyleix, consists principally of fibrous peat or red bog, of a wet and spongy nature, interspersed with pools; discharges its surface-water by three rivulets to the Nore; and could be improved at the cost of £1,208.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Vicarial title composition £169 4s. 7½d.; glebe £5 15s. 5d. Gross income £175 0s. 0½d.; nett £138 11s. 6½d. Patron, the Viscount de Vesey. The rectorial tithes are inappropriate, belong to the Viscount de Vesey, and are compounded for £338 9s. 2½d. A curate has a salary of £75. The parish-church was built in 1830, at the cost of £2,215, lent by the late board of First Fruits. Sittings 500. Another place of worship exists in connection with the Establishment; but is not generally used. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended, on the average, by 2,000 persons; and a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house by 70. The parishioners were, in 1834, classified, by computation, into 1,028 Churchmen, 4 Protestant Dissenters, and 4,907 Roman Catholics. The schools, in 1834, were a parochial day-school, averagely attended by 120; a Hibernian school society's day-school, by 18; a girl's work-school, by 40; an infant-school, by 30; and two pay day-schools by jointly 45.

ABBEYLEIX, a post and market town in the above parish, stands on the left side of the river Nore, and on the road from Dublin to Cork, 5 miles north-north-east of Castle-Durrow, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Stradbally, and 49½ miles south-west of Dublin. An ancient town of its name, and near its site, having sunk into insignificance, was razed by Lord de Vesey during the latter half of last century, to be succeeded by a new town or village. The present Abbeyleix was patronized and beautified by the son and successor of its noble founder; and has become one of the neatest and most pleasing villages in Ireland. Its houses have most of the ornaments which comport with the true and rustic cottage character; they possess the agreeable and useful appendage of garden-plots; and they combine the appearance of rural beauty with that of domestic comfort. The parish-church is a commanding and seemly feature. A small bridewell in the village is kept in a creditable state, and is under the immediate control of the board, and superintendence of the governor of the county gaol. The village will be touched, at the distance of 60 statute miles from the Dublin terminus, by the Kilkenny line of railway projected by the commissioners; and will be placed by it at only 2½ hours' travelling distance from Dublin, and 18½ from London. Its public conveyances, in 1838, were a car to Maryborough, and a caravan in transit between Mountrath and Dublin. The town is the seat of some noticeable manufactories.

The Abbeyleix Poor-Law Union ranks as the 89th; and was declared on December 3d, 1839. With the exception of part of its electoral division of Durrow, which belongs to co. Kilkenny, it all lies in Queen's co.; and it comprehends an area of 113,400 acres, with a pop., in 1831, 35,597. Its

electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are, Abbeyleix, 4,958; Ballinakill, 5,926; Timahoe, 1,591; Ballyroan, 5,748; the Raheen, 5,559; Castletown, 5,130; Aghaboe, 2,915; Killelmore, 1,398; Coolkerry, 1,947; Aughmacart, 2,279; and Durrow, 4,146. The ex-officio guardians amount to 8, and the elected guardians to 24; and of the latter, 4 are chosen by each of the divisions of Abbeyleix and the Raheen, 1 by each of the divisions of Timahoe and Killelmore, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £72,816 2s. 8d.; the total number of persons rated in the first rate was 6,125; and of this total, 1,397 persons were rated for a valuation, not exceeding £1,—817 not exceeding £2,—539 not exceeding £3,—374 not exceeding £4,—and 352 not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on June 16th, 1840,—to be completed in October 1841,—to cost £5,850 for building and completion, and £1,020 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 5 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches, obtained for £6 12s. 8d. of annual rent, and £130 of compensation to occupying tenant; and to contain accommodation for 500 paupers. The workhouse was opened for the admission of paupers, on June 6th, 1842; the total expenses incurred thence till Feb. 6th, 1843, amounted to £2,246 16s. 10½d., and the total amount of previous miscellaneous expense was £551 12s. 4d. There is no fever hospital in the union. The dispensary districts are six in number; they contained in 1831, a population of 33,112; and they have their seats at Abbeyleix, at Ballacolla and Swan, at Ballinakill, at Durrow, at Offerlane, and at Raheen. The Abbeyleix dispensary serves for a district of 10,818 acres, with a population of 5,816; and in 1839, it expended £175 19s. 6d., and administered to 1,200 patients. In 1842, the Abbeyleix Loan Fund had a capital of £6,984, circulated £32,586 in 8,674 loans, cleared a nett profit of £771 6s., and expended for charitable purposes £1,488; and from the date of its institution till the close of 1842, it circulated £121,676 in 32,903 loans, cleared a nett profit of £3,047 4s. 6d., and expended for charitable purposes £2,462 18s. 11d.

A religious house is said to have been founded on or near the site of Abbeyleix, about the year 600. The monastery, however, from which it and the parish derive their name, was founded only in 1183, under the auspices of Coroheger O'More, and colonized by him with Cistercian monks from the abbey of Baltinglass. A town arose under monastic influence, and soon acquired importance by becoming the principal seat of O'More, the head of a powerful native sept who inhabited the very extensive territory anciently known as Leix. See LEIX.—In 1421, a serious skirmish took place at Abbeyleix, between the partisans of the earl of Ormonde and the sept of Fitzpatrick; the former were routed with considerable loss; two distinguished gentlemen of the county of Tipperary were slain; ten persons of rank were made prisoners; and two hundred fled for protection to the interior of the abbey. The lands of the monastery, according to Archdall, amounted, at the dissolution, to 820 acres; and, in the 5th year of Elizabeth, 20 of the acres, together with the abbey, were granted to the earl of Ormonde. No vestige of either the monastic buildings or the castle of the O'Mores, has existed within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

ABBEYMAHON, a parish on the north-east border of the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, 7½ miles south of Bandon, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3 miles; area, 4,482 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,563; in 1841, 3,261. Houses 545. The parish lies along the west shore of the bay of Court-

macsherry; and contains the small village of LISLIVANE; which see. The general quality of the land is good arable. "On the west side, as you go down the bay of Courtmacsherry," says Dr. Smith in his History of Cork, "is a good house, in a grove of trees, inhabited by Mr. Arandel; and about half-way down, close to the shore, stand the ruins of Abbeymahon. It was founded by the Bernardine monks, at their own expense; who were a very rich order. The Lord Barry gave them 18 plough-lands, which constitute the parish of Abbeymahon; but this estate was only given them till the building was finished, which never happened; for, soon after, the dissolution of monasteries took place, and these lands were seized into the hands of the crown. The walls of the church are standing, and an house is built on part of the ruins, round which is a grove."—This parish is a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Ross. Gross income, £50; nett, £34. Patron, the earl of Shannon. The tithes are wholly inappropriate in the earl of Shannon, and are compounded for £699. A licensed school-house, capable of accommodating about 40 persons, is the only parochial place of worship. The Roman Catholic chapel has an average attendance of 1,500. The parishioners were stated, in 1834, to consist of 63 Churchmen, and 3,508 Roman Catholics. There were, in 1834, a day-school, attended by 23; a hedge-school, by 80; and a Protestant Sabbath-school, by 14.

ABBEY-O'DORNEY. See ABBEYDORNEY. ABBEYSHRUEL, or SHRUE, a barony in the south-east corner of co. Longford, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by Ardgagh; on the east and south, by co. Westmeath; and, on the west, by Rathcline and Moydow. Its length, south-south-westward, is 7 miles; its breadth, in the opposite direction, is 4½ miles; and its area is 21,006 acres. Its surface consists of part of the valley of the Inny, that stream traversing it from end to end; and, with unimportant exceptions, it is low or strictly champaign.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Killecommagh, Kilglass, Noughaval, Taghsheenid, and Taghsheeny, and the whole of the parishes of Abbeyshrue, Agharra, and Forgney. The towns are Barry and part of Ballymahon. The townland of Annagh and a portion of Lough-Ree, which are included in Noughaval parish, and formerly belonged to Abbeyshrue barony, have been transferred to Rathcline. Pop., in 1831, 9,719; in 1841, 9,546. Houses 1,614. Families 1,766; of whom 1,309 were employed in agriculture, 313 in trade and manufactures, and 144 in other pursuits.

ABBEYSHRUEL, a parish in the barony of Abbeyshrue, 4½ miles north-east of Ballymahon, co. Longford, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½ mile; area, 2,340 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,236; in 1841, 1,283. Houses 217. The land is, in general, of a good quality; and is watered by the river Inny. The parishioners enjoy the advantages of communication by the Royal canal westward to the Shannon, and eastward to Dublin. A fair is held on the first Wednesday after Trinity Sunday. A Cistercian abbey is said to have been founded at Abbeyshrue by O'Ferrall; but even its date, and much more its history, are unknown.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ardgagh, and is united with Tashinny, to form the benefice of TASHINNY. [See that article.] The tithes are compounded for £87 13s. 10d. Two day-schools, the one for boys and the other for girls, are aided with respectively £12 and £8 from Lady Rosse, and with each £4 from the Ardgagh society; and these, together with a hedge-school, had, in 1834, an average attendance of 87. The population of the small village of Abbeyshrue, on the eastern

verge of the parish and county, is returned with that of the parish.

ABBESIDE, a district and town, in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, and suburban to the borough of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. The district is described by the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations as one of three parishes which compose the union, or manor of Dungarvan, as forming with Dungarvan-West the parish of Dungarvan mentioned in the ancient charter of the borough, and as now a distinct parish in itself; and it is laid down in one of two maps of Dungarvan in the Report on Borough Boundaries, as "Abbeyside parish, now part of East Dungarvan; but, in all the other parliamentary documents before us, both it and 'East Dungarvan' are treated as strictly a part of Dungarvan parish. Yet in the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical division, it forms a distinct parish in the dio. of Waterford and Lismore. See DUNGARVAN.—The town of Abbeyside extends along the north-east or left side of Dungarvan harbour, directly opposite to the borough; and is included in both the municipal and the parliamentary boundaries. In 1832, it had 40 tenements of value to qualify for the franchise. A very handsome bridge, built solely at the expense of the duke of Devonshire, was erected in 1816 to connect it with Dungarvan; and previous to that time communication could be maintained only by means of a ferry. The ruins of an ancient castle, and of the abbey whence the suburb is named, combine with the harbour to form a pleasant view from the Dungarvan side. The castle belonged to the Magraths, and, along with some adjacent lands, was given by them to the monks. The abbey, an Augustinian one, was founded in the 13th century, patronized by the earls of Desmond, and endowed partly by the magistrates, and partly by the O'Briens of Cumeragh. It had also the rectorial tithes of the parish. The cells have nearly or quite disappeared; and, together with the refectory and other monastic parts of the pile now in ruin, occupied a very considerable area. "The walls of the church and steeple," says Dr. Smith, "still remain, and show it to have been a neat light Gothic building. The steeple is about 60 feet high; and is supported by a curious Gothic vault, sustained by ogyves passing diagonally from one angle to another, forming a cross with four arches, which make the sides of the square of the building. The key-stone in the centre of the vault is very exactly cut, being shaped into a union cross of eight branches, four of which being the diagonal ones, constitute the ogyves; the other four send members to the key-stones of the lateral arches, which are acute at the top. The key-stone of each arch sends members to the contiguous arches in the same manner, as do the imposters of the pilasters, which support the whole, each affording three branches from the same stone." On the north side of the church, near the altar, is the tomb of Donald Magrath, who was interred there in 1400. Pop. of the town, in 1831, 1,859; in 1841, returned with Dungarvan.

ABBEYSTRAND, a hamlet in the parish of Tullagh, east division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 164. Houses 28.

ABBEYSTOWRY, a parish in the eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It contains part of the town of SKIBBEREEN; which see. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 4; area, 9,390 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,573; in 1841, 6,225. Houses 988. Pop. of the rural districts in 1831, 3,738; in 1841, 4,358. Houses 720. The surface is bisected by the river Ilfen, immediately above that stream's embouchure in the inlet estuary

which becomes lost in the ocean at the entrance of Baltimore harbour. The lands near the town are well-cultivated, and afford excellent cereal crops. The soil is a grey clay, and, in some places, red; with a slaty bottom; but has been extensively worked into a loam by cultivation, and by manuring with sea sand. No limestone occurs nearer than Muskerry. Much the larger proportion of the parochial area is rough ground, impervious to the plough. The ecclesiastical edifice whence the name of the parish is taken, stands west of Skibbereen. It was originally a priory, and was long used as a parish-church; but has, for generations, been a ruin. In its interior are a large tomb of the Roches, and some other old memorials of the dead.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Ross. Vicarial tithe composition, £18 9s. 2½d.; glebe, £45 4s. 10½d. Gross income, £137 12s. 1½d.; nett, £118 9s. 6½d. Patron, John S. Townsend, Esq. The rectorial tithes, which are inappropriate, belong to the patron, and have been compounded for £699. The parish-church was built in 1827, at a cost of £1,181 10s. 9d. British; of which £830 15s. 4½d. were given, and £276 18s. 5½d. lent, by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings, 360; attendance, 250. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, of 40. The parishioners, in 1834, consisted of 246 Churchmen, and 5,344 Roman Catholics. Five day-schools, in 1834, had aggregately on their books 81 boys and 72 girls: one had £8 from the society for discountenancing vice; one had £6 from the Ladies' Hibernian society; one was an infant-school and had £14 10s. from local subscriptions. Three other schools, open only in summer, had jointly 133 scholars. A Protestant Sunday-school had on its books 90 boys and 70 girls.

ABBEYTOWN. See CROSSMOLINA.

ABHAIN-NAILLE, a small but curious stream, one of the head-waters of the Shannon, in co. Leitrim, Connaught. A little lake which emits it, called Killowmawn, or Leacka Mountain lake, is situated on the loftiest summit of the Leacka Mountain range, between Manor Hamilton and Lough Allen; and though overlooked by no ground or slope which can bring to it surface-water, is never dry, and always lacustrine. The stream, at its efflux, is about 10 feet broad; it soon acquires volume from affluents, and velocity from declination; and dashing rapidly down a run of 5 miles, insulates with the Shannon about a mile from Lough Allen. "It has its name," says Dr. McParlan, in his Statistical Survey of the County of Leitrim, "from St. Naill or St. Natalis, who built a monastery in that strange situation, that is, on the top of this [Leacka] mountain. The antiquaries not being agreed upon the county to which this monastery belonged, in search of it I traced this river to its source."

ABINGTON, a parish, 4½ miles south-south-east of Castle-Connell, and partly in the barony of Ownay and Arra, co. Tipperary, but chiefly in the baronies of Ownaybeg and Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, Munster. A section of it also lay till lately within the co. of the city of Limerick, but has been transferred to the barony of Clanwilliam. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 3; area, 30,400 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,564; in 1841, 8,314. Houses 1,248. Pop. of the Tipperary section, in 1831, 792; in 1841, 1,043. Houses 161. Pop. of the Ownaybeg section, in 1831, 5,502; in 1841, 6,173. Houses 920. Pop. of the Clanwilliam section, in 1831, 913; in 1841, 1,098. Houses 167. Pop. of the co. of the city of Limerick section, in 1831, 101. Houses 14. Over nine miles of its length, and the whole of its breadth, it is mountainous, and, for the most part,

ruggedly and wildly upland. So large a proportion as 3,240 acres of the remaining part of the area, is waste or of very little value. The village of Abington, with about 150 inhabitants, stands in the Ownybeg section, on the river Mulkern, 4½ miles south-south-east of Castle-Connell. Fairs are held on May 27th, and Aug. 31st. An abbey for Cistercian monks was founded here in 1205, by Fitzwalter, Lord of Carrick, and became the resting-place of his mortal remains. In the parish are the village of MURROE, [which see,] and several hamlets.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Emly; and is united with the parish of Tough, to form the benefice of Abington. See TOUNG. Tithe composition of the parish £650. Gross income of the benefice, £936 18s. 5½d.; nett £787 12s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church, situated in Abington, at the extremity of the union, is old, of unascertained date, and yet in perfect repair. Sittings, 100; average attendance, from 10 to 15. A Roman Catholic chapel at Murroe is attended, on the average, by about 1,450; one at Boher, by from 500 to 600; and one in Tough, by about 1,800. The inhabitants of Abington parish were computed to amount, in 1834, to 126 Churchmen, and 7,762 Roman Catholics; and those of the united parishes, to 143 Churchmen, and 11,398 Roman Catholics. In 1834, there were in Abington 2 national schools and 6 pay day-schools, aggregately attended, on the average, by 465 scholars. Grants were made in 1839 and 1840, by the National School Board, to 3 schools, of respectively £126, £74 3s. 4d., and £160.

ACHILL, a parish in the barony of Burrisboole, on the west coast of co. Mayo, Connaght. Length, 22 miles; breadth, 14; area, 51,522 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,277; in 1841, 6,392. Houses 1,158. It consists of the islands of Achill and Achillbeg, and the peninsula of Corann Achill, each of which will be noticed below.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition £100; nett income £89 1s. Patron, the diocesan. There is no parish-church. Two clergymen of the Established church reside and officiate as missionaries. "The Mission to Achill and the Islands" was commenced about 1832; and, while it has for its grand object the propagation of those doctrines which are maintained by the evangelical section of the Established clergy, it has, from the outset, included and propelled moral mechanism for diffusing Protestant education, disseminating general knowledge, improving the useful arts, and conducting georgic operations. The missionary clergymen preach or expound daily in Erse and English; and, in 1834, had an attendance of from 15 to 35. A printing-press has for some time been in operation at the seat of the mission. A Roman Catholic chapel at Dookanella is attended, on the average, by from 350 to 500 persons; and another at Kildenvett, by from 350 to 400. In 1834, the Protestant parishioners were stated to amount to 156; and the Roman Catholics computed at 5,583. In the same year, there were 4 free schools, under the mission, each salaried with £20; 3 free schools, each salaried with £8 by the Roman Catholic parish priest, pending on application to the National Board; and 2 hedge-schools,—the whole having aggregately on their books 261 scholars. In 1840, the National Board made a grant of £107 10s. to each of 3 schools.

ACHILL, a district consisting of the peninsula of Corann Achill and the island of Achill, and possessing at once a melancholy, a wild, and a sublime interest. The peninsula, whose name means 'the Hook of the Eagle,' is connected with the mainland by the narrow isthmus of Molyrany; and extends about 6 miles westward, with a mean breadth of about 4

miles. It is a huge alpine mass of conglomerate sandstone, with flat bogs on the north shore; dismally barren and desolate; and peopled by about 600 mountaineers and bog-trotters of most primitive manners. The only spot on its coast where the construction of a harbour seems practicable, is at Doobeg, behind a spit of boulders at the mouth of two mountain-streams. See DOOBEG. A strait, less than half-a-mile in mean breadth, and extending north and south, separates the peninsula from the island. This island is approximately triangular in form, and about 30 miles in circumference; but is so indented as to possess 80 miles of coast. Its area is 35,283 acres; and its population nearly or quite 4,000. Its surface is, for the most part, mountainous and extremely wild, consisting of large flat bogs on the east, and lofty hills of quartz rock on the other two sides; and its shores, or rather alpine sea-walls, are more mural and stupendous than those of any equal extent of coast in Ireland. Its great height, combined with its seclusion, renders its cloud-cleaving summits such fit spots for the eyre, that almost any stranger ignorant of its name might call it Achill Island,—the Island of Eagles. A part of the mountain which forms the western extremity, and terminates in the noted cape of Achill Head, seems as if it had suffered disavement from a sunk continent by some tremendous convulsion of nature, and sends down a shelving precipice of about 2,200 feet right to the water's edge. Menaan Head, on the south coast, presides over mural and projecting cliffs of 700 feet and upwards, of altitude; and commands a sublime view of the entanglement of mountain and ocean, the labyrinth of islands and bays, and the intricacy of a boldly and singularly featured landscape from the Alps of Cunnemara and Joyce country, to those of Erris and the Mullet, with the intervening tracery in Clew-bay and around Croaghpatrick, and the interior heights of Corann, Ballycro, and Nephin. Achill Sound, which has a common opening from the ocean with Blacksod-bay, and extends between Achill and the mainland, is, in one place, occupied athwart more than half its breadth by the island of INKISKEGILL: which see. The intervening strait is called the Bull's Mouth, and is swept by a careering and dangerous tidal current. The southern part of the sound, or that which washes Corann, is forlorn at low water, and "seems," says Mr. Nimmo, "the natural place for establishing anything like a village or seaport-town." Achill, with the exception of a small part which belongs to the marquis of Sligo, is all the property of Sir Neil O'Donnell. Its inhabitants, till within the last 8 or 9 years, were in a condition, as to manners, ideas, and arts, little if at all different from their ancestors of the 14th or 15th century. In dress, habitations, agricultural instruments, and many other particulars which immediately meet the eye of a stranger, they were rude, poor, and outre, to a degree which provoked sharp competition between wonder and compassion. Though greatly improved by the influence of schools, of public works, and especially of the Achill mission, they still very generally possess the old peculiarities. They reside principally in hamlets, each of which has been described as "a congeries of hovels thrown indiscriminately together as if they fell in a shower from the sky." Little of their land has yet been cultivated; and the little that has, is chiefly manured with sea-weed and shell-sand from the shores, for the rearing of a precarious potatoe crop. They possess altogether about 100 boats, and employ them principally in carrying turf to Westport. They are regarded by the fishermen of Clew-bay as quite ignorant of the craft of fish-

catching; and, though haunted by shoals of the finny tribes, they continue to do no more than catch, by means of the rod and hand-line, enough for their own subsistence. A road, the first in the place which admitted the use of even the meanest wheeled vehicle, began to be constructed a few years ago across both the peninsula and the island; and near the part of the sound where it connects the two, at a point where Achill and Achillbeg are nearly united, a small pier was partially built by the Mansion-house Committee in 1822, but, at the date of the 10th Report on Irish Fisheries, remained incomplete. The cost of erection was £304 ls. Fifty sail-boats averaging 8 tons, and 100 yawls averaging 2 tons, frequent the harbour, and give occasional employment to about 500 persons. At this point salt works were, at one time, established. Mr. Nimmo reports that a good winter harbour for small craft, however desirable, cannot be constructed on the ocean side of Achill, and that the best which could be made would be at Keem, near Achill Head, and would cost at least £1,500. Achill is included in the Westport poor-law union. In 1840-41, a dispensary, then newly established for the district, expended upwards of £22 in making 4,933 dispensations of medicine,—very nearly a dose for each inhabitant! In Achill are found beautiful pink crystals called "Achill diamonds."

ACHILLBEG, an island, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, so stretching out from the south-east corner of Achill, as in a great measure to cover the south entrance of Achill sound. The west end of the channel between it and Achill dries at low water; and the east end forms the harbour in which the pier noticed in the preceding article is constructed. Pop. about 120.

ACHONRY, a parish in the south-east of the barony of Leney; 5 miles west-south-west of Ballymote, co. Sligo, Connaught. It contains the hamlets of Achonry, Corrowtubber, and Kilcummin, and the villages of CURRY, BELLAGHY, and TUBBERCURRY: see these articles. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 7; area, of the whole, 60,896 acres,—of the rural districts, 60,831. Pop., in 1831, 15,357; in 1841, 17,986. Houses 3,186. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 16,803. Houses 2,977. About one half of the area is arable and pasture land; and the remainder is bog, moor, and barren mountain. The surface is drained southward by the nascent river Moy. Limestone abounds. The hamlet of Achonry, though poor and small, claims high connection with antiquity. Its ancient or uncorrupted names were Achad-Conaire and Achad-Chaoin. "The dynast of the territory of Luigny," says Dr. James McParlan, "granted Achad-Conaire, called also Achad-Chaoin, to St. Finiard of Clonard, where he erected an abbey, and appointed his disciple St. Nathy, commonly called Cruimther Nathy, or Nathy the priest, to be the first abbot, whose feast is celebrated August the 9th. The abbot Robertagh MacNaserda, who was made bishop of Kiltare, died A. D. 874." Some fine monastic ruins stand 3 miles west of Achonry, at COURT: which see.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Achonry; and is united with the rectory of Cloonoghill to form the benefice of Achonry, and corps of the deanery of Achonry. See CLOONOGHILL. Tithe composition of the parish, £646 3s. 1d. Gross income of the benefice, £754 3s. 1d., besides £147 4s. 8d. enjoyed, without cure, as dean of the diocese; nett £613 10s. 1d., besides £139 17s. 5d. as dean. Patron, the Crown. The parish-church was built in 1823 at the cost of £1,476, lent by the late Board of First Fruits.ittings 250. A chapel-of-ease was built at Tubbercurry in 1830, at the cost of £900, gifted by the late Board.ittings 180.

The right of nomination to the chapel belongs to the incumbent of the benefice. Stipend of the chaplain, and of a second curate, £75. The average attendance at the two places of worship is 200; that at three Roman Catholic chapels in Achonry, is respectively 800, 750, and 600; that at three Roman Catholic chapels in Cloonoghill, is respectively 1,200, 1,200, and 700. In 1834, the Churchmen, in the parish, were 983, and in the benefice 1,054; and the Roman Catholics, in the parish, were 15,160, and in the benefice 2,256. The schools, in 1834, were 2 day-schools of the London Hibernian Society, 2 day-schools of the Baptist Society, 8 pay or hedge-schools, and 1 Sunday school, aggregately, with the exception of the last, having on their books 701 children.

THE BISHOPRIC OF ACHONRY is said to have been founded in the 6th century. It was permanently united to the see of Killalla in the commencement of the 17th century; and, along with that see, it was united to the diocese of Tuam by the Ecclesiastical Reform Act of 1833. The diocese comprehends the greater part of the county of Sligo, and a broad band of the eastern division of Mayo. Its length is 35 miles; its breadth 27; and its area 231,121 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches. Pop., in 1831, 108,144. Its parishes are 25. Its benefices are 9, with a gross aggregate income of £4,429 14s. 2d., and a nett income of £3,879 6s. 11d. Of its 9 beneficed clergymen, 5 are reported as resident, and 4 as non-resident; 3 have no curates, 4 have one curate each, and 2 have two curates each. The aggregate stipend of the 8 curates is £600. One of the benefices is in the patronage of the Crown; and all the others is in that of the diocesan. Appropriate rectorial tithes amount to £147 4s. 8d.; and inappropriate, to £2,791 ls. 11d. The average gross amount of vestry assessments, for three years preceding 1831 or 1832, was, for church purposes, £578 6s. 2d., and, for general purposes, £205 10s. 9d. The nett episcopal revenue, in the average of three years, which ended at the close of 1831, was £1,363 18s. 11d. The diocesan is patron of the precentorship, the archdeaconry, and the prebends. The cathedral is simply the parish-church of Achonry; under the name of the Cathedral Church of St. Crumathy; and it has no economy fund. The chapter consists of a dean, a precentor, an archdeacon, and the prebendaries of Killaright, Ballysadere, and Kilmovee; and it has no corporate residence, no patronage, and, in its corporate capacity, no property. The corps of the deanery consists of the benefice of Achonry and Cloonoghill with cure, and the rectorial tithes of Killooran and Kilvarnet without cure; and the additional or separate revenue is £920. The precentor has, in right of his dignity, a separate revenue of £92 6s. 1d.; the archdeacon, of £150; the prebendary of Killaright, of £31 9s. 6d.; and the prebendary of Ballysadere, of £275. The prebend of Kilmovee is merely nominal. There are neither minor canons nor vicars choral.—The Roman Catholic diocese of Achonry is distributed into 23 parishes; three of these, Castlemore, Kilcolman, and Kilmactigue, are bishop's parishes or the seat of the diocese, and are served by the diocesan and 4 curates; and the others are served by 22 officiates, and 16 coadjutor officiates.—In 1834, there were in the diocese 11 places of worship connected with the Establishment, 2 meeting-houses of Protestant dissenters, and 33 Roman Catholic chapels; the inhabitants consisted of 5,417 Churchmen, 143 Presbyterians, 27 other Protestant dissenters, and 108,835 Roman Catholics; and 67 daily schools wholly supported by fees, 14 salaried by the National Board, 11 aided by the London Hibernian society, and 15

others supported wholly or partly by subscription or endowment,—in all, 107, had on their books 3,470 boys and 3,028 girls.

ACHRIS, a peninsula, a headland, and a hamlet, on the west coast of Cunnemarra, or the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connought. The headland is the south screen of the entrance of Cleggan bay; and lifts a watch-tower into surveillance of the poor and straggling hamlet.

ACLARE, a hamlet in the parish of Kilmactigue, barony of Leney, co. Sligo, Connought. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 159. Houses 26.

ACRE, a beautiful rivulet of the barony of Glenarm, on the west coast of co. Antrim, Ulster. It has a course of only about 6 miles; traverses the scenic vale of Glenariff; and falls into the North channel at Nairnabb, near the caves of Red Bay, through the little neglected village of Waterfoot. The stream forms, in one place, the cascade of Isnaleara; and over only about 100 perches above its embouchure is it affected by the tide. See **RED BAY**.

ACTON, a *quoad sacra* parish and a village, within the *quoad civilia* parish of Ballymore, in the barony of Lower Orier, co. Armagh, Ulster. See **BALLYMORE**. The parish lies on the eastern verge of the county; and is touched or traversed from north to south by the Newry canal. Its land is, in general, of good quality, and in fine cultivation. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, about 4,500 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,843.—This parish is a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Armagh. Gross income £100; nett £98 0s. 11d. Patron, the incumbent of Ballymore. The church was built, in 1788, at the cost of upwards of £300, gifted by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250. Average attendance, 200 and upwards. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses in the parish were formerly Secessional, but are now in the Newry presbytery of the General Assembly; and have an average attendance of, respectively, 400 to 500, and 300 to 350. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 600. The parishioners were computed, in 1834, to consist of 617 Churchmen, 1,948 Presbyterians, and 1,423 Roman Catholics. Five day-schools, in 1834, had aggregately on their books 247 boys and 195 girls; and one was aided with £10 from the National Board, one with £7 from the London Hibernian Society; and two with, respectively, £7 and £5 from Colonel Close.—The village of Acton stands on the west bank of the Newry canal, and on the road from Newry to Portadown; 2½ miles south-south-east of Tanderagee, and 58 north of Dublin. The place is built on a regular plan, with one street intersecting another at right angles; and has a neat and pleasant appearance. The houses are constructed with hewn stone, well-slatted, and proportionally arranged. The situation is both very favourable for trade, and naturally beautiful. The mansion, demesne, and manor of Acton, are in the vicinity. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 257; in 1841, 210. Houses 47.

ADAMSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Bantry, 7½ miles north-east of New Ross, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area 8,134 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,388; in 1841, 2,037. Houses 355. This parish, and that of **NEUBAWN**, [which see,] have long formed the union or benefice of Adamstown. The land, throughout the union, is in general light and sharp, producing barley, oats, and potatoes, but not favourable for wheat-crope, meadows, dairies, or grazing. Adamstown consists of 12 townlands,—Newbawn of 13; and the two are separated throughout by a rivulet. The surface is rolling and tumulated; and shoots up, in one place, in the acclivities, rocky, and soaring mountain of Carrick-Burn, whose summit commands, on a clear

day, a distinct view of the coast of Wales. A good granite and a bad building-stone are quarried. The antiquities are one of 'Strongbow's castles,' and numerous small raths, and the ruins of several small ancient churches. Near the foot of Carrick-Burn rock or mountain, stood Scallabogue barn, in which 195 Protestants were burned to death in the rebellion of 1798.—Both parishes are rectories in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition of Adamstown, £410 13s. 1d.; of Newbawn, £360 4s. 8d. Gross income of the benefice, £796 11s. 3d.; nett, £625 6s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The benefice forms the corps of the archdeaconry of Ferns. A curate has a salary of £75 and the use of the glebe-house. The church was built, in 1806, at a cost of £692 6s., gifted chiefly by the late Board of First Fruits, and partly by the earl of Rathdown. Sittings 120; attendance 40. Two Roman Catholic chapels in Adamstown are attended by respectively 1,200 and 1,400; and one in Newbawn, by 550. In 1834, there were in Adamstown parish 61 Churchmen, and 1,833 Roman Catholics; and, in the union, 105 Churchmen, and 3,427 Roman Catholics. In Adamstown parish, in 1834, were a Protestant Sunday school, two hedge-schools, and a day-school,—the last salaried with £6 from local subscription and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice. A National school was commenced in the last quarter of 1840.

ADARE, or **ADAIR**, a parish in the three baronies of Coshma, Kenry, and Upper Conello, co. Limerick, Munster. The Coshma section contains the town of ADARE; see next article. Area of the Upper Conello section, 1,004 acres; of the Kenry section, 4,358 acres; of the Coshma section, 6,631 acres. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 4,913; in 1841, 4,902. Houses 723. Pop. of the Coshma section, in 1831, 2,270; in 1841, 3,148. Houses 439. Pop. of the Kenry section, in 1831, 1,474; in 1841, 1,362. Houses 228. Pop. of the Upper Conello section, in 1831, 403; in 1841, 392. Houses 56. The modern name is a corruption of Athdare or Ath-daar, 'the ford of oaks.' The river Maig traverses the parish northward; and luxuriates between banks which are rich in the soft and sylvan features of beauty. Most of the land is good and highly improved; and much of it is sheeted with wood, or disposed in opulent and tastefully ornamented demesne. A British traveller entering it from the north, forgets the bog and moor and miserable cultivation which had figured largely in some previous views; and sees in joyous combination around him the luxuriousness of a warm district of merry England, with the picturesqueness of a brilliant nook of lowland Scotland. Fine crops of wheat, neat enclosures, tidy cottages, noble mansions, numerous little gardens, clumps of orchard, and a profusion of wood, decorate an undulating and gently featured surface. Currish, the seat of De Vere, Bart., is an elegant edifice encompassed by a demesne, both extensive and replete with varieties of beautiful scenery. Adare Castle, the seat of the Quin family, earls of Dunraven, situated on the west bank of the Maig in the vicinity of the village of Adare, is a splendid edifice, commenced only a few years ago on the site of a former mansion, affording a fair imitation specimen of the later pointed style of architecture, and rivaling the first residences in the kingdom for at once taste, beauty, and chasteness of design. The extensive plantations, gardens, and pleasure-grounds around it exhibit richness, variety, and extreme neatness.—The parish of Adare is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £301 16s. 11d.; nett, £284 0s. 7d. Patron, Edward Croker, Esq. The rectorial tithes are inappropriate, and compounded for £506 17s. 6d. A

curate is salaried at £75. The parish-church was built, in 1811, at a cost of £923 1s. 6½d. British, granted by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, about 180. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by about 2,000; and a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house by about 130. The Churchmen, in 1834, amounted to 663; and the Roman Catholics to 4,456. A parochial school, salaried with £34 and house and garden from Lord Dunraven, had, in 1834, 128 scholars; and a pay-school had 36.

ADARE, a market and post-town in the Coshma section of the cognominal parish, stands on the Maig, at the point where it is crossed by the post-road from Limerick to Kerry, 9 miles south-south-west of Limerick, and 110 south-west of Dublin. The place, though of small modern importance, is notable for ancient consideration, great beauty, fine architectural ruins, and singularly charming environs. "Nothing," says Holmes, in his *Sketches of Ireland*, "can be more serenely beautiful than this little spot. Silent and retired, its inhabitants few, and apparently mixing little with the world, its venerable castle, with its surrounding groves, infuse in the beholder a calm sensation of pleasure truly delightful. The first view as we entered was most striking. On the left, a large ruined castle of the Desmonds rose from the brink of the river, which flowed into the old fosse. In front, the river Maig glided smoothly under an antique bridge of nine arches; its battlements overhung with ivy nearly to the water edge, the opposite banks swelling into beautiful undulating lawns, backed by the shady groves, and delightful grounds of the Quin demesnes, through which the turrets and ivied windows of a ruined abbey half disclosed themselves. On the right of the village, another monastic ruin lifted its venerable head amidst clustering ivy and alder."—"The ruin of the castle evinces the pile to have been of great strength, and occupies such a site of guard and command over the passage of the river as must have been selected only by a keen-eyed warrior. In the time of Elizabeth, the English sustained a sharp and prolonged contest from the Irish and Spanish followers of Desmond for the possession of this strength; and, being driven to extremity by a blockade, they were compelled to hazard a desperate excursion into the Knight of Glin's country, where they fought a warm skirmish of eight hours, but came off without much loss. Shortly after the death of Desmond, the castle was seized by Lord Kerry, and its garrison put to the sword; but it was recaptured by Captain Zouch; and, in the rebellion of 1641, it was finally and completely dismantled. The most prominent parts of it still standing are three unroofed and partially dilapidated round towers. The bridge which groups with it in the view from the north, though narrow, antique, and small-arched, is, as to picturesqueness, in good keeping with the objects around.

While some ancient and interesting ecclesiastical edifices at Adare are either extinct, or traceable only in slender vestiges, three monastic ruins of considerable attraction and extent still remain, and not long ago underwent efforts for their conservation,—two of them in consequence of being fitted up as places of worship, and one in consequence of its being an ornamental feature in the earl of Dunraven's demesne. Serious difficulty exists in identifying, from Archdall's confused account of their origin and relative position, the precise monastic community to which each belonged; and this has occasioned discrepancies and conflicting statements among topographers and tourists as to their respective designations, which we have no space to attempt to settle. Crossing the bridge from the north, and turning to

the right, we enter by a low Gothic door, into a well-enclosed field or park, bounded on the village side with walls, and on the other sides by deep groves. Here stands the White or Augustinian abbey, completely sheeted on two sides with ivy. The steeple is lofty, and very slender, and tapers to the battlements. The cloisters, all of marble, and supported by low, slender, and handsomely ornamented columns, are in a well-preserved condition. This abbey was founded in 1315, by John, earl of Kildare, son of Thomas, surnamed Nappagh, or the Ape.—"At the extremity of the village stand the ruins of the abbey of Trinitarians, founded for the redemption of Christian captives. Of this structure very little remains except the steeple. Its founder was Thomas Fitzgerald, seventh Baron of Offaly, and father of the first Earls of Desmond and Kildare. Very large possessions were attached to it, which, with all their premises and appurtenances, were given by Elizabeth to Sir H. Wallop. A rather curious circumstance in monastic history is, that the rectory of Adare belonged at one time to the nunnery of this abbey.—The Franciscan abbey, founded in 1464, by Thomas, earl of Kildare, and his Countess, Joan, for minors of the observance, stands within the Quin demesne, and, being surrounded by venerable trees, is an impressive and romantic object. Its ivied steeple and lofty pinnacles, its simple windows and projecting buttresses, its deep shadings with ash and ancient yew trees, fitfully gilded with straggling sunbeams, combine with the beauty and seclusion of its situation to excite poetic feelings in the mind. Wild ash trees spring from the very tops of the ruinous walls of the cloisters, rise in large stems, and send out waving boughs, flinging them downward in umbrageous profusion, and, in one place, fantastically mixing them with the arms of an old yew-tree. The interior of the abbey, about 30 or 35 years ago, was almost putrescent with the remains of the dead; and was ordered by the noble proprietor to be levelled and cleared of its tombs and its heaps of skulls and bones, in order to prevent its being any longer used as a place of sepulture. The peasantry around could not be induced to aid so unwonted a purpose; and a party of military required to be brought from Limerick. The soldiers, says a tourist of 1824, "soon completed the work; and the trim grassy aisle replaced the legends commemorative of the old fathers and feudal chiefs. Some monumental and confessional niches have escaped and may still be seen. In the cloisters I found two little carved fragments; one of these was an escutcheon charged with a cross saltire; the other a figure in rude bas-relief, about 18 inches high, representing a Grey Friar."

The river Maig, from its confluence with the Shannon up to Adare, is navigable for small vessels at high water. Many years ago the navigation was improved near the town, by the excavation of a new channel and the formation of a small basin or harbour. At present these works are much out of order; and in the recent surveys for the improvement of the Shannon navigation, improvements were suggested and planned, to cost £2,770. "The canal,

* So strange a surname is assigned by story to a strange origin. While Thomas was an infant, and was in his cradle, the McCarries slew his father and grandfather; and his nurses forgot him, and fled in terror from the castle. A watchful baboon or ape, which was kept in the family, took advantage of the nurses' absence, seized the infant, and carried him to the battlements; and, having there for some time paraded him in view of the astonished spectators, deliberately descended and laid him again in his cradle. However questionable or apocryphal this tale may be, it is regarded by works on heraldry as the reason of the present Leicester family bearing baboons for their armorial crest and supporters.

in its present state," says the Report, "is too insignificant to be of any essential benefit; it requires its section to be considerably enlarged; and a basin should be formed at the head of it to enable several boats at the same time to take or discharge their cargoes, and to give it a greater depth of water. The banks of the river, as far down as Mack's quay, require to be improved in order to increase the waterway, and to make the navigation easier." Yet Adare is so very much nearer Limerick by an excellent road than by what every effort could render only an indifferent navigation, that the improvements suggested can be considered only as matter of minor importance. See **MALO, (THE)**. The town stands within 5 miles of a point of junction by lateral road, with the Shannon line of railway, as laid down by the railway commissioners; and from that point to Dublin, the time of travelling will be 6 hours,—and to London, 22 hours. Its present public conveyances are all in transit between Limerick and places to the south-west,—a mail-coach and a car to Tralee, a car to Killarney, and two cars to Rathkeale. Its returns of postage, in 1830 and 1836, were, respectively, £101 and £134, exclusive of its sub-office of A-keaton. Adare is in the Rathkeale Poor-Law Union, and has a fever hospital and a dispensary. In 1839-40, the fever hospital's income was £92 6s. from subscriptions, and £184 12s. from parliamentary and county grants; its expenditure was £140; its internal patients were 170; and the population of its district was 8,340;—the dispensary's income and expenditure were respectively £35 6s. and £88; and the number of applications to it, was 2,038. The hospital was built by the earl of Dunraven; contains 18 beds in the fever wards, besides a residence for the medical attendant; and is given rent free to the public. Its objects are frequently refused admission from the paucity of funds. Fairs are held in the town on Jan. 20, Feb. 20, March 27, April 27, May 27, Sept. 15, Oct. 14, and Dec. 15.—Adare has long ceased to possess either a municipal character, or any of that importance which looks out from an ancient date through the windows and vistas of its architectural ruins. A charter 4^o Edward II., dated the 10th of July, 1310, grants murage to "the bailiffs and good men" of Adare; and another, 51^o Edward III., dated 20th Feb., 1376, grants to "the provost and commonalty" of Adare, exemptions from subsidies, &c., till their town should be rebuilt; but these are the only municipal documents which can now be traced, and they have, for a very long period, been in abeyance. Additional to the objects of interest noticed in connection with the parish and the town, are mount Shannon, the seat of the earl of Clare, in the vicinity, the ruin of Grannebruc-castle, 2 miles south-west of the town, and Annigan-castle farther on. Area of the town, 30 acres. Pop., in 1831, 766; in 1841, 1,095. Houses 140.

ADAR (THE), a rivulet of the basin of the Moy, and in the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, Connaught.

ADDERGOOLE, a parish in the south-east of the barony of Tyrawley, 8 miles north-west by west of Foxford, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 36,630 acres, of which 3,763 acres are water, principally in Lough Conn. Pop., in 1831, 6,714; in 1841, 7,379. Houses 1,285. A district of waste mountain, not included in the above statement of length and breadth, has an extent of 4 miles; so that the parish, taken in the direction of a long glen which runs into the mountains, measures 9½ miles by 5. The land of even the chief district is prevalently poor, and in miserable cultivation; yet on its eastern margin, where it is laved by Lough Conn, it possesses considerable

beauty.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Killalla, and forms part of the benefice of **CROSSMOLINA**: which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £125; and the rectorial tithes are partly impropriate and partly appropriate. See **CROSSMOLINA**. Two Roman Catholic chapels in the parish are averagely attended by respectively 900 and 400. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 93 Churchmen, and 7,126 Roman Catholics; and the schools were a day-school, aided by about £12 from the London Hibernian society, and 7 hedge or pay schools.

ADDERGOOLE, co. Galway. See **ADRAGOOLE**. **ADERRIG**, a parish in the barony of Newcastle, co. Dublin, Leinster. Area 759 acres. Pop., in 1841, 127. Houses 21. It figures very obscurely in topography, and does not seem to be recognised in the ecclesiastical divisions.

ADNITH, or **ATWITT**, a small parish, drained by the Suir, in the barony of Eliogurty, 4½ miles south by east of Templemore, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 855 acres. Pop., in 1831, 253; in 1841, 293. Houses 42. The land is in general good, and lets at a high rent.—Adnith is a vicarage in the dio. of Cashel, and forms part of the benefice of **THURLES**: which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £33; and the rectorial tithes, which are impropriate, and belong to J. Bagwell, Esq., are compounded for £39. In 1834 the parishioners amounted to 266, and were all Roman Catholics. There is no school.

ADRAGOOLE, **ADRIGOOLE**, or **ADDERGOOLI**, a parish in the north-west corner of the barony of Dunmore, co. Galway, Connaught. It lies 3 miles west of the town of Dunmore, and belongs to the exterior or northern edge of the basin, whose waters concentrate in Lough Corrib. Area, 8,442 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,532; in 1841, 3,321. Houses 577. The surface, in a general view, is carpeted with boggy and moorish soil, and is partly upland. In March, 1745, a bog on the eastern border, and about 1½ mile from Dunmore, burst its bounds, and travelled from its site in a march of devastation. About 11 o'clock on a sultry day, while the proprietor was superintending his men cutting turf in the bog, he observed a sudden gathering of the clouds, and had hardly time to bid the men flee from the approaching storm, when the most violent rain ever remembered, fell, accompanied with a dreadful noise, not so loud, but as appalling as thunder. Though all ran for the village, they were drenched before they had gone half-way. After little more than half-an-hour, when the rain ceased, the bog, consisting of about 10 acres, was observed by the turf-cutters to be moving toward their retreat; and it rolled on till it reached a low pasture-ground, called Higgin's park, by the side of a stream; and there it rested, spread, and completely choked the channel, and dammed up the current of the rivulet. The bed of the stream below, for upwards of a mile, became so dry, that children picked up the fish from even the deepest holes. There evening, a lough of nearly 53 acres was formed over the fields behind; and eventually it increased to about 300 acres. The proprietor in a few days collected labourers, and began to make a large drain to carry the lacustrine water by the shortest line to the bed of the stream below; but observing that the lake was forcing its superfluous body into another line, he, without much trouble, formed the present course of the rivulet to its junction with the ancient channel.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Tuam, and forms part of the benefice of **TEAM**: which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £34 7s. 1d., and the rectorial tithes for £103 1s. 11d.; and the latter are

appropriated to the dean and provost of Tuam. The Roman Catholic chapel in the parish has an average attendance of from 2,500 to 3,000. In 1834 the parishioners were 10 Churchmen, and 3,036 Roman Catholics; and the schools were 3 pay-schools at Cloonagh, Shanballymore, and Miltown.

ADRAGOOLE, the site of a quondam village on the coast of Bantry bay, co. Cork, Munster. "This place," says Dr. Smith, "was probably named from a clan of the Gauls or Celtiberi who landed here. Ardgoal or Ardgyle in Scotland is the same name."

AELWYN, a lake about half-a-mile north of the village of Ballinlough, and on the western border of the barony of Ballintobber, and of the co. Roscommon, Connaught. It is oblong in form, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in circumference. Though its immediate shores are nowhere much elevated, its scenery derives interest from the distant perspective of the mountains of Mayo and Sligo. Willsborough, a small old country-seat, 200 or 300 yards to the south, has an agreeable appearance as seen from the margin of the lake. In the immediate vicinity are extensive bogs. See **BALLINLOUGH**.

AFFADOWN, a demesne in co. Cork, 3 miles west of Skibbereen. A round tower which surmounts a rising ground within its limits, commands a good view of the adjacent coast and islands, with the ruins of several old castles. The proprietor is H. Beecher, Esq.

AFFANE, a parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, containing a small village of the same name, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5; area, 7,773 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,879; in 1841, 2,115. Houses 301. The Blackwater runs southward along the western boundary, and the Phinisk runs westward to it near the village of Affane. The land in general is excellent, and in high cultivation. The parish has long been noted for its fine cherries, introduced to it from the Canary islands, by Sir Walter Raleigh. The chief seat is **DROMANA**: which see.—The village of Affane stands 4 miles south-east by east of Lismore. It has fairs in May, August, and November. Its ancient or uncorrupted name was Aghmean; from *agh*, 'a ford'; the Blackwater being fordable in the vicinity. In 1564, a conflict occurred here between the clans of Butler and Fitzgerald; when the leader of the latter, Gerald, earl of Desmond, was wounded, and 300 of his followers slain. The discomfited earl, who was taken prisoner in his gore, and carried on the shoulders of some of his antagonists from the field, was exultingly asked by a leader of the Ormond party, "Where is now the great earl of Desmond?" when he indignantly replied, "Where, but in his proper place? on the necks of the Butlers!" The occasion of the feud is said to have been a litigation respecting some lands, covetousness leading to bloodshed, and bloodshed to glorification in culpable principles. "The lands of Affane," remarks T. C. Croker, Esq., "are said to have been given by Garret Fitzgerald, for a breakfast to Sir Walter Raleigh."—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £184 12s. 3d.; and the rectorial tithes, which consist of one moiety of the whole tithes, and are inappropriate, and belong to the duke of Devonshire, are compounded for the same sum. The vicarage, and that of **AOLISM** [which see], constitute the benefice of Affane. Gross income £378 2s.; nett £289 7s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. Within the benefice is the chapel of **VILLIERSTOWN**: see that article. The church of the united parish was built in 1819, at a cost of £646 3s. 1d. Brit.; of which £461 10s. 9½d. was granted by the late Board of

First Fruits. Sittings 200; average attendance from 25 to 30. Four Roman Catholic chapels, one of which is in Affane, and the others in Aghlish, are attended by, respectively, from 300 to 400, 700, 275, 12. The last is the chapel of a friary. In 1834, the inhabitants of Affane parish consisted of 49 Churchmen, and 1,952 Roman Catholics; and those of the benefice, of 156 Churchmen, and 5,631 Roman Catholics. In the same year a National school in Affane had 330 children on its books, and received £20 from the Board.

AGHA. See **AUGHA**.

AGHABE, a village on the southern border, and in the south-west corner of the barony of Upper Masserine, and of the co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands 2 miles north of Moira. Pop. not specially returned.

AGHABOE, or **AUGHABOE**,* a parish in the baronies of Clandonagh and Clarmallagh, Queen's co., Leinster. The Clandonagh section contains the town of **BORRIS-IN-OSSORY**, and the Clarmallagh section the village of **BALLYCOLLA**: see these articles. Length and breadth, each 8 miles. Area of the whole, 18,702 acres; of the rural districts of Clandonagh section, 6,460 acres; of the rural districts of the Clarmallagh section, 12,182 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,198; in 1841, 6,310. Houses, 1,031. Pop. of the rural districts of the Clandonagh section, in 1841, 2,132. Houses, 351. Pop. of the rural districts of the Clarmallagh section, in 1841, 3,189. Houses, 519. The surface gently undulates, and is part of a very rich valley which is screened or flanked at some distance by two ranges of hills. The soil is in general excellent, yet consists partly of reclaimed moor and bog. The streamlet Gully separates the parish and its diocese, on the east, from the diocese of Ferns; the river Nore separates them on the north-west from the diocese of Killaloe; and the river Arcany or Erkenny separates the southern border from the parishes of Aghmacart and Durrow. Granite rocks occur at Carrig and Carrigen; brown slate occurs at Knockarudh, or the red hill, and has been quarried; and limestone underlies by far the greater part of the parish, and has been extensively worked for manure. The only villages are poor and tiny hamlets. Aghaboe, 5 miles south-east of Borris-in-Ossory, though now a small and humble cluster of cabins, comes into notice in the 6th century, as the seat of a Culdee establishment under St. Canice, and is mentioned in Adamnan's Life of Columba, under the name of Acheb-bou. It rose, under St. Canice, into a town; was favoured, and probably adopted as the seat of a royal residence by the princes of Ossory; and from the death of St. Canice in 598, till the erection of the see of Kilkenny in the reign of Henry II., or during upwards of 600 years, was the ecclesiastical metropolis of the Ossory territory. Even subsequent to this period, an episcopal palace at Aghaboe was repaired and beautified; and in 1234, 'a great church' was built, the chance of which was thought by Dr. Ledwich, the well-known Irish antiquary, and long the incumbent of this benefice, to constitute the parochial place of worship in which he officiated, and which continued to be in use some time after the commencement of the present century. "The belfry," says he, "is a small hexagonal structure, closed with a cap of masonry, and is on a line with the roof of the church. Round the fabric are buttresses, except to the south: on that side is a door, the arches are concentric, enriched with carving and foliage. There are three

* In ancient documents occur the names Aghveoe, Aghbovo, Aghboo, and Achebbou; and these, as well as the two still in use, are all corruptions of *Achab-dho*; 'the field of an ox.'

windows: the eastern one is divided by stone-mullions, and branched out into trefoils. Within, the northern wall is adorned with niches, canopies, and concentric mouldings; and near the communion-table is a curious confession-box in the thickness of the wall." In 1250, according to Archdall, or in 1382, according to other writers, an abbey for Dominican friars was founded by Florence Fitzpatrick, prince of Ossory, on or near the site of the Culdean establishment. The church of the monastery stands but a few yards from the remains of the great church. It is 100 feet long, and 24 feet wide, and has three pointed windows on the south, one on the east, and one on the west. The eastern window is ramified, and the western door has concentric arches. There are two tabernacles, and an inverted cone for holy water, and a small tabernacle for the utensils of the altar. On the south side of the building, and connected with it by an arch, is a projecting structure, called Phelan's chapel; and on the north side was a quadrangle 60 feet each way, with ten monks' cells, some servants' apartments, and various attached offices. The cellars were spacious, and over them were the refectory and a large dormitory,—the former, 46 feet by 17. Dr. Ledwich's predecessor used most of the monastic part of the pile as a quarry for enclosing a demesne. During the incessant feuds among the neighbouring townships, the abbey was frequently plundered and burnt; and, in 1346, the shrine, the alleged relics of St. Canice, and the town of Aghaboe were reduced to ashes by Dermot Mac Giolla Phadraig. Two cells of the abbey stood upwards of a mile from it; the one at Ballygowden, and the other, for females, on the glebe of Farran-Eglis. From the colour of the clothes worn by the inmates of the latter, the church adjacent to the cell was called *Teampul-na-Cailleachdubh*, or 'the church of the black old women.' Ancient places of worship stood, and cemeteries around their site still exist, at Knockseera, Lismore, and Kilmunfoyle. To the north of the abbey church is an artificial mound, similar to the Welch Gorsedde, and the mounds of Scotland, on which feudal justiciary courts were held. It is about 45 feet in diameter at the top, has a stone wall round the edge of the summit, and was ascended by a spiral pathway. Distant from the hamlet, but still within the parish, is a large earthwork, called by some the Rath of Lava, and by others the Mote of Monacoghlan. It crowns a hill of considerable altitude, protected by ramparts and fosse, and was evidently the rudely-fortified residence or retreat of an ancient tribe.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithes composition, £263 1s. 6d.; glebe, £277 4s. 4d. Gross income, £540 5s. 10d.; nett, £461 18s. 5d. Patron, the Rev. George Carr. Two curates are employed at stipends of respectively £83 1s. 6d., and £69 4s. 7d. The rectorial tithes, consisting of two-thirds of the tithes of the parish, and compounded for £526 3s. 1d., are appropriate, and belong to the dean of the cathedral church of St. Canice, Kilkenny. The present parochial church was built in 1818, at a cost of £461 10s. 9d. Brit., lent by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; average attendance 100. The court-house of Borris-in-Ossory is used as a chapel-of-ease, and attended by 60. Three Roman Catholic chapels respectively at Knockra, Ballincolla, and Borris-in-Ossory, are attended, the first by 850, the second by 930, and the third by 1,230. The parishioners consisted, in 1834, of 556 Churchmen, 10 Protestant dissenters, and 5,787 Roman Catholics. The schools, in 1834, amounted to 11, and had on their books 348 boys and 233 girls; one was a school of the Society for Discountenancing

Vice, salaried with £8, and a piece of land worth £2; another was a National school, salaried with £13 from the Board, and £28 10s., besides house and land, from James Grattan, Esq.; one was a Sunday-school, connected with the Sunday-school Society in Dublin; and all the others were pay-schools. In 1840, the National Board salaried two schools,—one at Cuffsborough with £8, and one at Borris-in-Ossory with £5 5s.

AGHABOG, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Dartry, 5 miles east-south-east of Clones, co. Monaghan, Ulster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 11,549 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,442; in 1841, 7,530. Houses 1,319. Leysborough is the only demesne. Large patches of bog occur on the north; and extensive tracts of bog expand on the east and west. The aggregate soil is tolerably good for oats. A lake near Leysborough is the largest in the barony; and there are four other lakes. The road from Monaghan to Cootehill passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Clogher. Gross income, £402 12s. 6d.; nett, £357 17s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has £69 4s. 7d., with fuel and the use of the rectory-house. The church was built in 1775, at a cost of £360, gifted by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 450; average attendance 250. A Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly Secessional, but now belonging to the General Assembly, is attended by 325; and a Roman Catholic chapel by 850. In 1834, there were 1,567 Churchmen, 1,753 Presbyterians, 1 other Protestant dissenter, and 4,121 Roman Catholics. In the same year, there were four schools of the London Hibernian Society, two National schools, and two hedge-schools, with aggregately 458 boys and 292 girls on their books.

AGHABOLOGUE, or AGHABULLOGUE, a parish in the barony of East Muskerry, 4½ miles north-east of Macroom, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 18,733 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,054; in 1841, 6,001. Houses 994. One-third of the parish consists of unreclaimed mountain and bog, worth from 6d. to 3s. 6d. per acre; and the remainder consists of cultivated land, worth from 8s. to 9s. per acre. Mount Rivers, a mansion of the parish, commands a fine view to the south. Near this mansion, a human skull, almost double of the common size, was dug up about the middle of last century. Near the old parochial church is a celebrated well dedicated to St. Olan. The common people of the circumjacent country swear on solemn occasions by a stone called St. Olan's tomb, and situated in the churchyard; and they pretend that, if it were carried off, it would of itself return to its old place; yet, with the usual inconsistency of the blindly credulous, they have taken alarm at its swerving from the perpendicular, and propped it with small stones to prevent its falling prostrate. "The man who brought me to it, and related its wonders," says a writer in the Dublin Penny Journal, "dug round its base, and raised it nearly upright. His so doing discovered an inscription, written in the Ogham or old Irish character. This inscription, and that on the upper part of the stone, I was unable to decipher. The stone stands about 8 feet high, exclusive of the round stone resting on the top, which the guide called Olan's Cap. The inscriptions are written on two sides, the angle serving as the branch line on which the Ogham character was usually written."—A dispensary in the parish is within the Macroom Poor-law union—Aghabologue is a rectory, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Cloyne. Gross income, £784 9s. 2d.; nett, £673 2s. 4d. Patron, the die-

resail. The half-tithes of 1,000 acres are appropriated to the economy of Cloyne, and compounded for £37. A curate has a stipend of £90. The church was built about 150 years ago, at an unknown cost; and thoroughly repaired in 1828, for £50, raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 120; average attendance, from 25 to 30. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Aghabologue and Rusheen, are attended by respectively 1,900, and 1,000. In 1834, there were 113 Churchmen, 5,062 Roman Catholics,—a week-day school superintended by the Protestant clergymen, 3 hedge-schools, and 112 scholars.

AGHACREW or **AUGHACREW**, a parish in the barony of Lower Kilmeneagh, 7 miles west by south of Holycross, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 1,231 acres. Pop., in 1831, 390; in 1841, 409. Houses 56. The quality of the land is various.—This parish is annexed to the rectory, recently the perpetual curacy of Toem, or it forms, with Castletown, a parochial union for which neither church nor clergyman is provided. See **TOEM** and **CASTLETOWN**. The Protestant parishioners attend Toem church, which is only three miles distant from the remotest part of Aghacrew. The tithes are compounded for £40 10s. 4d., and wholly appropriated to the see of Cashel. In 1834, there were in the parish 9 Churchmen, and 401 Roman Catholics. There is no school.

AGHACROSS, or **AHACROSS**, a parish, 4 miles west by north of Mitchellstown, and on the northern border of the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, 1; area, 355 acres. Pop., in 1841, 104. Houses 15. The surface is part of the skirts of the Galtee mountains, which form a water-shed between the counties of Cork and Limerick. Fairs are held on 20th Jan. and 3d Oct.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne, and forms part of the benefice of Clenore. Tithe composition, £30 5s. 7d. See **CLENORE** and **TEMPLE-MOLLOGA**.

AGHADA, a parish on the western border of the barony of Imokilly, 4 miles south-west of Cloyne, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the villages of Lower Aghada, Upper Aghada, Farsid, and Whitegate. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2. Area of the rural districts, 2,349 acres; of the whole parish, 2,459 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,512; in 1841, 2,835. Houses 496. Pop. of the rural districts in 1841, 1,147. Houses 193. Area of Lower Aghada village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 106. Houses 21. Area of Upper Aghada, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 241. Houses 34.—The parish extends along the eastern shore of Cork harbour, between Rostellan and Corkbeg; and contributes fine features to that beautiful marine inlet's intricate intermixtures of land and water. The soil is, for the most part, excellent.—Aghada is a rectory, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £292 15s. 6d.; glebe, £17 10s. Gross income, £310 5s. 6d.; nett, £258 6s. 4d. Patron, the Crown. Previous to the passing of the Church Temporalities act, this benefice was, from time immemorial, united to those of **CORKBEG**, **INCH**, **ROSTELLAN**, **KILTERRIN**, and part of **GARRANE-KENEFECK**, [see these articles,] and held in commendam with the see of Cloyne.—These parishes are all contiguous, and constituted an union about 7 miles long, and the same distance broad. The church of the present benefice was built in 1817, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; average attendance, 140. Two Roman Catholic chapels are attended by respectively 600 and 150. The parishioners consisted in 1834, of 111 Churchmen, and 2,514 Roman Catholics. There were, in 1834, a National school, aided

by £10 from the Board, and a bequest of £20 Irish from the Rev. John Roche; a day-school, aided by the interest of £500, the bequest of Colonel Fitzgerald; and two pay-schools. Aggregate average attendance of scholars, 185. A dispensary in the parish, in 1839-40, received £134 6s. 2d., expended £141 2s. 5½d., and relieved 1,722 patients. Its district has a population of 14,421. The Aghada Loan Fund, during 1842, had a capital of £296, circulated £829 in 338 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £16 8s. 4d.

AGHADE, a parish in the barony of Forth, 2½ miles south of Tullow, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 1,098 acres. Pop., in 1831, 368; in 1841, 521. Houses 89. The land, aggregately viewed, is of but middling quality.—This parish is an impropriate curacy in the dio. of Leighlin; but, jointly with the vicarage of Ballon, forms the benefice of Aghade. See **BALLON**. The tithes of the parish are compounded for £135; and belong, two-thirds to the incumbent, and one-third to Lord Downes. Gross income of the benefice, £170; nett, £106. Patron, the diocesan. The church of the union, situated in Aghade, is so old, that the date and cost of its erection are unascertainable. Sittings 250; attendance 170,—two-thirds of whom come from neighbouring parishes. The Roman Catholic chapel is averagely attended by about 600 of the inhabitants of the union. In 1834, the Roman Catholics of Aghade amounted to 332, and of Ballon, to 1,406; and the Churchmen of both parishes, to 109. In Aghade are a pay-school, and a school salaried with £4 from the incumbent, and £8 from the society for Discountenancing Vice.

AGHADERO or **AGHADERRICK**, a parish partly in the barony of Lower Iveagh, but chiefly in that of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. The Upper Iveagh section contains the town of **LOUGHBRICKLAND**, the village of **SCARVA**, and part of the village of **POYNTE-PASS**: see these articles. Length and breadth of the parish, each 4 miles. Area of the whole, 13,920; of the Lower Iveagh section, 1,078 acres; of the Upper Iveagh section, 12,842 acres; of the rural districts of the Upper Iveagh section, 12,780. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 8,981; in 1841, 9,240. Houses 1,608. Pop. of the Lower Iveagh section in 1831, 889; in 1841, 1,022. Houses 177. Pop. of the rural districts of the Upper Iveagh section in 1831, 7,254; in 1841, 7,166. Houses 1,307.—The parish is intersected northward by the post-road from Dublin to Belfast, and is bounded on the west, and separated from the county of Armagh, by the Newry canal. The entire surface is carpeted with good soil, and shows pleasing effects of cultivation. Sir Marmaduke Whitchurch, who removed into Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth to clothe the army, received the estate of Loughbrickland and other lands in guerdon of his service; and built on the margin of a lake at the place, a strength or castle whose ruins not very long ago survived.—The site of the parish-church and capital was at Aghaderg, half-a-mile north-west of Loughbrickland, till Sir Marmaduke built the latter town, and invested it with the metropolitian honours of the district. On the western border, through grounds which were then boggy, morassy, and wooded, were formerly three difficult passes, affording a bad and dangerous communication between Down and Armagh, each commanded by a fortalice, and called respectively the path of Ulster or Scarva pass, Poyntz or Fenwick's pass, and Lamb's or Tuscan pass, or Pass Turri-hane. The Erse of 'the Path of Ulster' is 'Bealach-Ullagh'; and this name is used in a manuscript Journal of a march of the Lord-deputy

Fitzwaters against the Islanders of the north in 1556, preserved in the library of Trinity College. Nearly midway between the first and the second passes is a small lake, called Lough-shark, from its abounding in pike, often provincially termed shark. In 1690, King William encamped within a mile of Loughbrickland; rendezvoused there, for the first time, his forces in this part of the north of Ireland; and drew them out in two lines, of respectively horse and foot, as far as Scarva and Poyntz passes. The ground on which the army lay, was, at a prior period, stained with the blood of not a few Protestants who were vainly fleeing before overpowering numbers.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Dromore. Vicarial tithe composition, £248 18s. 1d.; glebe, £48. Gross income, £296 18s. 1d.; nett, £234 0s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £497 16s. 2d., and belong to the dean of the cathedral church of Dromore. The church was built in 1608, at an unknown cost, and received the addition of a tower and spire in 1824, at a cost of £461 10s. 9½d., granted by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance from 200 to 250. One Presbyterian meeting-house in Loughbrickland is attended by from 350 to 400; another in Scarva, by from 200 to 300; and a third in Glaskerbeg, by from 300 to 400. A Primitive Wesleyan meeting-house is attended by 300. One Roman Catholic chapel in Loughbrickland is attended by 1,000; and another in Lisnagad by 750. The parishioners consisted, in 1834, of 1,352 Churchmen, 3,864 Presbyterians, 58 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,903 Roman Catholics. The schools, in 1834, were 13 in number; they had aggregately on their books 509 boys and 360 girls; and, excepting one which was aided with £12 by subscription, they were all pay schools. In 1840, the National Board had two schools in Loughbrickland and Meenan, on salaries of respectively £12 and £2; and made grants of £126 and £98 toward building and fitting up a boys' school and a girls' school in Ballyvarey.

AGHADOE, a parish, partly in the barony of Dunkerron, but chiefly in that of Magouihy, co. Kerry, Munster. The Magouihy section contains part of the town of KILLARNEY: which see. Area of the parish, 19,888; of the Dunkerron section, 14,095 acres; of the rural districts of the Magouihy section, 15,772; of water, chiefly in the lower lake of Killarney, in the Dunkerron section, 1,200 acres,—in the Mahonihy section, 1,761 acres. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 4,819; in 1841, 4,897. Houses 681. Pop. of the Dunkerron section, in 1841, 134. Houses 21. Pop. of the rural districts of the Magouihy section, in 1841, 3,600. Houses 524. The surface is partly a plain, now stony, and now rich lawn and arable ground; and partly the boldly featured heights which environ the lower lake of Killarney. The old decayed episcopal town of Aghadoe, now noticeable only for some ruins which evince its ancient importance, surmounts a bare green eminence ¼ mile north-west of Killarney, and commands a view, at once broad, extensive, and various, a view quite magnificent and thrilling, over the lower lake. "It was morning," says an anonymous but tasteful writer, "when, accompanied by a friend, I visited this elevated upland. What a contrast between the cold, comfortless ruin, whose interior was yet in deep shadow, and the luxuriant scenery spreading far around! Before us lay the lake, one bright, sparkling, inland sea, with its dark boundary of towering mountains sloping away to the horizon. Ross-castle stood glittering in the early sunbeams, with its finely wooded peninsula, running into the lake; and that little gem of the waters, the fairy

islet of Innisfallen, appearing like a shining emerald in the bosom of the wave. Turk, and Mangerton, and Glenna, were still, dark, and sombre; the sun had not yet shined on their dark sides; whilst Mucross, amidst its thick monastic groves, enjoyed all the blush and brilliancy of the hour. Truly, all that the imagination can conceive of the wild and romantic, the magnificent and beautiful, is here brought before the eye; and dull and insensible must be that mind which would not feel it luxury to gaze upon such a landscape. My companion's spirit was up and sooting: he himself declared he was spell-bound as he looked out upon the blue waters of O'Donoghue, and viewed his fairy kingdom; all the varied and vivid associations hanging over that wide-spread scene, with its castles, towers, monastic shrines, and sainted isles, passed in rapid succession before his teeming fancy. I could scarcely restrain a smile, as, contrasting his warm enthusiasm with my own more stayed emotions, I heard him, with tremulous tone, sing out,—

'Of all the blue lakes where day-light leaves
His lingering smile on golden eves,
Fair lake, fair lake, thou'rt dear to me!'

But the scenery thus noticed is only what belongs in a strict or predominant sense to Aghadoe, and forms but one picture in a gorgeous natural gallery, whose other contents will be exhibited principally in the article on Killarney. The ruins at Aghadoe are those of a round fortalice called 'the Bishop's Chair,' a turrageon or round tower called 'the Pulpit,' and the ancient cathedral. 'The Bishop's Chair,' situated on the declivity of a hill, about 260 feet south-west of the cathedral, was built probably in the 9th or 10th century, but is in a very dilapidated condition. Its windows are so destroyed that only one with a round arch remains sufficiently entire to indicate their form. The turrageon and the cathedral, at the mutual distance of 54 feet, crown the summit, or dot the table-land, of the hill; and are surrounded by a thickly tenanted burying-ground. All that remains of the turrageon—called the Pulpit only by the peasantry—formed but part of the basement, and does not reach even to the aperture of the door. Its height is about 12 feet; its exterior circumference is 52 feet; its diameter within the walls is 6 feet; and its thickness of wall is 3½ feet. The stones of which it consists are large, regular, and well-dressed, and exhibit a style of masonry quite superior to that of the cathedral; but they have been peeled from the north-west face for transmutation into tomb-stones; and the whole ruin walls beneath the inflections of 'the gold-seekers,' and other prosaic spoilers of ancient buildings. The tower, to which this melancholy fragment belonged, must have fallen before the commencement of the 18th century, but is not noticed, in its unfallen state, in any record. The cathedral is a low oblong building, of two parts, a nave and a choir, unequal in antiquity, and divided by an unperforated wall. The whole is about 80 feet long and 20 broad. The choir, which belongs apparently to the 13th century, was lighted on the south by a window of 5 feet by 3, and above the altar by a double but exceedingly narrow lancet window, having an inward slope. The nave, which has been assigned so high an antiquity as the 7th or 8th century, and most of whose southern wall has nearly all fallen, was lighted by two small circular-arched windows, the one in the north wall now closed up, and the other in the unfallen part of the south wall. The ancient Romanesque door-way of this division of the building is an architectural relic interesting, not only for its beauty of detail, but for the light which it throws upon the condition of national art and taste at a very remote period. A

semicircular arch springs from small round pillars, about 3 feet high, and surmounted by simple capitals. The face of the arch displays two courses of the chevron or zigzag in basso-relievo, and an intermediate series of beads or bosses in mezzo-relievo. The parts between the pillars and the jambs are wrought into fanciful fretwork; and this, in common with the carving of the entire door-way, is executed with both skill and taste. In the choir are three tombs; and at the north-west corner of the nave was an Ogham-inscribed brown rough stone which has disappeared; and, according to report, was barbarously converted into a plain vulgar tomb-stone in the circumjacent cemetery. The chief writer who has guided our compiled account of these ruins, wrote in 1835, and says, "I understand that it is intended to erect a new church at Aghadoe. No site certainly could be better chosen; but I trust there will be no meddling with or displacing of the ancient structure." Vestiges of another ancient ecclesiastical ruin in this parish will be noticed in the article INNISFALLEN: which see. Various beautiful mansions and demesnes mingle their features with the landscape on the east side of Lough Lane: the chief are Aghadoe-house, or Meenisk, an elegant edifice in the Italian style.—Fossa, in the vicinity of the Roman Catholic parish chapel,—and Lakewell, the seat of a brother of Daniel O'Connell, M. P.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ardferf and Aghadoe, and forms the corps of the archdeaconry of Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £372 18s. 5½d.; glebe, £49. Gross income, £421 18s. 5½d.; nett, £394 6s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is non-resident, and holds also the sinecure deanery of Lismore. A curate employed for occasional duty has a stipend of £20. In 1834, there was no church. Three Roman Catholic chapels have each an average attendance of 500. The Churchmen, in 1834, amounted to 102, and the Roman Catholics to 4,820. Two schools, in 1834, had jointly on their books 93 boys and 8 girls; and one of them was aided with £8 a-year from Lord Kenmare. In 1840, a National school in Killarney was salaried with £36, and attended by 682 girls; and another at Fossa was salaried with £12, attended by 129 boys and 84 girls.—The ancient diocese of Aghadoe, once distinct, has for ages been merged in that of Ardferf,—or, according to the Roman Catholic nomenclature, in that of Kerry; and, though associated with the latter in name, has no separate statistics; and, with the exception of its archdeaconry and its cathedral, no distinguishing memorials. See ARDFERT and KERRY.

AGHADOWN, or AUGHADOWN, a parish on the coast of the eastern division of West Carbery barony, 34 miles south-west of Skibbereen, co. Cork, Munster. It, for the most part, lies along the river Ilen and the west shore of Baltimore harbour; but it includes also the islands of East Calf, Hare, East and West Innisbeg, and Schemas. Navigation for sea-borne vessels of 200 tons burden is practicable to near the northern boundary. Most of the land is light, tractable, and tolerably productive. Fairs are held on 6th May and 2d October. Length and breadth of the parish, exclusive of the islands, respectively 5 miles and 2½; area, 8,952 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,419; in 1841, 5,757. Houses 968.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Ross. Vicarial tithe composition, £300; glebe, £34 4s. 6½d. Gross income, £334 4s. 6½d.; nett, £272 8s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £300, and appropriated to the archdeaconry of Ross. The church was built in 1813, at a cost of £646 3s. 1d.; partly raised by parochial

assessment and subscription, but chiefly lent by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 180; average attendance 90. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 1,300. The Churchmen amounted, in 1834, to 506; and the Roman Catholics to 5,117. Five day-schools, in 1834, had aggregately on their books 165 boys and 124 girls; one received £9 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society; one had £2, and another about £5, from subscription; and two were pay-schools. In 1842, the Aghadown Loan Fund had a capital of £101, circulated £296 in 208 loans, and cleared £1 1s. of nett profit.

AGHIADOWY, AGHADWEY, or AGHADOEY, a parish near the middle of the half-barony of Coleraine, 6½ miles south by west of the town of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5; area, 16,346 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,634; in 1841, 7,884. Houses 1,359. The rivulet which drains the parish is cognominal with it, rises on the east side of Boyd's mountain, and has a course of 8 or 9 miles eastward to the Bann near Cross-Ferry. About one-fifth of the parochial surface consists of bog; and the remainder varies from good arable soil to rough, bold upland. Favourable and fertile swells and alluvial grounds occur near the water-courses; but almost all the rest of the region is naturally bleak and sterile,—"deaf soil, or rust of basalt, ridges or tummocks of rude basalt, bereft even of the sloe and the bramble." Within the parish are the village of Caheny and the hamlet of Meohill. See CAHENY.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardferf. Tithe composition £500. Gross income, £970 14s.; nett, £912 17s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built at an unascertained date, and thoroughly repaired in 1760 at the expense of the parish. Sittings 200; average attendance 175. Of 4 Presbyterian places of worship, the largest is averagely attended by 1,100, that at Kingsend by 150, that at Ballylough by 300, and that at Killeague by 300. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by from 400 to 500. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 326 Churchmen, 6,161 Presbyterians, and 1,456 Roman Catholics. In the same year, 4 schools at Mullabinch, Droghed, Collins, and Drumsteepie, had each £6 a-year from the Ironmongers' Company of London; one at Blackheath was a girls' free-school supported by the rector's lady; one at Ballinakelly had £5 a-year from Mr. Knox; two at Gorran and Cullgrammer, were free-schools, salaried each with £26 from the Methodist Missionary Society; and one at Ballygally was a private or pay-school; and the nine had aggregately on their books 548 boys and 374 girls. In 1840, eight schools at Collins, Aghadowy, Killeague, Miltown, Droghed, Trinalinagh, Bovah, and Moneycarrie, were salaried with £4 each from the National Board, and had aggregately on their rolls 342 boys and 417 girls. In 1839-40, a dispensary in the parish, and within the Coleraine Poor-law union, received and expended £120 6s., had a district with a pop. of 8,572, and administered to 1,172 patients.

AGHADRUMSEE, a chapelry in the parish of CLONES: see that article.

AGHAGALLEN, a parish in the south-west corner of the barony of Upper Massarene, co. Antrim, and 3 miles north-north-west of Moira, Ulster. It claims 2,415 acres, 21 perches of the area of Lough Neagh, which bounds it on the west; and has a superficies in land of 5,469 acres, 3 rods, and 34 perches. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2. Pop., in 1831, 3,573; in 1841, 3,862. Houses 720. Upwards of 100 acres are bog; and the rest of the surface is for the most part arable. Lough Neagh expands on the west;

and the Lagan navigation traverses the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Connor; and forms part of the benefice of AGHALEE: which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £140; and the rectorial tithes are of small value, and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Hertford. The Roman Catholic chapel is averagely attended by upwards of 800. The parishioners, in 1834, consisted of 1,262 Churchmen, 42 Presbyterians, 6 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,443 Roman Catholics. In 1834, three hedge-schools were averagely attended by 97, and a Sunday school by 100.

AGHAGOWER. See AUGHAGOWER.

AGHALEE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the south-west corner of the barony of Upper Massave, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1; area, 2,499 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,411; in 1841, 1,450. Houses 280.—The surface is low and level, or but gently undulated, and declines with a westerly dip toward Lough Neagh. Nearly all the land is arable; and, either as tillage-ground or as meadow, is in good cultivation. The Lagan navigation, and the near vicinity of the post-road from Armagh to Belfast, afford facilities of communication. The village of Aghalee stands on the road from Lurgan to Coleraine, 1 mile south-south-west of Ballinderry, and 4 north-north-east of Lurgan. It is a straggling place, but boasts the presence of the parish-church. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 143. Houses 29. The inhabitants are employed principally in agriculture and in the linen manufacture.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Dromore; and, along with the vicarages of AGHAGALLAN and MAGHERAMESK, [see these articles,] forms the benefice sometimes designated AGHALEE, and sometimes Magheramesk. Composition for the vicarial tithes of the parish, £79. Gross income of the benefice, £334 5s.; nett, £285 2s. Patron, the Marquis of Hertford. The patron is inappropriate of the rectories of the three parishes, and receives £62 in lieu of their tithes. Two curates are employed at salaries of respectively £70 and £50. The church of the union at Aghalee, is supposed to have been built in the reign of Charles II. Sittings 300; average attendance 300. A Quakers' meeting-house in Magheramesk is attended by from 20 to 50. In 1834, the Churchmen of the parish amounted to 1,180, the Presbyterians to 50, other Protestant dissenters to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 226; and the Churchmen within the benefice to 3,735, the Presbyterians to 138, other Protestant dissenters to 187, and the Roman Catholics to 2,935. In the same year, two day-schools in Aghalee had on their books 59 children, a parochial school had 27, a National school 102, a girls' school of the Ladies' Hibernian Society 21, and a Sunday school 79; and the schools within the benefice amounted to 12, and had on their books 283 boys and 149 girls.

AGHALOO. See AUGHALOO.

AGHALURCHER, a parish, partly in the barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone, but chiefly in that of Magherastephana, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The Fermanagh section contains the small towns of LISNASKEA and MAGUIRE'S BRIDGE: see these articles. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 4; area, 48,017 acres,—of which 3,130 acres consist of some small lakes and a portion of Upper Lough Erne. Pop., in 1831, 15,201; in 1841, 16,740. Houses 2,949. Pop. of the co. Tyrone section, in 1831, 1,247; in 1841, 1,304. Houses 221. Pop. of the co. Fermanagh section, in 1831, 13,954; in 1841, 15,436. Houses 2,728. Pop. of the rural districts of the Fermanagh section, in 1841, 13,836. Houses 2,453. One-eighth of the surface is prime land; one-half is land of middling

qualities; and three-eighths is principally mountain. The Upper Lough Erne extends along the western border, and contributes features of decided beauty to a pleasing landscape. See ERNE (LOUGH). Maguire's river rises near the moorish and upland watershed between Fermanagh and Tyrone, and makes a run of about 11 miles, all within the parish, south-westward to Lough Erne. The stream is spanned by substantial bridges, and, in a small degree, lends its current and volume as a facility of communication. Limestone abounds, and sandstone is extensively quarried. Spinning, weaving, and some kindred crafts afford considerable employment. Numerous mansions and demesnes reciprocate embellishment with the finer localities. Besides the post-town of Lisnaskea, and the market-town of Maguire's Bridge, there are several villages.—Aghalurcher is a rectory, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition £831. Gross income, £1,021 15s. 6d.; nett, £821 14s. 3½d. Patron, Trinity College, Dublin. A chapelry within the benefice has its seat at Lisnaskea. A curate serves the chapelry at a stipend of £73 16s. 8d., and the use of the glebe-house, worth £20; and another curate has a stipend of £69 4s. 8d.—The parish church was built in 1768, at a cost of £830 15s. 4½d.; all of which, excepting about £92, was contributed by the parishioners. Sittings about 300; average attendance 300. The chapel at Lisnaskea was rebuilt about the year 1814, at the cost of about £369, raised off the parish. Average attendance 350. A Roman Catholic chapel at Goresbridge is averagely attended by 800; another at Moat by 900; and a Presbyterian meeting-house by 200. There is also a Primitive Wesleyan Methodist place of worship. The parishioners, in 1834, consisted of 7,490 Churchmen, 1,430 Presbyterians, and 9,005 Roman Catholics. In 1834, 17 day-schools had on their books 735 boys and 362 girls; and 5 Sunday schools had 241 boys and 139 girls; and of the former, 2 were National schools, 4 were schools of the London Hibernian Society, one had £34 a-year and three acres of land from endowment, and the rest were day-schools.

AGHAMACART. See AUGHMACART.

AGHAMORE, or AUGHAMORE, a parish, 4½ miles north of Ballyhaunis, and on the eastern border of the barony of Costello, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 6; area, 22,820 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,062; in 1841, 7,675. Houses 1,411. The surface is diversified by some small lakes; and, though generally good in the quality of its soil, has a considerable extent of bog. The name Aghamore is a corruption of Achad-mor, and refers to a monastery which rather apocryphal authority asserts to have been founded on the site of the ancient church by St. Patrick for his disciple St. Loarn.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Tuam; and forms part of the benefice of KILTULLAGH: which see. Tithe composition, £158 4s. 10d. According to an agreement between the incumbent of the benefice and the diocesan, the latter of whom wished virtually to divide the benefice, though he could not succeed in disuniting its parishes, a curate receives the tithe composition of Aghamore, Knock, and Bekan, amounting to £323 7s. 1d. There is no church or other parochial place of worship. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by from 1,200 to 1,500. In 1834, the parishioners amounted to 7,485, and were all Roman Catholics; and the schools, 7 in number, and situated at Coogera, Carnageagla, Woodfield, Cappagh, Aghamore, Annagh, and Bruff, were all supported wholly by fees. In 1840, the National Board granted £73 10s. for building and fitting up a school-house at Cahir.

AGHAMORE, AHAVORE, or ABBEY-ISLE, a peninsular of land, and a fishing-station, alternately an islet, and a small peninsula, between the entrance of the river Kenmore and that of Ballinskelligs bay, in the parish of Kilerohan and barony of Dunkerron, co. Kerry, Munster. It derives its name from an abbey, said to have been founded in the 7th century, and some vestiges of which still remain. Its harbour is difficult of entrance, but perfectly sheltered, and would be greatly improved by the construction of a pier.

AGHANAGH. See **AUGHANAH.**

AGHANCON, or AGHINCON, a parish, partly in the barony of Clonlisk, but chiefly in that of Ballybrit, King's co., Leinster. It lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Roscrea in Tipperary. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,544 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,131; in 1841, 1,310. Houses 200. Pop., in 1841, of the Clonlisk section, 177; of the Ballybrit section, 1,131. Houses in the former 26; in the latter 174. The Slieve Bloom mountains screen the district on the east, and form a water-shed between it and Queen's county. The general quality of the land is poor. The ruins of Ballybrit-castle, a mineral spring, and one or two mansions, are the chief objects of interest.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £150. Gross income £168; nett, £112 9s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £50. The church was built in 1787, at an unknown cost. Sittings 300; average attendance about 200. In 1834, the Churchmen amounted to 412, and the Roman Catholics to 1,059; and the day-schools, 3 in number, had on their books 112 boys and 90 girls. One of the schools is free and parochial; and is salaried with £50 a-year from Mr. Darby of Secuscaule.

AGHANLOO, a parish on the coast or north-west border of the barony of Kenaught, 2 miles north of Newtownlinavaddy, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 8,251 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,159; in 1841, 1,841. Houses 343. The broad and beautiful estuary of the Foyle expands on the north-west; and the river Roe, a stream of much character and picturesqueness in its landscape, runs northward through the interior. A vale of varying breadth, and hill-screens of basaltic formation and considerable force of contour, compose the surface. Alluvial flats along the Roe, clayey and gravelly swells on the skirts of the heights, and a soil of basaltic debris, producing a rich grass, on the loftiest acclivities, render the land, in a general view, good, and the arable portions of it fruitful. Benyevenagh, 'the terrifying promontory,' which soars up from the edge of Lough Foyle to an altitude of about 1,280 feet, is greedily frequented to its summit by sheep; and, instead of coarse and aquatic plants, presents an elegant carpeting of shamrock, daisy, butter-cup, and plantains. In 1619, the fortalice of Ballycastle in the parish was built by the Haberdashers' Company of London; and, in 1641, it was besieged by the insurgents, but stoutly and successfully defended. Aghanloo was as remarkable for its comparative freedom from the rebellion of 1641, as for its busy bravery in resisting the effects; for, as appears from the Down Survey, only one of its townlands—that of Ballycarton, belonging to O'Magilligan—was forfeited.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £315. Gross income, £350; nett, £295 13s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1826, by means of a donation of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 230; average attendance from 40 to 70. Two school-houses in distant parts of the

parish are also used alternately as parochial places of worship, and attended by about 100. In 1834, the Churchmen amounted to 203, the Presbyterians to 1,220, and the Roman Catholics to 797; and, in the same year, 5 daily schools were attended by 155 boys and 93 girls, and 3 Sunday schools by from 92 to 122 children. Two of the schools, at Lisnagrib and Stradragh, and also an evening school, were supported by the London Hibernian Society; and one at Ballycarton received £8 a-year from the National Board. The Rev. G. Vaughan Sampson, the able writer of 'the Statistical Survey of the County of Londonderry,' was rector of Aghanloo at the time of publishing that work.

AGHANUNSHIN. See **AUGHANUNCHON.**

AGHARA. See **AHARA.**

AGHARNEY. See **AHARNEY.**

AGHAVALLAH, or AGHAVALLIN, a parish on the northern border of the barony of Iraghticonnor, 4½ miles west-south-west of Tarbert, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the town of BALLYLONGFORD: which see. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 16,743 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,698; in 1841, 6,606. Houses 1,072. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,398; in 1841, 5,463. Houses 862. The surface declines northward to the Shannon, and skirts part of its noble and far-prolonged estuary. A considerable proportion of the land is marsh, bog, and coarse mountain pasture. The parochial area includes the island of CARRIGAFOYLE: which see. A castle, the ruins of which still exist on the south-west of the strait between the mainland and Carrigafoyle, once belonged to the O'Connors of Kerry; and, along with all Iraghticonnor, their peculiar territory, was forfeited by them in 1666, and bestowed upon Trinity College, Dublin.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ardref and Aghadoc. Vicarial tithe composition £152 6s. 2½d. The rectorial tithes are inappropriate, and belong to Thomas Stoughton, Esq.; and, along with those of Listowel, Liselton, Gale, and Finuge, which are in the same predicament, have been compounded for £544 3s. 0½d. The Public Instruction Report represents Aghavallah as jointly with Killoon, a distinct benefice of the class of rectories and vicarages. Other authorities represent it as the head of a benefice to which belong the three parochial unions of Gale, Killahiny and Lisselton, Killaughton and Murhur, Dysart, Finuge, Listowel, and Knockanure. The Fourth Report on Ecclesiastical Revenue and Patronage—which, for obvious reasons, we prefer to follow,—represents it as one of ten vicarages which constitute the benefice of Listowel. See **LISTOWEL.** A curate is employed for the parish at a stipend of £64 12s. 3d.; and there is a church with 700 sittings. This place of worship is averagely attended by 50 persons, and the Roman Catholic chapel by 800. In 1834, the church parishioners amounted to 85, and the Roman Catholics to 5,992; and the schools, 6 in number, were wholly supported by fees. In 1840, the National Board salaried a school in Asdee with £8; and a boys' and a girls' school in Ballylongford, with respectively £15 and £10.

AGHAVEA. See **AUGHAVEA.**

AGHAVILLER. See **AGHAVILLER.**

AGHAVORE. See **AGHAMORE.**

AGHENISH, a peninsula, popularly considered an island, in the river Shannon, 16 miles below Limerick. It is in the parish of Robertstown, barony of Shanid, co. Limerick. Post-town, Askeaton. Pop., in 1831, 109.

AGHER, a parish, 2 miles south-south-west of Summerhill, and in the baronies of Lower and Upper Deere, on the southern border of co. Meath, 2 miles south-south-west of Summerhill, Leinster.

It consists of two parts, mutually distant about 2 miles, separated by the intervention of Laracor parish, and called respectively Agher proper and Ginnetts. Area of the Lower Deece section, 769; of the Upper Deece section, 1,294. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 390; in 1841, 386. Houses 56. Pop. of the Lower Deece section, in 1841, 94. Houses 14. Agher and some adjoining lands are part of an elevated tract which separates the basins of the Boyne and the Liffey. Swells and hills diversify the surface, neither very lofty nor picturesque, but contributing much to both the relief of the eye and the drainage of the soil, and generally of such slow ascent as scarcely to obstruct the operations of tillage. The prevailing soil is a various yet strong and deep loam; and it forms good land in Agher, and tolerable in Ginnetts. John Pratt Winter, Esq., the proprietor of the Agher estate, made exemplary and successful exertions toward the close of last century, for improving the condition and economical husbandry of his tenants; and in a sensible and well-written letter, which has a place in the Appendix to Thomson's Statistical Survey of Meath, he states and advocates principles which well deserve the attention of benevolent Irish landlords. He says, *inter alia*, "It is easy for a gentleman, regardless of expense, to lodge a poor working man with whatever magnificence he may fancy; he thus possibly bestows comfort on a few persons, at a very needless cost, and gratifies his own taste; but that is all. The man who proposes only plain neatness, convenience, and economy, does more; he sets a useful example, which his neighbours may be induced to follow." The suitable dwellings of the peasantry on the estate, their decency and comfort, and the handsome neatness of the demesne and mansion of Agher-house, are what might be expected from the operation upon them of Mr. Winter's principles. The Royal canal impinges on the southern extremity of the parish.—Agher is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £80. Gross income, £131 6s.; nett, £104 5s. 1d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1804, at the cost of £530 3s. 10½d., about half of which was raised by parochial assessment, and £182 15s. was a donation from Samuel Winter, Esq. Sittings 100; average attendance 40. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by from 400 to 500. In 1834, the Churchmen amounted to 66, and the Roman Catholics to 320; and two schools—one of which received £2 from the rector, and £8 from John Pratt Winter, Esq.—had on their books 30 boys and 13 girls.

AGHERN, or AHERN, a parish on the west side of the barony of Kinnataloon, 5½ miles east of Rathcormack, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1; area, 3,489 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,367; in 1841, 1,198. Houses 181. About 300 acres are irreclaimable mountain; about 600 acres are waste but improvable land; and all the remainder is arable ground or pasture. The river Bride traverses the parish eastward; and is spanned by a bridge of 3 arches. A castle of the Fitzgeralds, in a pleasant situation on the river, was modernized into a good mansion, and environed with orchards, gardens, and plantations.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition, £185 10s. 9½d. The rectorial tithes, consisting of one moiety of the entire tithes of the parish, are appropriate, and held by an ecclesiastical incumbent. This vicarage, and the rectory of Britway, constitute the benefice of Aghern. See BARRY. Length of the united parishes, 5½ miles; breadth, 3. Gross income, £425 1s. 2d.; nett, £365 7s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church, situated in Aghern, was built in 1816,

at a cost of £738 9s. 2½d., of which more than a third was raised by subscription, and the remainder borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; average attendance 60. In 1834, the Churchmen of Aghern parish amounted to 82, and the Roman Catholics to 1,315; the Churchmen within the benefice to 98, and the Roman Catholics to 2,436. In the same year two day-schools, one of which was in connection with the Society for Discourteasing Vice, and the other was a hedge-school, had jointly 89 scholars; and a Sunday school under the vicar had 28.

AGHERTON, or BALLYAGHROS, a parish in the liberties of Coleraine, and in the north-east corner of co. Londonderry, Ulster. It contains the village of PORT-STEWART; which see. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 3,896 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,746; in 1841, 2,318. Houses 398. Pop. of the rural districts in 1841, 1,715. Houses 208. The Atlantic ocean washes it on the north, and the river Bann traces its boundary on the west. See BANN (THE). The surface, while variegated and shooting up into hills and acclivities, is in general practicable to the plough, and tolerably productive in cereal crops. A band of sloping ground on the north is a fine trappan gravel, intermixed with good dark vegetable mould, and is noted for its fertility, and for its producing such oats and barley as have long been in request for change of seed on clay-soil farms of other districts. Stratified knolls of basalt, so indurated and generally so pure as to be very nearly columnar, range inward from the Bann, and terminate, immediately beyond the parochial boundary, in Downhill, the loftiest of the series, overlooking the river's insinuation with the sea. Agricultural improvement has of late years walked over the district, and worked valuable changes in its farming economy, and upon the aspect of its fields. Blue marl occurs in the channel of the Bann, and in the bottom of some dips or hollows. Iron-ore is not un plentiful; and, if worked, would probably be remunerating. Agriculture, fishing, and the linen manufacture, are the chief employments. The splendid mansion, or virtual palace, of Downhill, though on the other side of the Bann, flings, with its cognominal hill and glen and demesne, some influence upon the parish's localities. See DOWNHILL. Of mansions within the boundaries may be mentioned Flower-field and O'Hara-castle. On a slope, near the church, stood a castle, which was reputed to have been the abode of the chief Mac Quillan. "It has lately been pulled down," says the Rev. G. V. Sampson, "merely to build a ditch. I am ashamed to mention the name or profession of the despoiler. In the grout I found pieces of pit-coal, which confirms the belief that mining is of great antiquity." Dr. Adam Clarke, the well-known and erudite Methodist preacher and commentator, achieved in Agherton, where his father was a humble schoolmaster, many of those remarkable struggles which issued in his becoming a preacher; and he spent at Port-Stewart much of the latter part of his life.—Agherton is a rectory in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £240. This rectory, and that of ARDLINES [which see], form the benefice of Agherton, and the corps of the treasurer of the cathedral church of Connor. Gross income, £450; nett, £399 7s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates are employed at stipends of respectively £60 and £50. The parishes of the benefice are mutually 25 or 30 miles asunder. The church of Agherton was built in 1826, at the cost of £830 15s. 4½d., of which £738 9s. 2½d. was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; average attendance from 150 to 250. A Presbyte-

rian meeting-house and a Methodist one in Agherton are attended respectively by from 400 to 550, and by 100. In 1834, the Churchmen of Agherton amounted to 501, the Presbyterians to 1,802, other Protestant dissenters to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 135; and the Churchmen of the united parishes to 649, the Presbyterians to 2,083, other Protestant dissenters to 19, and the Roman Catholics to 1,422. In 1834, eight day-schools and four Sunday schools in Agherton had aggregately on their books, the former 349, and the latter 333 children. Two of the day-schools were for girls, and one for infants, and received respectively £15, £12, and £10, from Mrs. Crummie; and one was a school for boys, and had £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith.

AGHIART, a parish in the barony of Killian, co. Galway, Connaught. It is so intermixed and almost identified with BALLINAKILT, [which see,] that its proper boundaries and extent cannot be ascertained. Length of the two parishes, 2 miles; breadth, 1. The surface, while low, flat, and tame, is in general carpeted with good soil, and exhibits some tolerable results of georgy. Some bogs which impinge upon it, or pass within its limits, will be noticed in the article MOUNT-BELLEW: which see. The parish lies about $\frac{7}{8}$ miles north-west of Ahascragh, and 13 east by south of Tuam; and is traversed by the great western mail-road to Dublin.—Aghart is a rectory in the dio. of Tuam; and forms part of the benefice of MOTOUGH; which see. Tithe composition of it and Ballinakilty, £148 10s. 8d. In 1834, the two parishes had 4 Church, and 1,743 Roman Catholic inhabitants; and one hedge-school, with 56 scholars.

AGHINAGH. See AHNAGH.

AGHINCON. See AGHANCON.

AGHMART. See AGHMAHART.

AGHNAMEADLE, a parish in the north-east corner of the barony of Upper Ormond, and on the northern border of co. Tipperary, Munster. It contains the small town of TOOMAVARA; which see. Length, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles; breadth, 1; area, 10,322 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,577; in 1841, 3,893. Houses 612. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,787; in 1841, 3,008. Houses 456. The surface declines southward from the watershed between the county of Tipperary, and the point of the long southerly projection of King's co.; and is drained by some head-streams of the Suir. Communication to the outlets of the Shannon and the Liffey are enjoyed by the mail-road between Limerick and Dublin.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition and gross income, £369 4s. 7d.; nett, £318 10s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. Previous to 1833, the benefice formed part of Ballymackey union. The church was built, in 1833, by means of a grant of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 140; average attendance about 60. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by about 3,000; and jointly with that of Ballymackey, has 3 officiates. In 1834, the Churchmen amounted to 111, and the Roman Catholics to 3,653; and 6 day-schools had on their books 166 boys and 112 girls. One of the schools was aided with £12 from subscriptions; and two with £5 each from the National Board. In 1840, no National school appears in the Report.

AGHNAMEEN, a bog on the left bank of the rivers Flesk and Maine, 9 miles north of Killarney, and traversed by the new mail-road thence to Tralee, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 87,240 English acres. "This," says Mr. Nimmo, "is a very wet and level bog, which is divided from the Maine and Flesk by an alluvial bank. The surface of the bog, however, is considerably above the level of the river bank.

The greatest depth is 19 feet, and nowhere under 12; the upper edge 90 feet, and lower angle 20 feet, above the level of the sea; the bottom 6 inches clay over a sandy gravel; but limestone of excellent quality is had on all sides, and is probably the subjacent rock." Mr. Nimmo, after stating his plan for draining and improving the bog, estimates the total cost of execution at £609 0s. 7d.

AGHNAMOLT. See ANNAMULT.

AGHNAMULLEN. See AGHNAAMULLEN.

AGHNISH. See AGHNISH.

AGHOLD, AGH-CAILL, or AGHOWLE, a parish on the western border of the barony of Shillelagh, and of the co. Wicklow, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles east-south-east of Tullow, Leinster. Area 8,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,817; in 1841, 2,764. Houses 432. The census of 1831 likewise exhibits as belonging to the parish, a district in the barony of Rathville, co. Carlow, which then contained a pop. of 160. A considerable proportion of the surface is boggy and wildly upland. The declination is toward the west. The village of Coolkenno is the site of the parish-church. "The village of Aghold or Agh-uail," says Brewer, "presents some ruins of a monastic institution, not noticed by Mr. Archdall, together with remains of stone crosses."—Aghold is a rectory in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £464 3s. 4d. This rectory and the vicarages of MELLINACUFFE, CRYCIN, and LISCOLMAN, [see these articles,] constitute the benefice of Aghold. Length of the united parishes, 9 miles; breadth, 7. Gross income of the benefice, £686 9s. 10d.; nett, £599 17s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75 and some fees. The church was built in 1716, but at what cost is not known; and was enlarged in 1814, by means of a loan of £231 1s. 6d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; average attendance 365. Two Roman Catholic chapels within the union are attended by respectively 1,800 and 1,000. In 1834, the Churchmen of Aghold parish amounted to 770, and the Roman Catholics to 1,955; the Churchmen of Aghold union to 1,821, the Protestant dissenters to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 4,801; and the total of schools in the union is 10, with 686 scholars. The schools in Aghold parish were a boys' school, aided with £30 from the board of Erasmus Smith, and £5 from subscription; two boys and girls' schools, with each £6 from the rector, and a boys and girls' school with £6 from subscription, and £4 from the hospital for 10 foundling children.

AGHORE, or FRESHFORD, a parish in the north-east of the barony of Cranagh, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains the town of Freshford; which see. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 2,171 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,778; in 1841, 2,650. Houses 482. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 603; in 1841, 575. Houses 93. The surface declines eastward to the Nore; forms part of the beautiful rich vale of that river; and is at once fertile, tolerably cultivated, and of pleasing aspect. In the vicinity of Freshford stands the elegant seat of Upperwood Lodge, De Montmorency, Bart.; and, at the distance of a mile, is Kilrush, a fine seat of the St. George family. Not far from the town stands Ballycastle, an ancient oblong fortress, once the residence of the Viscounts Mountgarrett; and near Kilrush stands Ballylarkin, formerly the seat of the Shortall family, who once were of great note in the county. The original church of the parish was that of an abbey which is said, on the usual kind of authority, to have been founded by St. Lacton, who died in 622.—Aghore is a rectory in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £184 12s. 4d. This rectory and the parishes of BATHREAG, CLASHACROW, CLON-

ANTAGH, TUBRIDBRITAIN, SHEFFIN, CLONTUBRID, BALLEEN, COOLCASHIN, and KILBURIH, [see these articles,] constitute the benefice of Aghoure, and also the corps of Aghoure prebend, in the cathedral church of St. Canice, Kilkenny. Length of the united parishes, 8 miles; breadth, 4½. Gross income of the benefice, £915 7s. 2d.; nett, £755 3s. 6d. Patron of Sheffin, Clontubrid, and Coolcashin, the dean and chapter of St. Canice; and the other parishes, the diocesan. A curate is employed at a stipend of £80. The church, situated in Freshford, was built about a century ago; but at what cost is not known. Sittings 300; average attendance 110. Roman Catholic chapels at Freshford, Clontubrid, and Coolcashin, are attended by respectively 3,254, 200, and 600. In 1834, the Churchmen of Aghoure parish amounted to 129, and the Roman Catholics to 2,195; the Churchmen in the united parishes to 373, and the Roman Catholics to 6,245. In the same year, the schools within the union were 11, and had on their books 561 boys and 406 girls. Those of Aghoure were a parochial school, salaried with £10 from the rector, and £5 from a bequest of the late Colonel Brown; two National schools, salaried with £10 and £18; two pay-schools; and a Sunday school.

AGHOWLE. See AGHOLD.

AGHRIM. See AGHRIM.

AGHRIS, or AGHRIS, a promontory in the parish of Templeboy, and on the north coast of the barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. It is situated 11 miles west of the town of Sligo, in lat. 54° 17' N., and long. 9° 22' W. Aghris or Pulog-hurry harbour, which is sheltered from westerly and north-westerly winds by the promontory, is a good roadstead in five fathoms of water, and is much frequented by boats during the herring fishery. Its area is about half-a-mile square; and its western side runs out in a limestone cliff 40 or 50 feet high. The bight, however, has no pier or quay. Its upper part is a mere shallow strand; and its anchoring-ground is subject to such a ground-swell, during northerly winds, that no vessel can then hold on. Mr. Nimmo, who saw that a fishing-harbour for the district was an object much wanted, and considered Aghris bight as the most favourable spot for it on the coast of Tyreragh, proposed the construction of a rough breakwater at the least 200 feet in length, or, in lieu of it, should it be thought too expensive, such a pier and kant as should make a fair tide harbour, and cost £2,760. Though the breakwater could not be formed for less than about £10,000, "its benefit to this part of the country," says Mr. Nimmo, "would, in my opinion, amply justify such an expense; and if ever carried forward into deeper water, it would afford shelter at all times to vessels forced in upon this dangerous coast"—The point of Aghris promontory is a precipitous limestone cliff, perforated with two caves; and it is capped with the remains of a triple intrenchment, called Toole's castle. The limestone cliff, continuing nearly two miles, returns to the general direction of the shore of Tyreragh, and is then succeeded, for a short distance, by a shallow strand, named Traaban.

AGHRY, a lake on the boundary between the parishes of Anahill and Dromara, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. This fine piece of water seems to cover about 100 acres. It receives no stream, and must obtain its supply of water from springs. Its level, though raised by snow, is seldom affected by rain.

AGH-ŪAILLE. See AGHOLD.

AGHULTIE. See BALLYTOOLEY.

AGIVEY (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Kenauht and half barony of Coleraine, co. Londonderry.

Ulster. It rises between Boyd's mountain and the most northerly of the Carghlogher mountains, on the western lip of the basin of the Bann; and has a north-easterly course of about 10 miles to a common embouchure in the Bann with the Aghadowey river near Cross-ferry.

AGIVEY, a grange or extra-parochial district, traversed by its cognominal stream, in the south-east of the half barony of Coleraine, and 7 miles south-south-east of the town of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Area, 1,728 acres. Pop., in 1831, 938; in 1841, 950. Houses 163. The arable land, though naturally fertile, is so minutely divided among small tenants as to be ill-cultivated and limitedly productive. Coarse earthenware, bricks, and tiles are made in considerable quantity from a clay which abounds.—The district has neither church, chapel, nor school. The inhabitants attend the places of worship in Aghadowey, which is contiguous with Agivey on the north; and, in 1834, they consisted of 59 Churchmen, 498 Presbyterians, and 418 Roman Catholics.

AGLISH, a parish in the barony of East Muskerry, 9½ miles west by south of the city of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4½; area, 6,771 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,782; in 1841, 2,579. Houses 410. The three townlands of Balleedag, Cronody, and Fergus, which had in 1831 a population of 525, belonged then to the barony of Barretts, but, by virtue of 6 and 7 William IV., have been transferred to East Muskerry. The surface of the parish lies on both sides of the river Lee, and forms a luxuriant and beautiful part of the stream's banks and screens. The land is, for the most part, of good quality, and in a comparatively improved condition. The estate of Aglish, on the south side of the Lee, was forfeited, in the rebellion of 1641, by Teige MacCormac MacCarty.—"The south part of this parish," says Dr. Smith, "is in the diocese of Cork, and the north in that of Cloyne." In all our authorities, however, it figures as a vicarage wholly in Cork. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £310. The rectorial tithes of three denominations or townlands are compounded for £39 2s., and appropriated to the prebend of Kilbrogan; and those of five townlands are compounded for £120, are inappropriate, and, in 1836, were claimed by Major Philip Cross. In March, 1833, the vicarage, which had previously been united to the parishes of Moviddy and Kilmolane, was made a separate benefice. Gross income, £313 10s.; nett, £264 19s. Patron, the diocesan. The parochial place of worship, in 1836, was a small house licensed by the diocesan. Average attendance, about 15. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by from 400 to 500; and has two officiates, who officiate also in a chapel in the benefice of Athnawen. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 31, and the Roman Catholics to 2,858; and the day-schools, 4 in number, had on their books, 129 boys and 81 girls. One school was parochial, and received £2 a-year from the vicar; one was salaried with £8 8s. from Mr. Rye; and the other two were pay-schools.

AGLISH, a parish in the barony of Magonihy, 4 miles south-south-east of Milltown, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 4,857 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,901; in 1841, 1,939. Houses 289. The surface declines south-westward to the Lane, a little below the river's exit from the lower lake of Killarney. The land, for the most part, consists of good arable ground and pasture, but includes some pendicles of bog. The arts of husbandry have been improved, and have found some deterioration over the soil. Excellent sandstone is quarried.

—This parish is a vicarage and a separate benefice in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoe. Vicarial tithe composition, £78 9s. 2½d. Gross income, £107 19s. 2½d.; nett, £94 10s. 11½d. Patron, the earl of Cork and Orrery. The rectorial tithes, consisting of the moiety of the whole tithes, and compounded for the same amount as the vicarial, are inappropriate, and belong to the earl of Cork. The church—a neat edifice, with a square tower surmounted by an octagonal turret—was built in 1823, by means of a gift of £646 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; average attendance 20. In 1834, there were in the parish 33 Protestants and 1,902 Roman Catholics; and two schools—one of which was aided with £5 a-year from Lord Kenmare—had on their books 81 boys and 22 girls. In 1840, the National Board granted £123 2s. 4d. towards building and fitting up a school for boys and another for girls at Knockaderagh. A dispensary in the parish, with a branch at Molahiffe, was lately discontinued, owing to the refusal of a county grant.

AGLISH, a parish on the western border of the barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains the villages of Aglish and Villierstown. See VILLIERSTOWN. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 6,856 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,689; in 1841, 3,783. Houses 560. Pop. of the rural districts in 1841, 2,997. Houses 436. A small affluent of the Blackwater bisects the westward declination of the surface; and the Blackwater itself traces the western boundary. Though the land is tumulated, and to a small extent marshy or boggy, it constitutes, for the most part, excellent tillage-ground and pasture. A considerable proportion of wood shelters the fields, and embellishes the landscape. An ancient square building, called by the natives 'the Clough,' appears to have been a regular fortalice of the kind which were constructed previous to the invention of fire-arms. It consists of high walls, with a tower at each corner; round the walls are ranges of spike-holes, and along the top are the remains of battlements; and on the south is a large gateway, formerly defended by a portcullis. The towers alone appear to have been roofed. Tradition says that this place was erected by King John as a half-way stage between Cork and Waterford. The village of Aglish stands in the angle between the Blackwater and its tributary, 5½ miles east of Tallow, and about the same distance south by east of Cappoquin. Area, 47 acres. Pop., in 1831, 392; in 1841, 458. Houses 73.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Lismore, and forms part of the benefice of AFFANE: see that article. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £160; and the rectorial tithes, consisting of two-thirds of the whole, are compounded for £320, and belong to the Duke of Devonshire. The Roman Catholic parochial and Slieve Gran chapels are attended by respectively 700 and 275; and in common with a chapel in Whitechurch, have 4 officiates. A friary chapel has two officiates and about 12 attendants. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 107, and the Roman Catholics to 3,728; and 7 schools—two of which were aided with respectively £30 and £6, as well as a house and some land, from Mr. Stuart—had on their books 314 boys and 150 girls.

AGLISH, co. Mayo. See CASTLEBAR.

AGLISH, or AGLISH-MARTIN, a small parish on the southern border of the barony of IVERK, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Post-town, Waterford. Length, 1 mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,343 acres. Pop., in 1831, 401; in 1841, 440. Houses 50. The surface is carpeted with excellent soil, and forms part of the softly-featured left bank of the Suir. Pop. of the vil-

lage of Aglish in 1831, 142. Houses 18.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £96 18s. 5½d. Gross income, £106 18s. 5½d.; nett, £98 1s. 7½d. Patron, the Crown. There is neither church, glebe-house, chapel, nor school. A salary of £5 is paid to the curate of an adjoining benefice for attending to the occasional duties of Aglish. But in 1834, all the inhabitants were Roman Catholics.

AGLISH-CLOGHANE, or EGLISH, a parish in the barony of Lower Ormond, 3½ miles north-north-east of Borris-o'-kane, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,808 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,547; in 1841, 1,938. Houses 311. The land, though partly reclaimed and improved, is, in the aggregate, a remarkably light limestone soil, churlish and infertile, and, to a considerable extent, boggy. Two poor hamlets are within the limits.—This parish is at once a vicarage, a rectory, and a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarage, with cure, forms the corps of the archdeaconry of the diocese. The rectory, without cure, and also the rectories of Lorrha and Dorrha, with cure, are held by the archdeacon in union with the vicarage. Tithe composition of the parish, £161 10s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The perpetual curacy is commensurate with the vicarage. Gross income, £88 15s. 1d.; nett, £85 13s. 11d. Patron, the archdeacon of Killaloe. The church was built in 1815 by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Other statistics are mixed up with those of LORRHA and DORRHA: see these articles.

AGLISH-CORMICK, or LISCORMICK, a parish in the baronies of Coonagh and Clanwilliam, 2½ miles west-south-west of Pallas-Green, co. Limerick, Munster. Area of the Coonagh section, 574 acres; of the Clanwilliam section, 1,141 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the Coonagh section, 288; of the Clanwilliam section, 450. Houses in the Coonagh section, 46; in the Clanwilliam section, 68. The ecclesiastical parish is returned as having had, in 1831, a population of 316; and seems to be co-extensive with only the Coonagh section. The surface has a westerly declination; and commences not far from the water-shed between the basins of the Suir and the Shannon. The land is good tillage-ground and dairy pasture; but has not experienced very advantageous cultivation.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Emly; and forms part of the benefice of BALLYMOOD: which see. Tithe composition, £138 9s. 2½d. In 1834, the inhabitants were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily-school was attended by 30 boys and 12 girls.

AGLISH-DRINAGH, or BALLINORANE, a parish in the north-west of the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, 3½ miles south-west by south of Charleville, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,310 acres. Pop., in 1831, 955; in 1841, 1,026. Houses 146. The surface is hilly, has a southern exposure, is drained by the nascent river Awbeg, and forms, for the most part, very good land, both pastoral and arable.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition and gross income, £240; nett, £224 4s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. There is neither church, glebe-house, nor resident Protestant clergyman. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 2,500; and has two officiates. In 1834, the inhabitants were all Romans Catholics; and there was no school.

AGLISH-VENAN. See BALLYMACART.

AGNEW'S-HILL, a conspicuous and commanding height near the southern extremity of the barony of Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster. Altitude, 1,358

feet above sea-level. The summit rises about 5 miles west by south of Larne, and 4 west by north of the nearest part of the North Channel; and it commands a magnificent panoramic view of the frith of Clyde, the Mull of Kintyre, and portions of the Argyleshire Hebrides.

AHACROSS. See **AGHACROSS.**

AHACK, or PORT-AHACK, a bight, close to the entrance of the Culfad river, on the north-east coast of the barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. Though a mere landing-place, where fishing-boats can be conveniently hauled up, it would be a useful little harbour if improved.

AHAMLISH, or AHAMPLISH, a parish on the coast of the barony of Carbery, 9 miles north-north-west of Sligo, co. Sligo, Connaught. It contains the villages of BALLINTEMPEL, GRANGE, and KILKEDGE: see these articles. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3; area, 16,414 acres,—of which 29 acres are occupied by the villages. Pop., in 1831, 7,483; in 1841, 8,720. Houses 1,457. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 8,214. Houses 1,369. The parish stretches along the Atlantic between the bay of Sligo and that of Donegal; and includes the islands of DERNISH and INISHMURRAY: which see. The mountain Ben-Albin extends south-westward from near the eastern boundary. The rest of the surface is, for the most part, moorish, boggy, of churlish aspect, or otherwise tame and uninviting. The well-known statesman, Lord Palmerston, proprietor of nearly the whole parish, reclaimed a large area of bog, and effected some other improvements of importance. But wood, verdure, diversity of surface, and lineaments of landscape are all wanting, to remove monotony and irksomeness of scene. The state of agriculture, as to at once its tools, its skill, and its enterprise, is low. Turf and limestone abound. The rivulet Bunduff is a good trouting stream.—This parish is a vicarage and a separate benefice in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £110 15s. 4d. Gross income, £129 4s. 6d.; nett, £92 8s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes, consisting of one moiety of the whole, and compounded for the same sum as the vicarial, are inappropriate, and belong to Viscount Palmerston. The church was built in 1813, at a cost of about £831, of which Lord Palmerston gave £92 6s. 1d., and the late Board of First Fruits lent £646 5s. 1d. Sittings 100; average attendance 25. Two Roman Catholic chapels have each one officiate, and an average attendance of 200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 73, and the Roman Catholics to 7,789; and 6 schools—additional to a school on one of the islands, which was supported by Mr. Wynn, but the statistics of which could not be ascertained—had on their books 285 boys and 175 girls. Three of the teachers had each a house and garden, and respectively £15, £21, and £25 a-year, from Lord Palmerston.

AHAPHOND, a village in the parish of Killeheny, barony of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 281. Houses 48.

AHARA, AGHARA, or AGUHARA, a parish in the north of the barony of Abbeyshrule, 4½ miles north-east of Ballymahon, co. Longford, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,595 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,036. Houses 179. The land, though partly bog, is, on the whole, superior to that of some adjacent districts. The parish is bisected eastward by the road from Lanesborough to Mullingar; and enjoys the advantages of Royal canal communication with Dublin.—Ahara is a vicarage in the dio. of Ardagh; and forms part of the benefice of KILGLASS: which see. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are compounded for respec-

tively £71 7s. 7d., and £37 7s. 8d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Col. Fox. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 100, and the Roman Catholics to 1,157; and 5 hedge-schools were attended by 174 scholars.

AHARNEY, AGHARNEY, or LISDOWNEY, a parish, 3 miles south of Durrrow, and partly in the barony of Clarmallagh, Queen's co., but chiefly in that of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. The Kilkenny section contains the village of LISDOWNEY: which see. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Queen's co. section, 1,393 acres; of the co. Kilkenny section, 5,547 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,156; in 1841, 2,586. Houses 427. Pop. of the Queen's co. section, in 1831, 354; in 1841, 518. Houses 91. Pop. of the rural districts of the Kilkenny section, in 1831, 1,640; in 1841, 1,934. Houses 313.—The parish is situated on the Nore, and traversed northward by the road from Kilkenny to Aghaboe. The land, partly arable and partly pastoral, is but of second-rate quality. Limestone abounds. Ballyconra, at the southern extremity, and on the banks of the Nore, is an ancient seat of the earls of Kilkenny, surrounded by a fine demesne.—Aharney is a rectory and a vicarage, in the dio. of Ossory. Composition for the rectorial tithes, £226 13s. 4d.; for the vicarial tithes, £113 6s. 8d. The rectory, in union with that of Attanagh, constitutes the sinecure benefice of Aharney. Gross income, £318 19s. 6d.; nett, £288 10s. 3d. Patron, the Crown. The vicarage, in union with that of Attanagh, and with the rectories of Rosconnel and Kilmennan, constitutes the benefice of ATTANAGH: see that article. There is neither glebe-house nor church. The Roman Catholic chapel at Lisdowney is attended by 460 and 800; and has two officiates, who officiate also in Clontubrit and Whitegate. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 46, and the Roman Catholics to 2,115; and a National school for boys was aided with £8, and attended by 105 scholars; a National school for girls was aided with £6, and attended by 108; and two pay-schools, and a Roman Catholic Sunday school, were attended by respectively 120 and 308.

AHASCRAUGH (THE), a rivulet of the baronies of Killian and Kilconnel, co. Galway, Connaught. It has a south-easterly course of about 13 miles, and insinuates with the right side of the Suck, 1½ mile above Ballinasloe; and is valuable as the principal drainage of a series of improved and of improvable bogs. It rises on the lands of Ashfield, near Glantane, at the base of the high limestone ridge which separates the tributary system of the Shannon from that of Lough Corrib. Leaving ASHFIELD [which see], it takes its course through a grassy sloping bog, at the base of the lands of Kinclare. From below the bog of Garafean, where it is joined by a considerable affluent, to Clonpee bridge, it has so trifling a fall, and is so choked up with weeds and sedgy grass, as to seem quite stagnant. From the tail-race of Clonpee mill to Clonbrock bridge, a distance of 1 mile, the fall is 8 feet; and from Clonbrock bridge to the tail-race below the bridge of Ahascragh, a distance of 2½ miles, the fall is 22 feet. Two under-shot mills within the latter space want proper back-drains for the discharge of surplus water, and, in consequence, occasion much damage to the low land adjacent to the river. Between Ahascragh bridge and Annabeg mill, a distance of rather more than 2½ miles, an aggregate descent of 17½ feet, is effected by successive falls over gravel ridges, leaving the intermediate stretches quite quiescent. From Annabeg mill-race to the junction with the Suck, a distance of 2 miles, so trivial a fall exists that, in winter, the Suck rejects the river's tribute,

and flings back its accumulations up to nearly the level of the tail-race of the mill.

AHASCRAUGH, a parish in the baronies of Killian, Kilconnel, and Clonmacnoon, co. Galway, Connaught. The Kilconnel section contains the town of AHASCRAUGH: see next article. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area of the Killian section, 8,250 acres; of the Kilconnel section, 2,776; of the Clonmacnoon section, 6,316 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,221; in 1841, 5,380. Houses 625. Pop. of the Killian section, in 1831, 1,333; in 1841, 1,347. Houses 204. Pop. of the rural districts of the Kilconnel section, in 1831, 793; in 1841, 902. Houses 141. Pop. of the Clonmacnoon section, in 1831, 2,244; in 1841, 2,356. Houses 369. The surface is all low and level, or diversified with but gentle swells and undulations. Tracts of bog, of irrigated meadow, of good arable ground, and of luxuriant plantation, are so curiously interplacéd as to look almost like a piece of huge Mosaic work. About two-thirds of the whole are good either for cultivated pasture or for cereal crops; and most of the other third yields either the produce of the forest, or fuel for the peasants' hearth. The beautiful mansions and demesnes of Clonbrock and Castlegragh completely relieve, and go far to embellish, what might, without them, be a tame and almost irksome landscape. See CLONBROCK and CASTLEGRAGH. Marl, in very large quantity, but of inferior quality, occurs between the town of Ahascragh and Lowville. In the Kilconnel section is the village of Killeen; and in the Clonmacnoon section are the villages of Cournamuckla and Kilglass.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Elphin. Tithe composition, £323 9s. 3d. Gross income, £365 9s. 3d.; nett, £277 13s. 0½d. Patron, alternately the Crown and the diocesan. The church was built in 1814, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; average attendance 80. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 700, and has two officiates. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 182, and the Roman Catholics to 5,472; and eight day-schools had on their books 378 boys and 160 girls. One of the schools, attended by 135 boys and 50 girls, was aided with £40 and perquisites to the teachers, and with a gratuitous supply of books, stationery, and, in many instances, clothes to the scholars, from Lord Clonbrock. The Commissioners of Public Instruction break their usual silence, and say, respecting this school, "Altogether the establishment reflects great credit upon its patron." Another of the schools had £7 a-year from the London Hibernian Society, and £33 12s. 6d. through the hands of the rector; another had £15 a-year and a garden, and 1s. per quarter for each approved pupil, from Sir Ross Mabon; and the others were all pay-schools.

AHASCRAUGH, a post and market town in the above parish, stands on the left bank of the Ahascragh river, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Tuam and Westport, 6½ miles north-north-west of Ballinasloe, 20½ east-south-east of Tuam, and 7½ west by north of Dublin. Area, 37 acres. Pop., in 1831, 851; in 1841, 775. Houses 111. Excepting Ballinasloe and Westport, few towns or villages west of the Shannon can compete, or even tolerably compare, with Ahascragh, in cleanliness, order, and comparative neatness. A prolonged but slow swell in the ground commences at the river, bears the town on its skirts, and ascends with the rich dotings and tracery of the parish-church, the parsonage-house, one of the endowed school-houses, quick-set enclosures and luxuriant fields, to the warmly tinted demesne of Castlegragh. No air of pretension is worn by the little town; and no venerable ruin or

chef-d'œuvre in architecture imparts to it éclat; yet its tone of comfort renders the sight of it quite a relief to the eye which has wandered over the numerous squalid villages of Connaught. A lending-fund, instituted and managed by the benevolent rector, is, according to a report of it published some time ago, "established on such good principles, that, though it circulates £3,000 annually among the lower classes, and has been the means of giving competence and comfort to hundreds, yet it is not decreasing its capital, and there are very few instances indeed where the people who take advantage of the loan do not strictly discharge their engagements." In 1842, the Loan Fund had a capital of £634, circulated £2,961 in 810 loans, and expended for charitable purposes £20. An ancient abbey, which stood at Ath-ascrath, is alleged, though the statement may be doubted, to have been founded by St. Cuan, who died in 788. This St. Cuan is of course the patron saint of the place; and he figures in some current popular legends and thaumaturgic tales which we do not choose to repeat. A holy well at the town long participated largely, and still participates to a degree, in St. Cuan's celebrity. The public conveyances of Ahascragh are all in transit,—the mail coach between Dublin and Westport, a car between Ballinasloe and Tuam, and a coach between the latter towns to connect Tuam with the terminus of the Grand canal. As a post-town, Ahascragh has sub-offices at Ardrahan and Burrin. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, on the Wednesday in Trinity-week, on Aug. 25, and on Nov. 24.

AHERLOW (THE), a highly scenic stream, partly in the barony of Cosha, co. Limerick, but chiefly in that of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, Munster. It rises among the western heights of the Galtee mountains, and pursues a course of about 6 miles northward, and 12 miles eastward to the Suir, at a point 2 miles above Cahir. The part of its basin or vale, which contains the finest scenery, and is called, *par excellence*, the glen of Aherlow, is about 6 miles in length and 1½ in mean breadth. The Galtees, which form its southern screen, soar aloft to an altitude of 2,400 feet; and the Tipperary hills, along the north, though various in height, and inferior in boldness, are sufficiently lofty and intricate to give force and character to the landscape. The verdant and softly towering outlines of the Galtees, the prolonged sheets of forest on the Tipperary hills, and the breadth and luxuriance of the intervening plain, impart to the river's landscape a noble richness which quite competes with such wild sublimity as occurs in more alpine districts, and may bear comparison with some of the most boasted opulence in the great natural picture gallery of Wicklow. At the upper end of the glen are the mansions of Riversdale and Stagdale; near the middle is New Forest; and at the lower end is AHERLOW-CASTLE. See GALTÉE MOUNTAINS.

AHERN. See ACHERN.

AHINAGH, or ACHINAGH, a parish in the barony of East Muskerry, 2½ miles south-south-east of Macroom, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4; area, 9,420 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,442; in 1841, 2,689. Houses 429. The surface is part of the vale and screens of the river Lee. About 800 acres are waste and mountainous, but for the most part reclaimable, and the rest of the area is good land. Several large plantations, demesnes of mansions, and shrubberies of villas, ring warmth and covering over the scenery of the Lee. On a steep rock, in the middle of the river, stands the castle of CARRIGADROUID: see that article. A bridge at this place, which communicates with the neat small village of Killinardish, formed a noted pass in the wars

of 1641, and, as well as the castle, was often taken and retaken by the contending forces. A deep, gloomy, mural-faced glen, called Glin-Caum, or 'the crooked Glen,' conducts the highway hence toward Macroom. On each side is almost a sheer precipice of craggy rock, bosked, in a few places, with oak, ash, and birch, and offering some contributions to the herbarium of the botanist. South of this glen stands the high tower of Mashanaglass, 'the strong fortress,' built by the MacSwineys. "King James I., on the 13th of April, 1612," says Dr. Smith, "directed a letter to Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord-deputy of Ireland, in behalf of Owen MacSwiney, alias Owen Hogg, of Mashanaglass, to accept the surrender of his lands, and to grant a patent to restore them to him. This Owen was particularly recommended to that prince by the Lord Danvers, President of Munster, and Sir Richard Morison, Vice-president, for having performed many faithful services in that king's reign and in Queen Elizabeth's, Owen MacSwiney, son to the above Owen, was attained, anno 1642, for being concerned in the Irish rebellion, and forfeited his estate."—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £738 3s. 11d. Gross income, £776 8s. 11d.; nett, £630 7s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1791, by means of a grant of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 130; average attendance 70. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 450, and has two officiates, who officiate also at a chapel in the parish of Macroom. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 119, and the Roman Catholics to 2,362; and an infant-school, aided with £16 from subscription, and a week-day school, and a Sunday school, both superintended by the Protestant clergyman, and the former aided with £23 from subscription, had aggregately on their books 28 boys and 46 girls.

AHOGHILL, a parish, 3 miles west by south of Ballymena, and lying in the baronies of Lower Antrim, Kilconway, Upper Toome, and Lower Toome, co. Antrim, Ulster. The Lower Toome section contains the villages of **AHOGHILL**, **CULLYBACKEY**, **GALGORM**, **GRACEHILL**, and **CARNEARNY**, and part of the town of **PORTGLENONE**: see these articles. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5. Area of the Lower Antrim section, 315 acres; of the Kilconway section, 2,802 acres; of the Lower Toome section, 29,870 acres; of the Upper Toome section, 2,432 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 16,442; in 1841, 23,622. Houses 4,035. Pop. of the Lower Antrim section, in 1841, 303. Houses 53.* Pop. of the Kilconway section, in 1831, 3,057; in 1841, 1,536. Houses 268. Pop. of the Upper Toome section, in 1831, 1,349; in 1841, 1,500. Houses 265. Pop. of the rural districts of the Lower Toome section, in 1831, 10,768; in 1841, 18,302. Houses 3,104. The census of 1831 makes Portglenone a separate parish, with a town pop. of 773, and a rural pop. of 6,087; and it includes among the villages the hamlet of Carnearny with a pop. of 60, which the census of 1841 makes rural. Hence, the apparent discrepancies in the above statistics. Yet the ecclesiastical divisions and statistics also make Portglenone a separate parish: see **PORTGLENONE**. The river Emain, effluxing from Loch Beg, and moving toward the north, traces the western boundary, and separates the district from co. Londonderry; and the Maine river, proceeding southward on its way to Lough Neagh, and drinking up little affluents in its progress, drains the interior and the east: see **BANN** and

* This section is not assigned to the parish in the census of 1831.

MAINE. Much of the Maine's valley possesses many amenities and beauties. The general parochial surface is broken, tumulated, and hilly,—a little sea of green and moorish heights, with pendicles of bog, and interspersions of meadow and arable land. Agriculture was long a laggard in the district; and even yet has not acquired courage to traverse extensive tracts of boggy and waste land which would, without much reluctance, yield themselves to its dominion. "When the first [Moravian] colonists were settled in this part of the country," says an interesting account of Gracehill, inserted in Mason's Statistical Work on Ireland, "they found the land in a rude and uncultivated state; and the natives were so ignorant of husbandry, that they could scarcely afford to pay four shillings rent per Irish acre; nor had they any idea of housing their potatoes, and securing them from the winter's frosts, till they learned it from these colonists." The manufacture of linen has long been extensively and successfully prosecuted; and the bleaching of it is practised in several establishments on the Maine. **Galgorm-castle**, a seat of the Earl of Mountcashel, situated a mile east of the village of Ahoghill, is a quadrangular embattled edifice. Five or six other mansions of note or elegance, a sprinkling of neat villas, and a considerable proportion of wood, combine with the greatly diversified face of the country to present pleasing natural pictures to the eye.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £1,015 7s. 8d. Gross income, £1,219 7s. 8d.; nett, £908 2s. 7d. Patron, the Crown. In 1835, a supernumerary curate had a salary of £69 4s. 7½d.; and an acting curate had the same amount of salary, and the use of the glebe-house and its appurtenances. The church is so old that no record exists of the date or cost of its erection. Sittings 500; average attendance, from 80 to 100. Six Presbyterian meeting-houses are attended by respectively 60, 500, from 250 to 400, from 100 to 250, from 360 to 430, and from 275 to 350. The Moravian chapel is attended by 250, and has two ministers. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 400; and shares with Portglenone chapel the care of one officiate. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 656 members of the Established church, 12,027 Presbyterians, 1,052 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,932 Roman Catholics; the day-schools amounted to 24, and had on their books 610 boys and 389 girls; and the Sunday schools amounted to 16, and were attended by a maximum of 1,513 children. Four of the day-schools belonged to the London Hibernian Society; two received £8 each from the National Board; two, £5 each from Mr. McNeill; two, £5 each from respectively the Earl Mountcashel, and Mr. Adair; one, £6 from three ladies; one, £2 from the rector; and all the rest were pay-schools. In 1840, 12 schools were in connexion with the National Board, and received aid varying between £3 5s. and £19 15s.; and these were situated at Ahoghill, Killygarren, Watercloney, Laymore, Gortgole, Tullygawley, Glenhue, Cullybackey, Moyasset, West Gervagh, East Gervagh, and Upper Larg.

AHOGHILL, a village in the above parish, is situated on the left bank of a small tributary of the Maine, and on the road from Belfast to Ballymena, 3 miles west by south of Ballymena, and 10 miles north-north-west of Antrim. Area, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 421; in 1841, 477. Houses 88. It is a neat well-built segregation of houses; excels most Irish villages in cleanliness and an aspect of comfort; and is enlivened by the vicinity of several handsome villas. Fairs are held on June 4th; Aug. 26th, and Dec. 5th; and monthly markets are held for the sale

of linen. The village is the seat of a presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland; and the site of no fewer than three of its meeting-houses. The presbytery comprehends 13 congregations. Previous to the formation of the General Assembly, the village was the seat also of a presbytery of the Secession synod. In 1839-40, a Medical Dispensary, in Aboghill, under the Ballymena Poor-law union, received £75 11s., expended £70 2s. 3d., and administered to 600 patients. This dispensary, and another at Toome, are the only medical charities within the union.

AILE. See **AYLE**.

AILEACH, or **GRIANAN OF AILEACH**, a very ancient and interesting fortalice, the quondam palace of the early Irish kings of the north, co. Donegal, Ulster. It crowns a hill upwards of 800 feet above sea-level, near the head of Lough Swilly; and commands a clear and extensive view of the exquisite landscape of the lake. An antique paved road leads up to Aileach, 'the Stoue Fortress'; and three concentric earthen ramparts surround it, and are pierced, opposite the road, by a hollow passage. The areas within the ramparts are respectively 5½ acres, 4 acres, and 1 acre. Aileach itself encloses a circular area of 77½ feet in diameter; and consists of an enormous stone wall, of from 11½ to 15 feet in thickness, and at present 6 feet in height. A terrace is carried round the interior, and descended by flights of steps. Two corridors, each 2 feet wide and 5 feet high, commence at the door-way, but do not communicate with it, and, perforating the wall round one half of the circumference, open into the interior. A small oblong building, apparently more modern than the fortress, stands in the centre. The whole masonry is rude,—uncoursed, unchiselled, uncemented. Aileach was built by Eochy Ollahir, one of the earliest Irish kings whose names and storied reigns bear any marks of authenticity; and, in 1101, it was captured, reduced, and dilapidated, by Murtagh O'Brien, king of Munster, in revenge of the destruction three years before of Kineora in Clare, by Donnel MacLoughlin, king of Ulster. Such historical facts as we have stated respecting the fortress, and a crowd of minute ones respecting its origin, builders, and architecture, are vouched by an Irish poem, recently brought to light, appearing to have been written before the year 1100, and believed to be authentic.

AIRD'S SNOT. See **GIANT'S CAUSEWAY**.

ALAND'S BAY, a small bay between Brownston Head and Swiney Head, on the coast of the barony of Gualtiere, co. Waterford, Munster.

ALISH. See **RATHRYNAN**.

ALLANSTOWN, a conspicuous hill on the left of the great road from Dublin to Enniskillen, 4 miles north-west of Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. It is partially wooded, and forms a remarkable feature in the landscape for many miles round. The demesne of Allanstown includes the hill, and stretches along its northern base.

ALLEN and MILLTOWN, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Kildare. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions. See also **ALLEN (ISLAND OF)**.

ALLEN (BOG OF), a vast but undefined extent of bog in Leinster, chiefly in co. Kildare and in King's and Queen's co. The name designates, not one continuous morass, but nearly all the series of bogs in Leinster north of the Slieve-Bloom mountains, south of the parallel of Mullingar, and east of the Shannon. The bogs are generally distinct, sometimes far apart, and usually separated by belts, or even high ridges of dry country; and they incline toward different

rivers, as their natural direction for drainage. At once the largest, the least interrupted, and the most characteristically featured portion of the series, expands principally in the north-west of Kildare, and westward thence into King's co.; and this is often designated, *par excellence*, the Bog of Allen. The Kildare portion of this bog has been estimated at 36,430 English acres, with an average elevation above low water of 270 feet; the western portion, sometimes called the Barrow bog, is about 41,073 acres in extent, with an average height above low water of 266 feet. The peat of four of the bogs reported on by Mr. Griffith, varies in depth from 12 feet to 42, and averages 25; on the surface, it exhibits a great variety of the moss plants; to the depth of about 10 feet, it is a mass of moss fibres, in different stages of decomposition; through a further depth of averagely 10 feet, it consists of a light blackish brown turf, with the mossy fibres still visible, but not perfect; at a further depth, the turf becomes blacker and more compact; and near the bottom, it forms a dense black substance which, when dried, bears a close resemblance to bituminous coal; and is susceptible of a considerable polish. The bog rests generally on a stratum of yellow or blue clay, from 1 to 6 feet thick; everywhere beneath the clay, to a depth unknown, lies a mixed mass of clay and limestone gravel. The scenery of the Bog of Allen is monotonous and dismal to a degree quite oppressive; and, in consequence of its being traversed by the Grand canal—that great path of passenger-transit for all classes, from the landed proprietor to the penniless peasant—it is an object better known and more talked of than its repulsive character would seem to promise. "For many miles," says Brewer, "which to the traveller appear 'lengthening as he goes,' few objects shoot above the gloomy plain, and awaken the fatigued attention. In the distance, it is true, the mountains of Wicklow, mingling with the skies of the horizon, suggest hints of the earthly elysium enjoyed by more fortunate tourists in that quarter; but the exercise of fancy excited by this distant prospect, merely increases distaste, by provoking in the mind a strong degree of contrast." Over many a mile, too, not even a distant height or an adjacent human dwelling, or one fruit of cultivation, occurs to relieve the oppressive tedium; and a traveller, who possesses a taste for the beauties of landscape, is, for the moment, glad of such a poor object as an occasional heathy hillock, or the more welcome occurrence of a gravelly ridge to hile from his view the boggy chaos. Much of the better portions of bog near the canal has been cut into turf for the supply of the Dublin market. The miserable habitations of the turf-cutters have long been the subject of remark, and are described by Dr. Walsh, the historian of Dublin, in terms which have drawn the attention and excited the wonder of individuals personally unacquainted with Ireland. "The first care of a turf-cutter," says he, "is to seek a dry bank above the influence of floods; and here he excavates his future habitation to such a depth that little more is visible than the roof. This is sometimes covered with scanty thatch, but oftener with turf pared from the bog, which, as the herbage is upwards, so perfectly assimilates with the surrounding scenery, that the eye would pass over it unnoticed, were it not undecieved by a number of children sallying from a hole on one side, accompanied frequently by the cat, the pig, and the goat, the joint inmates of the bowel; and sometimes a cloud of smoke which, finding no other vent, issues through the roof, which, from its slight texture, is everywhere pervious to it, betrays the habitation." Yet such hideous abodes, such graves

* The natives of the district pronounce it *Alloria*.

of living men, are very far from being peculiar to the Bog of Allen; and may, in numerous parts of Ireland, but especially west of the Shannon, be seen, both singly and in little clusters, entombed in even mere pendicles of bog. Often have we seen them, and often looked till emotion became too painful to be continued; and we have beheld them—as who has not who knows Ireland?—in circumstances where the moss-water trickling down the sides of the hut-excavation was a substitute for the feature of warmth and smoke in Dr. Walsh's picture, and where stern want, or the misery of a famishing human creature nestling among a little straw, was a substitute for the feature of 'the pig and the goat.'

ALLEN (ISLAND OF), a cultivated tract near the southern extremity of the Bog of Allen, 4 miles east-south-east of Rathangan, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3. It has its name of island solely from the circumstance of being wholly surrounded by bog. The surface, on all sides, but especially on the north-west, rises very rapidly from the bog; and consists, for the most part, of a series of abrupt and broken hillocks. On the south-west rises, among other inequalities, the hill of Allen, a steep conical elevation of about 300 feet in altitude. This hill, 'Dun Almhain,' is as stoutly contended for as one of Ossian's localities, as probably any place in Scotland; and is supposed to present the scene of action between Fingal and Cathmor. Macpherson, however, and not Ossian, is regarded as the author; and he is alleged to have taken as the ground-work of his epic, an Irish poem, called *Cath Almhain*, written by Torne Egis, about the year 1310. The cave of Bran, the tomb of Oscar, Bran's fountain, and other local objects of the poem, are likewise fondly identified with places in the monarch bog of Ireland. The northern edge of the island consists of a stratified and unusually silicified limestone, which is quarried principally as a building-stone; over the next two miles, it consists of limestone gravel, the stones of which are usually veined with Lydian stone; at the base of the hill of Allen, it consists of a species of conglomerate, interstratified with micaceous clay; and the hill of Allen itself consists of amorphous fine-grained greenstone. The Grand canal traverses the north-eastern margin of the island; the Milltown canal traverses the western margin; the village of Robertstown stands on the former; and the small village, called Leap of Allen, stands near the latter, and at the north base of Allen Hill. See KILMAOGUE and ROBERTSTOWN. Three miles west of Robertstown are Ballyteague-castle, and a limestone quarry. The noble family of Allen, originally English, afterwards Dutch, and since the time of Elizabeth, Irish, takes the title of Viscount from the island of Allen.

ALLEN (LOUGH), a large lacustrine expansion in Connaught, variously regarded as the source of the Shannon, and as the first of the chain of lakes into which that river expands. Excepting a portion of the south-west margin, which washes the eastern limit of the co. of Roscommon, the whole lake is within the co. of Leitrim. It extends north and south, and measures between its extreme points, 6½ by 2½ miles. The Slieveerrin and Dowball mountains, which screen it on the east, have a height of from 1,400 to 2,000 feet above sea-level; the Brablieve, Slieve-Corkagh, and Munterkenry mountains, which screen it on the east, and which send off a continuous range of heights to Sligo bay, attain an altitude of about 1,400 feet; and both screens are steep, yet not precipitous, and fall off in skirting slopes to the lake. Though four islets, and various

little rocky promontories break the uniformity of the water's surface and outline, only one of these objects, O'Reilly's island, near the foot of the lake, has any bulk or character to challenge notice. The varied shores, the imposing heights, and occasionally the tempestuated waters, unite to form a landscape, which, while decidedly picturesque, is greatly inferior to multitudinous scenes in the mountain districts of Ireland. Though some well-grown groves of fir appear on the little demesne of Mount Allen, near the foot of the lake, and some young but small plantations are rising around several other houses upon the shores, wood is, for such a situation, deplorably scanty, and might, with almost as good an effect upon economy as upon the embellishing of the scenery, be drawn in vast broad sheets far up the mountains. Even tillage upon the slopes has effected few results, and is as unskilful as inert. Though limited cultivation, and scattered cottages, and small farm-houses may be distinguished at intervals all round the lake; and though the little town of Drumshambo at the foot of the hills, near the efflux of the Shannon, shows its cluster of houses and its new church; yet bogs, heaths, rocks, broken escarpments and naked declivities, so greatly predominate, as, in spite of the lake's own amenities, to produce an impression rather of churlish power than of grand beauty. The Lough, though within 6 or 7 miles of the sources of the Shannon's head-streams, and sending off that monarch-river of Ireland in a long progress, through most of Connaught and of Munster to the ocean, lies only 100 feet above sea-level; and it is distinguished quite as much by the tumbling and headlong impetuosity of the streams which fall into it, as by the sleeping quietude of that which it discharges. Tempestuous winds often debauch from the gorges or rush down from the mountains, and toss the lake into a vexed and broken sea of foam and billow. The lake, as to its depth of water, is not only navigable, but has the fame among the vulgar of being in some places unfathomable. Its shores, however, present few tolerable landing-places; and, with the exception of a small dock and quay formed on the west side by the Irish Mining Company for the shipping of coal, they have not been improved by art. From the want of mooring-grounds and places of shelter, combined with the suddenness and frequency of squalls, the lake cannot be navigated without danger, and is far less useful than it will probably soon become when suitable harbours shall be formed. At the head of a narrow bay where the Shannon departs, a canal goes off to form a navigable communication with the river farther down; and here exist a small trading establishment and some conveniences for mooring boats. Close to this place, limestone rock comes down to nearly the water's edge, and has been profitably worked in some large quarries and kilns. The lake possesses the peculiar importance of lying in the midst of the small coal district of Connaught; the Arigna and the Drumshambo divisions of the district being on opposite sides. Improvements in and near the lake recommended by the Commissioners for Improving the Shannon Navigation, will be noticed in other articles. See ARIGNA, DRUMSHAMBO, and SHANNON.

ALLIHIES, a copper mine, and a village, in the parish of Kilnamanagh, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. Post-town, Castletown-Berehaven. Their situation is on Ballydonagan-bay, not far from the point of the long peninsula which screens the west side of Bantry-bay; and their features, as seen from the north-east, blend with the surrounding boldly-contoured country, the neighbouring sea, and the perspective of the Ballinskelligs bay and shores and

islands to produce a landscape of great strength and brilliance. The mine is worked by steam and water, and employs from 1,200 to 1,500 men. Its annual produce is from 6,000 to 7,000 tons, and sells for £9 per ton. The ore is conveyed to Swansea for sale; and supplies of timber and other bulky requisites are obtained by sea. An interesting account of the mine occurs on pp. 74—79, Vol. I. of *Lady Chatterton's 'Rambles.'* The village is only one of a series which are dependent on the mines. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 196. Houses 38. See KILNAMANAGH.

ALL-O. See ALLUA.

ALL-SAINTS, an islet in Lough-Ree, barony of Rathcline, co. Longford, Leinster. Area, about 291 acres. A rich monastery on the islet is alleged to have been founded by St. Kieran in the year 544; and is believed to have been refounded by the family of Dillon of Drumrany. Its property was granted, at the suppression, to Sir Patrick Barnwell. The islet is inhabited and cultivated.

ALL-SAINTS, a parish in the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies 6 miles west of Londonderry; and contains the village of NEWTOWN-CONYNGHAM; which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, upwards of 4; area, 9,674 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,172; in 1841, 4,280. Houses 711. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,094. Houses 682. The western frontier is part of the shore of Lough Swilly. The land of the parish is, in general, very good; the soil is productive, and experiences some improvement in cultivation; and such bogs as exist are beneficial for fuel.—This parish is ecclesiastically viewed as part of the parish of Taughboyne; yet forms a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Raphoe. Gross income, £105 11s. 4d; nett, £89 5s. Patron, the incumbent of Taughboyne. The church was built previous to 1734; but at what cost is not known. Sittings 250; average attendance 90. Two meeting-houses of the General Assembly, the one formerly Secessional, and the other of the Synod of Ulster, are attended by respectively 400 and 180. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,040; and is officiated in on every alternate Sunday by one of two clergymen, who officiate also in the chapels of Taughboyne and Raymoghly. In 1834, 762 of the inhabitants were members of the Established church, 1,784 were Presbyterians, and 1,596 were Roman Catholics. In the same year, 5 day-schools—one of which was aided with £20 annually from subscription, and another with £2 from subscription and £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's benefaction—had on their books 116 boys and 63 girls; and a Sunday school had 24 boys and 16 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a school at Newtown-Conyngnam.

ALLUA, or ALLO (THE), a small but romantic river, partly in the barony of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, but chiefly in that of Duhallow, co. Cork, Munster. It rises among the Mullaghareirk mountains, and pursues a south-easterly course of 7 miles, and a southerly course of 9 miles, to the Blackwater, about a mile above Clonmeen. The river, if measured in its sinuosities, has a much longer run than we have stated; it is abruptly and almost constantly, though never sweepingly, sinuous; it is impetuous and fitful, and descends for the most part a mountain-path; and it washes the town of Kanturk, and receives there its principal affluent, the Dallua. Spenser sings this river, but in a style which, however suitable to a poet, would ill befit a topographer; for he makes it tumble from mountains which are some miles distant from any part of it,—the mountains of Slievegher. Another poet more correctly sings:

"And Allo, by fam'd Spenser styled the strong,
Impetuous from her mountain rolls along;
Kanturk's proud ruins soften in her course,
And joins her sister but with half her force."

ALLUA, or LUA, a lake formed by the expansion of the river Lee, and terminating a mile west of Inchegeelagh, co. Cork, Munster. It is about 3 miles in length, but, in many places, is inconsiderable in breadth. The new road to Bantry winds beautifully along the shore; and the Berehaven line of railway, as projected by the Commissioners, will pass along the northern margin. The scenery of the lake is mountainous and naturally imposing; but has been grievously impaired, and stripped almost to savageness, by the destruction of woods which sheeted its shores and islets.

ALLUYN, a lake in the barony of Ballintobber, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It is situated half-a-mile north of Fallinlogh; measures $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth; extends northward and southward; and discharges its superfluous water eastward, by way of Castleren, to the river Suck.

ALLYKOYS. See ALLIHIES.

ALMORITIA, BALLYMORAN, or MORANSTOWN, a parish on the western border of the barony of Rathconrath, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles north-north-east of Ballymore, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 3; area, 2,205 acres. Pop., in 1831, 675; in 1841, 700. Houses 122. The surface declines to the west; and is drained by an affluent of the Inny. The land is various in quality; and averages rather less than 30s. per acre in annual value. The road from Mullingar to Athlone passes through the interior.—Almoritia is a rectory in the dio. of Meath; and, jointly with the rectory of PIERCETOWN, [which see.] constitutes the benefice of Almoritia. Length, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles; breadth, 3. Tithe composition of Almoritia parish, £70. Gross income of the benefice, £231; nett, £194 6s. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1815, by means of a loan of £533 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 60; average attendance, between 30 and 40. The Roman Catholic chapel is at Ballinacurra in Piercetown. In 1834, the Protestants of Almoritia parish amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 678; the Protestants of the union to 64, and the Roman Catholics to 1,731. A hedge-school, the only place of education in Almoritia, was, in 1834, attended by no more than about 12 children.

ALNAPEST, a short range of mountain, in the south-west corner of the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It forms part of the south screen of the river Finn, and of one of its affluents, and is situated 15 miles west by south of Lifford.

ALTAHONEY, a mountain near the central water-shed of the co. Londonderry, Ulster. It seems half calcareous; is very full of white calcareous spar, which the natives have mistaken for silver ore; and yields, in some places, an excellent material for tombstones, window-stools, and other works of coarse marble. Out of some flags of this fine limestone, the Rev. G. V. Sampson, the author of the Agricultural Survey of the county, took large cubes of martial pyrites.

ALTYMASS. See ATTYMASS.

AMATRAS, a Roman Catholic parish, in the dio. of Clogher. Post-town, Rockcorry. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

AMBROSETOWN, a parish nearly in the centre of the barony of Bargy, 6 miles south by west of Taghmon, co. Wexford, Leinster. It contains the village of TULLYCANNA; which see. Length, $\frac{2}{3}$

miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,197 acres. Pop., in 1831, 880; in 1841, 600. Houses 131. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 567. Houses 103. The townlands of Rochestown and Ballineal are included in the ecclesiastical parish; so that the pop. of that parish, in 1831, was 1,045. The surface declines to the south; and is drained by a rivulet which empties itself into Ballyteigue bay, distant 2 miles. All the land is good; and some of it is considered to be of the first quality in the county.—Ambrosstown is a rectory in the dio. of Ferns; and forms part of the benefice of DUNCORMUCK; which see. Tithe composition, £138 9s. 3d. There is neither church nor chapel. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 738; the Protestants of the extra-parochial townlands to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 151. Two schools—one of which was aided with the use of two acres of land—were attended, in 1834, by 61 boys and 39 girls.

ANACLOAN, or ANNAGHCLONE, a parish in the northern half of the barony of Upper Iveagh, 4 miles south-east by south of Banbridge, co. Down, Ulster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 6,544 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,426; in 1841, 3,423. Houses 654. The surface declines north-westward; and is drained by the Bann. The land, though of second-rate quality, is in excellent cultivation.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Drogheda. Tithe composition, £188 3s. 8d. Gross income, £352 6s. 2d.; nett, £310 15s. Patron, the diocesan. A curate is employed at a salary of £69 4s. 7d. The date and cost of the church's erection are unknown. Sittings 200; average attendance, from 30 to 50. Two meeting-houses of the General Assembly, the one formerly of the Synod of Ulster, and the other of the Secession Synod, are each attended by about 200; and the Roman Catholic chapel, by about 500. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 194 Churchmen, 1,506 Presbyterians, and 1,696 Roman Catholics; and 7 day-schools had on their books 269 boys and 159 girls. Two of the schools belonged respectively to the National Board and the Hibernian Society, and two were respectively parochial and classical.

ANADORN, or BLACKSTAFF (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Kinelarty, co. Down, Ulster. It runs a south-south-westerly course of about 5 miles, to the inner bay of Dundrum; and, immediately above its embouchure, is spanned by a bridge.

ANADORN, an ancient but decayed village, in the parish of Loughanishland, barony of Kinelarty, co. Down, Ulster. Pop., in 1831, 93; in 1841, not specially returned. It stands on the stream just noticed, to which it gives name; and is about 4 miles west of Downpatrick. An eminence in its vicinity, called Castle Hill, was the site of the principal seat of the ancient sept of Mac Artanes. This sept held sway over the western part of the barony of Kinelarty, the whole of the barony of Dufferin, and the southern part of the barony of Castleragh. "They were," say the Editors of 'the Ancient and the Present State of the County of Down,' published in 1744,—"They were neighbours to the Maginnes, and sprung from the same head, viz., from Conall the son of Coalbhaig, who is said to have been the hundred-and-thirty-second King of Ireland, about the year of Christ 337." A very pretty mcestry, and right stoutly vouched! Assigning 30 years to each stalwart Milesian, as the average period of a reign, the first of the Irish Kings whose long descent of blood circled in the veins of the Mac Artanes must have been contemporary with Adam!! Near the castle is or was a cairn, enclosing a chamber of 60 feet in diameter, whence

were taken earthen urns, containing ashes of human bones.

ANAFANE, a glen in the barony of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It extends in the vicinity of Glendalough; and is the locality of important lead mines. A new road, joining the Great Dublin and Wexford line by Tullow, traverses the glen.

ANAHILT, or ANNAHILT, a parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Hillsborough, and partly in the barony of Kinelarty, but chiefly in that of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area of the Kinelarty section, 708 acres; of the Iveagh section, 6,009 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,755; in 1841, 3,551. Houses 650. Pop. of the Kinelarty section, in 1831, 383; in 1841, 432. Houses 79. Pop. of the Iveagh section, in 1831, 3,372; in 1841, 3,119. Houses 571. The surface consists, for the most part, of hillocks varying from 20 to 60 acres each in area, and of intervening flats small in extent when arable, and somewhat less contracted when boggy. The hills, as seen from one point of view, sweep round in the form of an amphitheatre; they are steepest on the north side, and, along with the general surface, are drained northward; and they present, in the undulating lines of their summit, a pleasing perspective behind a soft landscape. Of the whole parochial area, 465 acres consist of bogs and lakes, 175 of irreclaimable rocks, and the remainder of as good arable land, on an average, as any in the county. The chief lakes are AGHY and ERNE: which see. Slates, excellent in colour, size, and durability, have long been quarried in the townland of Cluntogh. Greywacke and schistose rocks prevail; and are traversed by numerous dykes of basalt, of the same appearance and composition as the great basaltic field of Antrim. The cemetery around the church is of great antiquity and curious interest. A fort which surrounds it is the innermost of four enclosures, which include at least nine acres, and slope to the east in a regular glacis. It had formerly a morass on three sides; and must, previous to the invention of cannon, have been a place of great strength. To this post Sir Phelim O'Neil retreated, in 1641, when repulsed at Lisburn by Sir John Rawdon. Within the fort have been found several querns, a handsome grenade, and a six-pound cannon-ball. Numerous tiny forts on the hills, bays, for the most part, only one trench and ditch; and are of the kind so common on the east coast of Ireland. The parish is traversed by the roads from Downpatrick to Drogheda, Hillsborough, and Lisburn, and by that from Lisburn to Rathfriland.—Anahilt is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Drogheda. Tithe composition, £367 5s. 4d. Gross income, £501 5s. 4d.; nett, £412 17s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate is employed at a stipend of £70. The church was built in 1741; and received, in 1768, the addition of a tower, at the expense of the first marquis of Downshire. Sittings 150; average attendance 230. A Presbyterian meeting-house at Lough Aghry, is attended by 1,500. A second Presbyterian meeting-house, called that of Anahilt, actually stands within Hillsborough. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 821 Churchmen, 2,812 Presbyterians, 4 other Protestant dissenters, and 199 Roman Catholics. The Rev. John Dubordieu, the author of the Agricultural Surveys of Down and of Antrim, was rector of Anahilt when he published these works; and, in an account of his parish which appears in Mason's Parochial Survey, he says: "It is but a very few years since the parish of Anahilt was claimed by any Roman Catholic clergyman, as there was only one family of that denomination in it." Five schools—each of two of

which was aided with £20 a-year from a legacy—were aggregately attended, in 1834, by 273 boys and 166 girls.

ANAKISSY, a Roman Catholic parish, in the dio. of Cloyne and Ross. Post-town, Mallow. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

ANAMULT. See **ANNAMULT**.

ANAVERNA, the beautifully situated residence of the late Baron McClelland, 4 miles north of Dundalk, and on the northern border of the county of Louth, Leinster.

ANBALLY, a village in the parish of Kilmoylan, barony of Clare, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the Clare river about 12 miles north-north-east of the town of Galway. In its vicinity are the ruin of an ancient castle, and a remarkable specimen of the curious periodical lakes of the country called turloughs. This lake is formed by an expansion of the river, and bears the emphatic name of Turloughmore. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 224; in 1841, 229. Houses 34.

ANDERROW, a brief chain of small and scenically uninteresting lakes, in Cunnemara, co. Galway, Connaught. They lie 7 or 8 miles west of Oughterard, and are passed by a tourist on his way to Clifden.

ANDREW. (ST.) See **DUBLIN**.

ANDREWS. (ST.) See **INCH**.

ANDREWS (ST.), an union or united parish, in the barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It consists of the parishes of **BALLYHALBERT**, **BALLYWALTER**, and **INNISHARGY** [see these articles]; and lies between Strangford Lough and the sea, comprehending the most easterly land in Ireland. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 12,907 acres, and 18 perches. Pop., in 1831, 7,618; in 1841, 7,590. Houses 1,428. The parishes were perpetually united by act of parliament in the second year of Queen Anne. The abbey of St. Andrew de Stokes, whence the union has its name, was founded by the celebrated John de Courcy, first Lord Kinsale, for Benedictine monks; and made a cell to the abbey of Lonley, in Normandy. Its popular name was the Black Abbey. At the general suppression, it was seized by the O'Neils; and, after their rebellion, it was successively vested in the crown, granted to Lord Claneboys, transmitted by assignment to Viscount Ardes, and, finally, annexed to the see of Armagh.—This union is a triad of vicarages in the dio. of Down. Vicarial title composition, £392 6s. 8d. Gross income, £469 16s. 8d.; nett, £404 6s. 11l. Patron, the archbishop of Armagh. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £784 13s. 5d.; and they are appropriated to the see of Armagh, and held under lease from the archbishop by Francis Savage, Esq., of Glasstry. A curate is employed at a stipend of £75. The church is situated in Innishargy parish, in the centre of the union; was built in 1704; and has since been repeatedly repaired and improved at the expense of the parishioners. Sittings 200; average attendance 80. Three meeting-houses of the General Assembly are attended by respectively 380, 300, and from 80 to 100; an Independent meeting-house by 350; and a Presbyterian Remonstrant meeting-house by 100. In 1834, the inhabitants were 384 Churchmen, 4,600 Presbyterians, 1,493 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,307 Roman Catholics; and 10 day-schools and 2 infant-schools had on their books 311 boys and 229 girls. Three of the day-schools were each aided with £8, and one with £6, from the National Board; one, with £7 from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £5 from Lord Dufferin; and each of the two infant schools, with £10 from Miss Keown.

ANEY, **ANY**, or **KNOCKANEY**, a parish in the south of the barony of Small County, 2½ miles south-west by south of Hospital, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 9,248 acres. The surface lies near the Galtees or southern exterior of the basin of the Shannon; and is drained northward by some nascent tributaries of that monarch river. The land is in general good; and the height, called the hill of Knockaney, is as remarkable for its fertility, as for being a conspicuous object in the general landscape. Lough Gur, a fine sheet of water, amid pleasant scenery, and possessing some stirring recollections, partly belongs to the parish. See **GUR** (**LOUGH**). The village of Knockaney occupies a pleasant site on the banks of the Commogue. Area, 25 acres. Pop., in 1841, 407. Houses 69. The antiquities are ruins of two of the Earl of Desmond's strong castles, and of an Augustinian abbey for Eremites, founded in the reign of Henry II. This monastic building—called strictly, **Monaster-na-Aney**, but generally **Monaster-na-Maig**—possesses much of the kind of celebrity which belonged to establishments of its class; and is one of the most remarkable in Munster as to both its history and its architecture.—Aney is a vicarage in the dio. of Emyl. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £286 13s. 4d., and the rectorial for £573 6s. 8d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to J. D. Freeman, Esq., of Castlecor, co. Cork. Aney vicarage, and the vicarages of **HOSPITAL**, **BALLINAMONA**, **DOONEMORE**, **KILFRUSH**, **BALLINLOUGH**, and **BALLINARD**, [see these articles,] constitute the benefice of Aney. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 8. Gross income, £650 7s. 0½d.; nett, £590 1s. 10½d. Patron, Lord Kenmare. The church is situated in Aney; and is so old that the date and cost of its erection are unknown. Sittings 100; average attendance 39. Two Roman Catholic chapels in Aney have each two officiates, and respectively an attendance of 500 and 2,000. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Hospital, Ballinard, and Doonemore. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 45, and the Roman Catholics to 4,687; the Protestants of the union to 70, and the Roman Catholics to 14,007. In the same year, 3 day-schools in the parish—one of which was aided with £12 a-year from the Count de Salis, and another with £5 from the parish and £10 from the National Board—had on their books 237 boys and 138 girls; and jointly with other five schools in the union, had 375 boys and 215 girls. In 1840, the National Board salaried one school in Aney with £12, and granted £101 toward the building and fitting up of a boys' school and a girls' school.

ANHID, or **ATHNETT**, a small parish in the barony of Coshma, 1½ mile south of Croom, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 981 acres. Pop., in 1831, 475; in 1841, 493. Houses 76. The parish is situated on the Maig; and its land is fertile, and forms part of a rich, though altogether soft, expanse of scenery.—Anhid is a prebend in the cathedral church of St. Mary's, Limerick; and has, from time immemorial, been attached in commendam to the bishopric. Gross income, £35; nett, £33 5s. Patron, the Crown. The parish is without cure of souls, and has neither church nor chapel. In 1834, the inhabitants were all Roman Catholics; and a hedge-school was attended by 18 boys and 11 girls.

ANKETELL'S GROVE, an embellished and extensively wooded demesne, traversed by the Mountain river, 4 miles north of Monaghan, and 1 south of Emyvale, co. Monaghan, Ulster. Its proprietor is W. Anketell, Esq.

ANNA. See **ANNAGH**.

ANNABUOY, or **AVONBUOY** (THE), a river of the baronies of Kinnalea and Kericcushy, co. Cork,

Munster. Its head-streams rise partly on the western boundary of Kinnalea, and partly beyond that boundary; and the river runs 15 miles eastward to the head of the Crosshaven estuary of Cork harbour, at a point about 10 miles south-east of Cork city. In consequence of its washing the village or city-abortions of CARRIGALINE, [see that article,] it is sometimes called the Carrigaline river. Its name of Avonbuoy, or corruptedly and popularly Annabuoy, means 'the yellow river'; and alludes to a peculiar tinge in its waters during a freshet. Its basin extends parallel with that of the Lee; and, in common with it, descends directly eastward toward Cork harbour. Though of considerable breadth where affected with the tide, the river is, in two or three places, easily fordable at low water, and admits of navigation only by small boats. Yet its little estuary or creek affords good anchorage for even large vessels. Five ships of war under the command of Sir Francis Drake, being closely pursued by the Spanish fleet, ran a short way up the creek to a place now called Drake's Pool, but then named Tubberavoid, 'the well of safe anchorage'; and there they lay landlocked and completely concealed, while their pursuers sailed up Cork harbour, made a vain search, and gave up the chase.

ANNACARTHY, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cashel and Emly. Post-town, Tipperary. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

ANNACLOY (THE), or **BALLINAHINCH**, a river of the baronies of Lower Iveagh, Kinelearty, Dufferin and Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It rises from four different and lacustrine sources, at the mean distance of 3 or 4 miles south-east of Hillsborough; carries off the superfluous waters of Lough Achris, Lough Erne, and some other small lakes, and pursues a serpentine course of 18 or 20 miles south-eastward by Ballinahinch, Kilmore, and other places, to Lough Strangford, at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Killyleagh. An expansion of it, before it becomes lost in the Lough, is called the Quoile river, measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme length, and about 1 in mean breadth, and is so intricately studded with islands as to be a sheer labyrinth of land and water. Annacloy, whence the river has its name, overlooks its right bank, 5 miles west-south-west of Killyleagh.

ANNACOTTY, a village in the territory which formerly constituted the rural part of the co. of the city of Limerick, Munster. It stands 3 miles east by north of the city, on the mail-road to Dublin, and on the left bank of the Mulchair, a mile above that river's confluence with the Shannon. Pop. not specially returned.

ANNACURRA AND KILLAVY, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ferns. Post-town, Tinnehely. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

ANNADUFF, or **ANNAGHDUFF**, a parish lying in almost equal but contiguous parts, within the baronies of Leitrim and Mohill, co. Leitrim, Connaught. The Leitrim section contains the village of DRUMSNA; and the Mohill section contains that of DRUMOD; see these articles. Length of the parish, 7 miles; breadth, 2; area, 10,970 acres,—of which 1,152 acres are under water. Area of the Leitrim section, 5,329 acres,—of which 425 acres are under water. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 5,871; in 1841, 6,162. Houses 1,039. Pop. of the rural districts of the Leitrim section, in 1831, 2,520; in 1841, 2,512. Houses 418. Pop. of the rural districts of the Mohill section, in 1831, 2,762; in 1841, 2,949. Houses 501. The Shannon and one of its lacustrine expansions stretch south-south-eastward

along the western boundary; and a small tributary of the monarch river runs southward along the east. Excepting about 250 acres of bog, the land is all arable, and of tolerably fair quality. The aspect of the country, though not more undulated, tumulated, or otherwise diversified, than the pleasingly contoured yet dull and inexpressive districts around, is richer in cultivation, warmer with wood, and gayer with general embellishment; and it borrows much wealth in the gentler properties of landscape, from the intricate tracery of bay and creek and peninsula along the margin of the expanded Shannon. The ancient church was that of an abbey, alleged, with the usual recklessness of evidence or carelessness in phraseology, to have been founded in 766. The present church occupies a beautiful site near the Shannon, 5 miles south-east of Carrick-on-Shannon.—Annaduff is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Ardagh. Tithe composition, £262 10s. Gross income, £635 1s. 6d.; nett, £569 0s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £150. The parish-church was built in 1820, by means of a loan of £1,476 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; average attendance 180. A chapel-of-ease in Drumsna, 5 miles from the parish-church, was built at the private expense of Francis Nisbett, Esq. of Derrycarr, and is served alternately by the rector and the curate. Average attendance 80. A Roman Catholic chapel, and a school-house used as one, have two officiates; and are attended by respectively 1,100 and 600 persons. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 583, and the Roman Catholics to 5,536; and 9 day-schools and 2 Sunday schools were attended respectively by 389 boys and 175 girls, and by 53 boys and 36 girls. One of the day-schools was aided with £8 from the London Hibernian Society; one with £8 from the Ardagh Society, and £2 from the rector; one with £10 from the Ardagh Society, and £10 in money or substance from other quarters; one was a classical school; and the others were hedge-schools. In 1840, the National Board salaried a school in Lisduff with £15, and two schools in Drumsna with respectively £15 and £7 6s. 8d. In 1842, the Annaduff Loan Fund had a capital of £836, and circulated £2,712 in 1,009 loans; and from the date of its formation till the close of 1842, it circulated £22,873 in 7,335 loans, cleared a nett profit of £129, and expended for charitable purposes £73.

ANNAGARRY HILL, an inconspicuous yet conspicuous height, near the head of the Gweedore estuary, in the district of the Rosses, co. Donegal, Ulster. It has an altitude of only 338 feet above sea-level, and derives all its importance from being the loftiest ground amid an intricate and vast expanse of lake and bog, of sea and land,—a maze of islands, watery belts, and sheets of moss, silent, sterile, and oppressively monotonous.

ANNAGASSON, a village in the parish of Drumcar and barony of Ardee, co. Louth, Leinster. It occupies a pleasant site on the beach of Dundalk bay, at the embouchure of the confluent rivulets Dee and Glyde, 8 miles south of Dundalk. Between it and Dundalk is a charming drive around the curvature of the bay. The rivulets which fall into the sea at the village, are more remarkable for the injurious effects of their stagnant waters than for the beauty of their scenery; yet they contribute to utility by forming, at their embouchure, a navigable creek or natural little harbour. The harbour contains a pier and quay, which were erected, and are maintained at the sole expense of R. Thompson, Esq., the proprietor of the circumjacent estate; it has about 9 feet water in high tides; but, at low water, it looks out upon an expanse of dry sand 2 miles broad.

The pier, though in good repair, requires to be lengthened. Fishing craft are allowed to lie at it free of toll; and sailing vessels pay a toll of 5s. to the proprietor. In the vicinity are Annagasson-house and corn-mills. Area of the village, 7 acres. Pop., in 1831, 235; in 1841, 193. Houses 37.

ANNAGELIFFE, a parish in the barony of Upper Loughree, 1 mile north-east of Cavan, co. Cavan, Ulster. Length, 34 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 8,260 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,341; in 1841, 3,808. Houses 641. The surface is softly featured, and declines to the north. The land is so very various that no statement can be made of its general or aggregate character.—Annageliffe is a vicarage in the dio. of Kilmore; and, jointly with that of Urney, constitutes the benefice of Urney and Annageliffe. See **URNEY**. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £103 13s. 5d. The rectorial tithes are partly appropriate and partly impropriate: the former are compounded for £52 1s. 4d., and belong to the dean of Kilmore; and the latter for £62 2s. 2½d., and belong to Messrs. Walsh and Everard. The Roman Catholic chapel, situated at Stragolla, is averagely attended by 620; and, in common with two chapels in Urney, has three officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 493 Churchmen, 4 Presbyterians, and 4,075 Roman Catholics; and a school of the Society for Discountenancing Vice, at Drumkeen, a London Ladies' Hibernian Society's school at Drumkeen, a National school at Corlurgan, and 4 pay-schools, had aggregated on their books 284 boys and 141 girls.

ANNAGH, an island in the parish of Kilcommon, and barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. Its extreme length is upwards of 2½ miles, and its mean breadth is about 1 mile. It lies in Achill Sound; extends north and south, and, at its nearest points, is 3½ miles east of Achill, 1½ north of Corran Achill, less than half-a-mile east of the mainland of Erris, and about half-a-mile south-east of Innisbegil. The narrow between it and the mainland has the name of Annagh Sound. The island partakes of the same wild, pastoral character which pervades Achill and the greater part of Erris.

ANNAGH, a small island in Lough Conn, barony of Trawley, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is situated in the upper part of the lake, about 4½ miles south-west by west of Ballina, and 9½ south-south-west of Killalla, and contributes some features to a decidedly picturesque landscape. See **CONN (LOUGH)**.

ANNAGH, a small peninsula, popularly but quite erroneously called an island, in the district of the Mullet, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It projects from the west coast of the Mullet, at a point 5½ miles south-south-west of Erris Head, and forms the south screen of the landlocked natural harbour of **PORTAFRANKA**: which see. It has an area of about 300 acres, and is connected with the mainland by a very narrow isthmus of sand. Mr. Nimmo recommended the construction, in the bight of Annagh, of a small pier which should cost £1,000; and pronounced the place the only suitable position for one on all the west coast of the Mullet. "A fishing-village here," he suggests also, "would be within a couple of miles of the rising towns of Binghamstown and Belmullet, and of course most conveniently situated for communication with the interior."

ANNAGH, an extensive bog, partly in the half barony of Ballymoe, co. Galway, but chiefly in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It extends 4½ miles south-south-eastward from a point 2½ miles west of Castlereagh to a point half-a-mile north-east of Ballymoe; and comprehends an area of 4,404 English acres. This statement, however, as well as our further notice of the

morass, refers to an expanse which bears the conjoint name of the Annagh and Willsbrook bogs. The boundary on the north is the road from Clough to Castlereagh; on the east and south, the river Suck; and on the west, the Ballybhaigue river. The average depth of the bogs is 20 feet. "Their surface," says Mr. Griffith, "is in all parts very considerably elevated above the immediate discharge for the water; consequently no difficulty can arise in draining them;" and he estimates the cost of reclaiming them at £5,510.

ANNAGH, a small lake on the boundary between the barony of Tinnehinch, Queen's co., and the baronies of Geashil and Ballybay, King's co., Leinster. Area, 207 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches. It is situated about 6 miles south of Tullamore, and 7 north-west of Mountmellick. It receives the drainage of about 4,000 acres of bog; and sends off its superfluous waters by the Clodagh, a stream which makes some picturesque falls within the demesne of the Earl of Charleville, and after a north-easterly run of 15 miles falls into the Brusna, 2 miles below Ballycumber. The lake is, for the most part, only from 5 to 8 feet deep; and it has in general a boggy bottom, interspersed with innumerable roots of trees.

ANNAGH a village in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on one of the head-streams of the river Awbeg, on the road between Liscarroll and Charleville, 2 miles north-east of Liscarroll, and 5 south-west of Charleville. Most of its site and the whole of a large tract of country immediately circumjacent, were anciently a wet and dismal bog, and were, at great expense, drained, reclaimed, and charmingly transmutated into corn-fields and forest. A fortalice stood on the village's site; and, from its position in the centre of the morass, was deemed impregnable. In the wars of 1641, it was garrisoned during four years, at the expense of Sir Philip Perceval, Bart.; but, in 1645, Lord Castleconnell, who then commanded the Irish army, 5,000 strong, captured it by treachery, and put the whole of its garrison to the sword. His motive for so sanguinary a deed is said to have been revenge for Sir Philip Perceval's having refused him his daughter in marriage previous to the commencement of the war. About the middle of last century, the Earl of Egmont, to whom the property belonged, destroyed the castle, built the village, and introduced to the quondam scene of carnage the peaceful and profitable arts of the linen manufacture. Pop., not specially returned.

ANNAGH, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Costello, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains part of the town of **BALLYHAUNIS**: which see. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3; area, 20,315 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,348; in 1841, 7,904. Houses 1,454. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 7,635. Houses 1,409. The surface extends to the southern limit of the river system of the Moy; and is drained northward by nascent feeders of that system's chief river and its lakes. Bog constitutes by far the larger part of the surface, yet the general quality of the arable land is good. The interior is traversed eastward by the road from Castlebar to Tulsick and Strokestown. An abbey in the parish, still occupied by some friars, though existing as but a fragmentary ruin, will be noticed in the article on Ballyhaunis. The chief seats are Holywell and Logboy.—Annagh is a rectory in the dio. of Tuam; and forms part of the benefice of **KILTULLAGH**: which see. Tithe composition, £194 19s. 11d. Public worship is conducted every Sabbath evening at the curate's private residence in Ballyhaunis. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Tulrahan and Ballyhaunis have an attendance of

from 1,000 to 1,200, and from 1,600 to 1,700; and, in common with two private houses in the parish, at which considerable congregations attend, they have four officiates. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 64, and the Roman Catholics to 7,310; and eight pay-schools, at Tulrahan, Drimbawn, Ballyhaunis, Coolnafarna, Adarig, and Ballybane, were aggregated attended by 393 boys and 234 girls. In 1840, the National Board granted £22 13s. 4d. toward the building of a school-house at Polacapiel or Logboy.

ANNAGH, a well-wooded demesne, in the barony of Tyaquin, about 8 miles south-east of Tuam, co. Galway, Connought. The proprietor, Bodkin, Esq., has drawn some notice as a representative of the county in parliament.

ANNAGH, a bog on the southern border of the barony of Trughenackmy, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Castle-Island, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,069 acres. It lies chiefly in a hollow on the north side of the Flesk, where that stream enters the general valley of the Maine; and, excepting a part which ascends the skirts of Drumheltane-hill, and possesses considerable firmness, it is a spongy, saturated swamp. Though but one-third of a mile from the Flesk, it does not visibly communicate with that river; but seems to send off all its drainage by three sluggish brooks, which, uniting beyond Annaghmore, run $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward to the Maine. The average depth of the bog is 15 feet; its elevation above sea-level at high water is from 130 to 220 feet; and the cost of reclaiming it, as estimated by Mr. Nimmo, would be £2,187 12s. 5d.

ANNAGH, ANNA, ST. ANNA, or BLENNERVILLE, a parish, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Tralee, and partly in the barony of Corkaguiney, but chiefly in that of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. The Trughenackmy section contains the village of BLENNERVILLE: which see. The Corkaguiney section is not noticed in the census of 1831. Length and breadth of the parish, exclusive of boggy and mountain tracts, 5 miles by 2; entire area, 13,735 acres; area of the Corkaguiney section, 4,082 acres. Pop. of the parish, in 1841, 3,659. Houses 540. Pop. of the rural districts of the Trughenackmy section in 1831, 1,980; in 1841, 2,820. Houses 448. The parish extends along the southern shore of the bay of Tralee; and is traversed west-south-westward, and near the shore, by the post-road from Tralee to Dingle. About three-fifths of the whole area are boggy, mountainous, and waste land.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ardfeir and Aghadoc; and forms part of the benefice of BALINABLAGHISH: which see. Tithe composition, £332 6s. 1d. The church was built in 1818, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance 180. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700, and is served by two officiates, who serve also the chapels of Tralee and Ratass. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 256, and the Roman Catholics to 3,184; and three free-schools had on their books 170 boys and 110 girls. One of the schools was supported from Erasmus Smith's fund; two were supported by the Roman Catholic clergyman; and another free-school, temporarily suspended, was under the superintendence of the resident Protestant clergyman. In 1840, the National Board salaried a boys' school and a girls' school at Blennerville, with respectively £13 10s. and £8.

ANNAGH, a parish partly in the barony of Lower Loughree, and partly in that of Tullaghgarvey, co. Cavan, Ulster. The Tullaghgarvey section contains the village of REDHILL, and the Loughree

section contains part of the town of BELTUBET: see these articles. Area, 19,145 acres,—of which 837 acres are under water. Area of the Loughree section, 6,805 acres; of the Tullaghgarvey section, 12,340 acres. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 12,269; in 1841, 13,071. Houses 2,283. Pop. of the rural districts of the Loughree section, in 1831, 3,748; in 1841, 3,980. Houses 720. Pop. of the Tullaghgarvey section, in 1831, 7,074; in 1841, 7,471. Houses 1,304. The land is, to a great extent, rocky; and elsewhere it so sweepingly varies from very good to very poor that no general statement of its quality can be made. The surface is drained northward by the Erne, and its affluent the Woodford; and, over a considerable aggregate area, is a patchwork of loughlet, turlough, marsh, and bog, occasioned by the overflowing and stagnancy of the Erne. As the river, immediately after passing the parochial and co. boundary, expands into Lough Erne, and at the same time has occasionally itself a navigable depth of water, it presents a barge communication to the town of Belturbet, and an important facility for exchanging agricultural produce for timber and coals. The chief seats are Annagh-house, near the small lake of Annagh, and a mile from Butler's bridge; Ashgrove, on the Erne, close to Baker's bridge; Sugarloaf; Erne-hill; and Castle-Saunderson. This parish is altogether a civil district; yet very nearly coincides with the two ecclesiastical parishes of Belturbet and Killoughter, or Annagh-West and Annagh-East, which had, in 1831, a pop. of 12,535, and were reputed, previous to the Ordnance Survey, to have jointly an area of 24,062 acres, 1 rood, $1\frac{1}{2}$ perches. See next articles.

ANNAGH-EAST, or KILLOUGHTER, comprehends 47 townlands, situated, as the name implies, in the eastern part of Annagh. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 9,103 acres, 1 rood, 34½ perches. Pop., in 1831, 6,430.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £15; glebe, £20. Gross income, £65; nett, £62 8s. 9d. Patron, the incumbent of Annagh-West. The church was built in 1814, at a cost of £1,107 13s. 10½d., partly gifted and partly lent by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; average attendance 70. A Primitive Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house is averagely attended by 34, and a Roman Catholic chapel by 1,225; and the latter has, for itself, one officiate. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 691, and the Roman Catholics to 5,672; and 11 day-schools had on their books 295 boys and 183 girls. One of the schools was aided with £8 a-year from the Society for Discourteaning Vice; and the others were hedge-schools at Shaunawood, Neddyach, Mulkenavra, Redhills, Corkessin, Drummerack, Drumbrahan, Treehoo, Kilduff, and Ardumma. In 1840, the National Board salaried a boys' school and a girls' school at Shanna with each £8; and granted £74 3s. 4d. toward the erection of a school at Keelagh, and the same sum toward the erection of one at Killealeck.

ANNAGH-WEST, or BELTUBET, is, as its name implies, the western section of the civil parish of Annagh. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$; area, 14,838 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, 6,105.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £369 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £581 18s. 4½d. Gross income, £931 3s.; nett, £863 8s. 10d. Patron, Lord Farnham. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Urney in this dio., and the sinecure precentorships of Elphin cathedral, and St. Patrick's, Dublin. Two curates are employed at stipends of respectively £90, with the use of the glebe-house,

and £75. The church is a very old building; and was improved and enlarged in 1813 and 1828, by means of loans of £923 1s. 6d., and £800 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings about 700; average attendance 500. A meeting-house of the Wesleyan Methodists, and one of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists, are attended, the former by 30 and the latter by 150. A Roman Catholic chapel at Drusmaloe is attended by 1,320; and has an officiate for itself. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,240 Churchmen, 18 Presbyterians, and 4,011 Roman Catholics; and 11 day-schools had on their books 374 boys and 255 girls. The school at Drumloor had £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice; that at Drumlaney had £8 from the National Board; that at Parsey was in connection with the Kildare Street Society; a girls' school had grants from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society; and a boys' and girls' school had £20 from Erasmus Smith's fund, £10 of gratuity, and a house and piece of ground. In 1840, the National Board gave £15 toward the fitting up of a school at Strahagland, and salaried it with £11 5s.

ANNAGHCLOWE. See **ANACLOAN.**

ANNAGHDOWN, a parish on the western border of the barony of Clare, 7½ miles north of Galway, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 23,730 acres,—of which 4,253 acres are under water, chiefly in Lough Corrib. Pop., in 1831, 6,093; in 1841, 7,108. Houses 1,180. The surface extends along the east side of the lower part of Lough Corrib; and is drained into the lake by inconsiderable streams. Though promising, as part of the far-flaunting and beautiful lough's shores, to possess much fine scenery, it is totally destitute of character, and tires the mind by alternations of tameness and of flat and broken sterility. Even the soil in the aggregate is of indifferent quality, and fails to interest the prosaic agriculturist. In prelate and monastic associations, however, the parish, for a rural and secluded one, is singularly prominent. Annaghdawn was the seat of an early Irish bishopric, and flung the shadow of its mitre upon Galway, the capital of Connaught. The merging of its diocese, in 1324, into that of Tuam, occasioned Galway to be governed, during 60 years, by vicars of the united sees, and then prompted that singular anomaly in ecclesiastical government by which the town has ever since been distinguished. See **GALWAY**. The monastic institutions of Annaghdawn were an abbey, or more probably a Culdee establishment, said to have been founded prior to the seventh century, and presided over by St. Meldan; a nunnery, alleged to have been founded by St. Brendan, and to have, in 1238, acquired the ornament of a steeple; the parent or dominant Franciscan friary of Connaught and Ulster; an abbey for white canons of the Premonstratensian order; and the college of St. Brendan, for the support of four priests. The parish is traversed north-north-eastward by the road from Galway to Ballinrobe; and has several villages or hamlets, of which Shankhill and Aughelogan are the chief. Annaghdawn is a vicarage in the dio. of Tuam. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £415 7s. 8d., and the rectorial for £138 9s. 3d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to Major Kirwan of Castle-Hacket. This vicarage and the vicarages of **LACKAGH** and **KILLASCOBE** [see these articles], constitute the benefice sometimes designated Annaghdawn, and sometimes Killascope. Annaghdawn and Lackagh are contiguous. Length of these two, 5½ miles; breadth, 4½. Killascope is distant about 8 miles; the intermediate space being occupied by Moylough and Abbeynockmoy. Gross income of the benefice, £734 15s. 0d.; nett, £696

19s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The church, situated in Annaghdawn, was built about the year 1708, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 0d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; average attendance, from 12 to 20. The Annaghdawn Roman Catholic chapel is attended by from 600 to 700; the Woodpark school-house, used as a Roman Catholic chapel, is attended by 125; and they have jointly two officiates. There are chapels also in Lackagh and Killascope. In 1834, the Protestants of Annaghdawn parish amounted to 27, and the Roman Catholics to 6,504; the Protestants of the united parishes to 43, and the Roman Catholics to 11,458; the day-schools of Annaghdawn parish to 8, with, in the case of 6 of them, 229 boys and 104 girls; and the day-schools of the union to 16, with 374 boys and 185 girls. The two schools in Annaghdawn chapel and at Woodpark, were each aided with the interest of £100 Irish, bequeathed by the Rev. Redmond Harilagan, Roman Catholic clergyman of the parish. A Sunday school was kept in the church. In 1840-41, a dispensary in Annaghdawn, included within the Galway Poor-law union, received £175 16s., expended £180 11s. 6d., and made 5,725 dispensations of medicine. Its district is so large or so undefined as to extend no small distance beyond Headford; and the residence of the medical attendant is, most inconveniently, at one of the extremities.

ANNAGHDUFF. See **ANNADUFF.**

ANNAGHMORE, a highly improved estate, the property of C. King O'Hara, Esq., in the north of co. Sligo, Connaught. The mansion and demesne are situated 2 miles west of the village of Colooney. But the improvements extend to Coolany, 5 miles distant from Colooney; they bound the great plain which skirts the southern shore of Sligo bay; and they expand, for several miles, athwart the base and the acclivities of the sandstone hills which stretch westward in the direction of Ballina.

ANNAGHMORE, a demesne on the borders of King's and Queen's counties, Leinster. A morass on the estate is one of a cluster of 4 bogs, ¼ of a mile north of Lough Annagh; see **ANNAGH**. The other three are Killurin, Gurtreen, and Gleebe bogs. The whole have an area of 1,138 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches. Of this area, 664 acres and 21 perches are a deep morassy moss, and shaking quagmire, from 30 to 37 feet in depth, full of springs, situated between the hill of Killurin and the high land of Annaghmore. The clusters form part of a division of bogs on the borders of King's and Queen's counties, comprehending 4,655 acres, whose reclamation, as estimated by Mr. Longfield, would cost £6,514 17s. 10d.

ANNAGH-UAN, a small island in the barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It lies on the east side of the head of Kilkerrin bay, between Littermore island and the mainland, about 21 miles west of Galway. Its circumference is about 3 miles.

ANNAHILT. See **ANAHILT.**

ANNALEE (THE), a river of the counties of Monaghan and Cavan, Ulster. It rises from two sources, respectively about 1½ mile north and north-west of Carrickmacross, not far from the southern extremity of co. Monaghan; and performs a run of about 28 miles, chiefly in a westerly direction, to the Erne, 2½ miles below Butler's bridge. It is popularly said to originate on the borders of Monaghan and Cavan, 11 miles below its real sources; but, though not originating there, it forms in that quarter lacustrine expansions, and receives accessions from the superfluous waters of picturesque loughlets, which pleasingly invite attention. Loughs Tucker

and Bawn, and several pretty sheets of water connected with the latter, in the beautifully situated demesne of Lough Bawn, are particularly agreeable. Near the centre of Tullaghgarvey barony, the river receives the tribute of the COOTEHILL: which see.

ANNALONG—anciently **ISLE-ALONG**—a mountain-torrent, a creek, and a small village and fishing-harbour, 5 miles north-east by north of Kilkeel, barony of Mourne, co. Down, Ulster. The creek is the only place, along a considerable extent of bold Highland coast, where fishing vessels can find shelter. "As we pass to the southward through this barony of Mourne," says Mr. Nimmo, "the mountains recede a little, and the country improves in cultivation; but no kind of sea-port or creek occurs worthy of notice, excepting Annalong. This little village is situated at the mouth of a considerable mountain-stream, which, passing swiftly through a gully in the slate rock, serves to keep off the swell which otherwise would seem ready to bury the small craft that find shelter within. The inhabitants have cut out a little dock in the rock on the south side, which, when I saw it, was choke-full of little smacks and wherries. Of these there are, belonging to the place, 3 decked and 5 half-decked, containing 166 tons; also 12 row-boats. The entrance, though narrow, is straight and deep; so that by means of leading marks and lights, the boats can run in pretty safely. The inhabitants of this place have stated, in their memorial to the Board, the practicability of making an extensive harbour of safety here; but this is quite out of the question. I think, however, it would be highly advisable to extend this little harbour by excavating a large space in the skerry rocks outside. Estimated expense, £1,428." A pier was erected by the proprietor of the soil, and has at its head from 12 to 15 feet water at the top of spring tides; but, having no other source of support than an annual toll of £1 1s. on each of the few vessels which it shelters, it is in bad repair. Though the village appears to be a prosperous fishing-station, upwards of 250 of its inhabitants are said to have been unemployed in 1835. Pop. not specially returned.

ANNALORE, a small village in the barony of Darry, co. Monaghan, Ulster. It is situated on the Ulster canal, between Clones and Smithborough. A loan fund here, under the inspection of W. Forster, Esq., had, in 1842, a capital of £3,966; and, during that year, it circulated £16,080 in 2,718 loans, cleared a nett profit of £182 19s. 10d., and expended for charitable purposes £148 19s. 10d.

ANNAMOE, a secluded little village in the parish of Derrylossey, barony of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on a rivulet of its own name, and on the road from Dublin to Glendalough, 3½ miles north-east of Glendalough, and 2½ south-south-west of Roundwood. The romantic Lough Dan lies less than 2 miles to the north. See **DAN (LOUGH)**. East of the village, on high grounds, and embosomed in wood, stands Castle Kevin, the residence of Dr. Frizelle; to the west, in the glen close to the road, is Dromeen-house; and on an elevated site, about a mile toward Lough Dan, is the cottage orneé of Lake-View. The country hence to Glendalough exhibits small tracts of reclaimed ground, intermixed patches of brushwood, and extensive coppices sheeting the banks of the river, and climbing the lower acclivities of the hills. The Annamoe rivulet carries off the superfluous waters of Lough Dan; but has a run of only 5 miles or less before falling tributary to the Ovoca. Pop. of the village, in 1831, 67.

ANNAMULT, **ANAMULT**, or **AGHAMULT**, a

quondam civil parish, and still an ecclesiastical one at the southern extremity of the barony of Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1. Pop., in 1831, 458. The parish extends along the right bank of the Nore, about 4 miles above Thomastown. It contains the seat of Annamult-house, and borrows some beauty from the impingement on its southern border of the Earl of Carrick's beautiful demesne of Mount Juliet. The land is all arable, and, for the most part, of superior quality.—Annamult is a rectory, in the dio. of Ossory, and forms part of the benefice of Kells: which see. It does not lie contiguous to any of the six parishes with which it is ecclesiastically united; but is separated from the nearest of them, Kells and Stumercarty, by the intervention of Ennisnag. The parish is tithe-free. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 26, and the Roman Catholics to 435. There is neither church, chapel, nor school.

ANNASCALLE, a small village in the parish of Ballinacourty, barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands in the midst of a bleak moorland region, on the post-road from Tralee to Dingle, not far from the south-west corner of Tralee bay, 9 miles west by south of Tralee. It is the site of the parish-church and Roman Catholic chapel. A new line of road from Castleman to Dingle, joins the old road near Annascalle; and will both form in itself a pleasant route, and serve to connect Dingle with Killarney. Pop. of the village, in 1831, 92; in 1841, not specially returned.

ANNATRIM, a small village in the parish of Offerlane, barony of Upper Ossory, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands on the Nore, about 8 miles north-west of Abbeylisk. It was the site of an ancient abbey. Pop. not specially returned.

ANNE (ST.). See **DUNLYN**.

ANNE (ST.), **SHANDON**. See **CORK**.

ANNEGROVE, a seat about a mile west of Carigtohill, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It surmounts a rising ground near the head of Cork harbour; and commands an extensive and fascinating view of that marine inlet, with its intricate shores of island, bay, and promontory. The mansion was the residence of Lord Buttevant, first Earl of Barrymore.

ANNER. See **AVONTAR**.

ANNESBOROUGH, a name of the co. Down parish of **DRUMARAGH** [which see]; and the name also of a seat a little below Lurgan, toward Lough Neagh.

ANNESTOWN, a village and small sea-port in the parish of Dunhill, barony of Middlethrid, co. Waterford, Munster. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 232; in 1841, 149. Houses 25. It stands near the ruins of Castle Don-Ile, on the lip of an extensive and pleasant plain, a little upwards of 3 miles west-south-west of Tramore. The harbour is in a small rocky bay adjacent to the village. Mr. McDonnell, in his Report on the Fishery Harbours, recommended the grant of £150 to execute a plan for improving the harbour, on condition of Mr. Cole, the occupant, completing the work; and his recommendation was agreed to. Annewstown lead mine, situated between the village and Tramore, was opened by the Mining Company of Ireland since the end of 1836, and employs 16 men. Waterford, 8 miles distant, is the place for shipping the ore and receiving supplies.

ANTRIM,

A maritime county in the extreme north-east of Ulster. It is bounded on the north by the Atlantic; on the east by the North Channel; on the south-



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east and south by Down; and, on the west by Tyrone and Londonderry. Its boundary over all the south-east and south, excepting 5 miles adjacent to Lough Neagh, is formed by Belfast Lough and the river Lagan; and, over all the west, excepting 7 miles adjacent to the ocean, is formed by Loughs Neagh and Beg, and the river Bann. The county is thus nearly insulated between a sweep of the sea, and an alternate chain and line of fresh water. It lies between $54^{\circ} 26'$, and $55^{\circ} 12' 10''$ north latitude, and between $5^{\circ} 40'$, and $6^{\circ} 37'$ longitude west of Greenwich. Its greatest length, from Bengore-head on the north, to Spener's-bridge on the south, is 41½ miles; its greatest breadth, from the Goblins on the east to Island Reagh Troone on the west, is about 24 miles; and its area, exclusive of the county of the town of Carrickfergus, is 745,177 acres.

Surface.—The area of the county is physically distributed into 53,288 acres of water, 1,908 acres of towns, 10,338 acres of plantations, 176,335 acres of waste mountain and bog, and 503,288 acres of arable land. But as most of the water is included in Lough Neagh, which appears to the eye to be rather a flanking sea than an interior or even intruding lake; and as the extent of bog is not aggregately great, and lies dispersed now on the mountain and now in the plain; the whole land surface may be regarded as approximately one-third upland, and two-thirds dale and valley and undulating expanse.

The upland division forms, in a general view, a wild and waste declining platform,—whose seaward face is shorn into bold escarpments, and shelving or mural or colonnaded precipices,—whose summits and interior contour are tamely outlined and slenderly diversified,—and whose westward declivity is a slowly descending slope toward the basin of Lough Neagh. So near, in general, does the summit-line run to the coast, that the interior streams of the county, which fall directly into the sea, or belong not to the systems of the Bann and the Lagan, have, with the exception of the Bush river, a medium length of probably less than three miles. Along the summit-line, and atwart nearly all the seaward declivity, the mountains are quite a picture-gallery of landscape; they combine, in the rarest proportions, power, grandeur, romance, and beauty; and, in various points, or even along considerable stretches, as at the Giant's Causeway, at Fair Head, and at Glenarm, they so thrill the fancy and, delightfully overawe the mind, as to be altogether worthy of the stirring and far-spread fame which they have acquired among tourists 'in search of the picturesque and the sublime.' But the details of this magnificent coast, this superbly-adorned and opulently varied sea-screen, will come so minutely before us piece by piece, in the progress of our work, that, to prevent repetition, we must at present forbear all attempt at description. The mountains—or rather hills, for they are moderate in altitude—commence 5 miles south-west by south of Belfast, and about the same distance north-north-east of the most southerly point in the county; and they extend in an almost unbroken but curving and sinuous chain of groups and congeries, quite round the coast to the boundary with Londonderry. The principal summits are Slamish, about the middle, and Knocklead, in the north; both of which have an altitude of less than 1,600 feet above sea-level. The ravines and gleens which fling the roaring bill-torrents down to the sea, form singular foils to the immense masses of basalt and limestone which, now amorphous, and now either of most fantastic or of almost architectural forms, project from the groups as headlands and promontories. Among the heights which run sheer out to the sea, and stoop precipitously down

to the wave, Fair Head has an elevation of 636 feet, Garronpoint 704, Ballygally Head 797, Carrowmurry 819, and Lurgethon 1,154.

A belt of very fertile, well-cultivated, and tastefully embellished land, from Belfast round to the vicinity of Glenarm, is, with trivial exceptions, the only low ground which lies between the uplands and the beach. The valley of the Six-mile-Water, the most southerly of the noticeable westward openings among the hills, is a fine expanse of beauty and cultivation, somewhat soft and uniform in its features, but gay and charming in the artificial ornaments of its dress. The valleys of the Glenwherry and the Broad rivers, farther north, though of less extent and attraction, expand beyond the limits of glens, and possess the amenities of verdure, cereal crop, and wood. The valley of the Ravel, yet farther north, is closely screened on one side with hills, and heaves up from its centre an isolated basaltic eminence. The valley of the Maine, to which Ravel, Broad, and Glenwherry, are lateral, and which descends due southward from the northern heights to the north shore of Lough Neagh, thus extending parallel to the valley of the Bann, but in an opposite direction, is rather a tumulated and undulating expanse than a plain, offering many fruitful and well-cultivated views to the eye, but repeatedly sending down steep banks quite close to the stream. The valley of the Bush, which first deflects among the northern heights, and then goes off toward the Giant's Causeway,—and the valley of the Bann, which, besides being the channel for the main drainage of the county, belongs in more than a moiety of its extent to Londonderry,—must, like the noble features of the coast, be wholly reserved for future description. The country between the efflux of the Bann from Lough Beg, and the influx of the Maine to Lough Neagh, is partly an irksome series of waste yet reclaimable bog, and partly a sea of billocks and rising grounds replete with tiny specimens of close landscape, showing every embellishment to advantage, and occasionally looking out on the monarch lake of the British isles. The country, from the east side of the embouchure of the Maine, all along the east side of Lough Neagh to the southern boundary with Down, is the most extensive level tract in the county; and for contour, soil, cultivation, wood, hedge-rows, orchards, and houses, strongly reminds one of the characteristic scenery of three-fourths of England. The valley of the Lagan, shared by Antrim with Down, and flanked at a fine distance by the hills of both, is undulating in surface, rich in soil, profuse in artificial ornament, brilliant in the perspective of water and mountain, and whether viewed in its aggregate landscape, or in the multitudinous detail of its scenic groups, will compare with any one of an hundred more boasted valleys in whatever pleases the taste and delights the fauety. When, to the character of hill-screens, soil, cultivation, and contour, "are added," says the Rev. Mr. Dubourdien, in his Survey of the County of Antrim, "when to these are added the number of excellent habitations the valley of the Lagan contains, with the plantations, fences, and gardens attached to them, and the bleach-greens lying close to the river, it may with truth be said that few tracts in any country, of the same extent, exceed it in the beauty of its scenery, or in the value of its produce."

Waters.—The principal rivers, incidentally named in connection with the valleys—the Six-mile-Water, the Glenwherry, the Braid, the Ravel, the Bush, the Bann, and the Lagan—as well as the Carey, the Glenshesh, and some others of the minor streams, will be separately noticed in their alphabetical place. Loughs Neagh and Beg, the two principal lakes, and

also the minor lakes of Portmore and Guile, will likewise be separately noticed. The only other lakes of any moment are Lynch in Lower Dunluc, Mill in Upper Dunluc, and Mourne, 3 miles north of Carrickfergus. A remarkably light chalybeate spring, strongly impregnated with iron, and also an aluminose vitriolic spring, occur near Ballycastle. A strong chalybeate, whose waters can be carried without injury to distant places, wells up on Knocklade: see that article. Aperient nitrous waters spring from beds of marly clay at Kilroot, and near Carrickfergus. Pure but not strong salt springs occur at Ballyhill near Carrickfergus, and in Island-Magee near Redhall.

Minerals.—The primary rock district of the county is confined to a small mountain-group in the extreme north-east, around Knocklade. Though consisting chiefly of mica schist, it presents various features of high interest, both in itself and on account of its skirting the small coalfield of Fair Head. The old red sandstone and the rocks which accompany it are still more limited, and, excepting in a few unimportant patches, are found only in a band between the primary district and Red bay.—The coal district is situated on the north coast, both east and west of Fair Head. Only one workable bed appears to exist west of the headland; it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and looks out from the face of the magnificent and far-stretching cliff; it has been wrought by means of adits or galleries driven inwards at the level of high water mark; and it dips southward at such an angle that the adits were, in some instances, carried upwards of 900 feet before meeting the declining stratum. The beds east or rather south-east of Fair Head, occur around Murlough bay, and appear to be quite distinct from those on the west; they are six in number, and vary from 12 to 30 inches in thickness; four of them are bituminous, and two carbonaceous; and the latter lie, the one immediately above, and the other below, an apparently intruded mass of columnar trap, 70 feet thick. A section of the cliff on the north side of Murlough bay exhibits, in descending series, about 100 feet of columnar greenstone, 20 of brownish red sandstone, 1 of bituminous coal, 80 of red sandstone, 6 of black shale, $2\frac{1}{2}$ of highly bituminous coal, 40 of brownish red sandstone, one-half of highly bituminous coal, 20 of red sandstone, 10 of black shale, $2\frac{1}{2}$ of bituminous coal, 60 of black shale, $2\frac{1}{2}$ of unflammable carbonaceous coal, 2 of black shale passing into flinty slate, 70 of columnar trap, 2 of black shale, $8\frac{1}{2}$ of unflammable carbonaceous coal, alternating with thin beds of black shale, and 10 to the base of the cliff but really an unascertained thickness of black shale. The height of the cliff is 437 feet. The collieries on both sides of Fair Head, though now neglected, partly owing to the difficulty of working to the depth of old excavations, and partly from the want of a safe harbour for shipping the coal, were wrought at a very remote period, and possibly may be among the most ancient in the British empire. While miners, about the year 1770, were working an unexplored part of the cliff near Ballycastle, an old excavation was unexpectedly discovered, and was found to be very extensive, and to have been wrought upon a regular system by evidently expert miners, but with implements different from those now in use. No tradition now remains of the period or persons of the ancient miners.

Very nearly the whole of the remaining part of the county is occupied by upper members of the secondary series, capped by a thick mass of tabular trap. The external edge of this great mineral field—which expands also into considerable portions of the contiguous counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Down

—presents, as seen from a distance, the striking feature of a high table-land rising precipitously either from the margin of the sea, or from a comparatively low and flat country. At once the largest, finest, and most characteristic horizontal section, is the remarkable series of lofty precipices and mural cliffs which extends from behind Belfast quite round to the old red sandstone district of Red bay. A mass of black trap, frequently from 200 to 300 feet thick, usually amorphous, but sometimes rudely columnar, constitutes the upper region of the whole section, and uniformly presents declivities or mural escarpments. The chalk, which lies immediately beneath, and varies from 60 to 100 feet in thickness, also presents mural precipices; and the dazzling whiteness of these contrasts so strongly with the black mass of superincumbent trap, as to give singular force and character to the landscape. The strata beneath the chalk, consisting of green sand, the lias formation, and the red and variegated marls of the new red sandstone subseries, are usually concealed by a thick covering of clay and debris, which has partly fallen from the trap and chalk, and is partly a disintegration of the strata themselves; and they present, on their edge, a steep inclined plain, sweeping out from the overhanging cliffs, and, in many places, so successfully cultivated as to wear as luxuriant a vegetable dress as the most productive pendicle of soil in Ulster. Though the strata, from the chalk downward, have, in a great degree, been altered or modified, partly by the pressure of the superincumbent trap, partly by the intersection of trap dikes, and partly by the protrusion of large hill masses of trap, they sufficiently retain their lithological character to be identified by geognosy, and contain, in their upper members, such organic remains as clearly prove their correspondence with similar successions of rocks in England and other countries. The chalk differs in no respect from that of England, except in much greater hardness. This quality precludes its being used for many of the economical purposes to which the softer chalk of England is applied, and has occasioned it to be locally, though most erroneously, designated white limestone. It is very regularly stratified, but of unequal thickness; averaging probably 60 feet, and at the White Well quarry, 3 miles north of Belfast, showing 14 regular beds in a thickness of 70 feet. Masses of imbedded flint are usually of a globular form, but frequently present the most fantastic shapes; and, in colour, they vary from black, through various shades of grey, to white. The principal fossils in the chalk are terebratulæ, pecten, cirri, ammonites, echinites, belemnites, baculites, and spongiae. The green sand or mulatto stone averages 20 feet in thickness; it sometimes, in its upper beds, graduates into chalk, and then is represented by a yellowish compact rock of chalk sprinkled with green sand; and when considerably thick, it is usually fine in the grain, and opulent in fossils. The lias limestone is 50 feet thick at Larne, and about 30 in Colin glen, 3 miles south-west of Belfast; it varies in solidity as in thickness, and it contains a profusion of ammonites, pecten, mya, dentalia, plagiostoma, and other orders of organic remains. The black shale is 20 feet thick in Colin glen, and averages 40 at Larne, Red bay, and Ballintoy; and it abounds chiefly in gryphæ, and is probably identical with the clunch clay of England. Marl, averaging, perhaps, 400 feet in thickness, is now bright red, now yellowish white, and now greenish blue; is arranged in beds which are often striped or mottled, and is in some places traversed, in all directions, by irregular veins, from half-an-inch to 8 inches thick, of fibrous gypsum. Strata of brownish-red sandstone, probably about 300 feet thick, consist, for the

most part, of quartzose grains cemented by an argilliferous paste; yet they contain clay-galls, are sometimes striped with various colours, and are, to a great extent, separated from one another by inter-laminations of mica. Magnesian limestone, averaging, perhaps, 60 feet in thickness, varies in colour from yellow to dull grey, and is interstratified with red and yellow sandstone. Traces of the oolitic formation have been observed nowhere except on the coast near Larne.

The trap of Antrim has attracted so much attention, and been so frequently described, that it requires from us but slender notice. The upper surface of the chalk which it covers, presents a rough serrated outline, such as belongs to a rock long exposed to erosion; and its hollows are filled sometimes by the trap itself, and sometimes by a disintegration of it, in the form of a brown ochreous substance, mixed with such blood-red flints as appear to the eye to be solid, but fall into fragments at a stroke of the hammer. While the chalk in contact with the superincumbent trap has not been altered in character, that which is in contact with trap-dikes or the larger trap protrusions has been changed into granular marble. The trap rocks, though not displaying the same approach to parallelism in the upper and lower surface of each stratum as the sedimentary rocks, are much more regularly arranged in beds than has generally been supposed; and, throughout the northern part of the county, they present, in a proximate sense, the phenomena of quite regular stratification. Yet the beds of red ochre, which form so remarkable a feature in the cliffs westward of Bengore Head, and figure so distinctly in contrast to the black colour of the trap both above and beneath them, and which, in some places, become porphyritic, and pass insensibly into clay porphyry, are the only or at least the chief indications by which the character of the different beds of trap can be traced; for any one trappean stratum so frequently changes from coarse and crystalline to fine-grained and earthy, that in one part it might be called greenstone, in another basalt, and in a third amygdaloidal wacke. But with the assistance of the ochreous strata, as well as partially with that of a bed of wood coal, the succession of the trap strata, particularly between Glenarn and the Giant's Causeway, has been somewhat accurately ascertained. We have, in an ascending series, first, amygdaloidal trap, from 20 to 50 feet thick, but sometimes passing into greenstone, and affecting a columnar structure; next, greenstone, from 30 to 80 feet thick, sometimes amorphous, and sometimes rudely columnar; next, the same rock, from 60 to 100 feet thick, passing sometimes into basalt, and sometimes into amygdaloidal wacke; next, six alternations of black-grained trap with thin irregular beds of red ochre, 70 feet thick; next, red ochreous clay, now 20 and now 200 feet thick, graduating into lilac-coloured lithomarge, speckled with white; next, reddish-black ferruginous clay, 1 foot thick; next, the great range of columnar basalt, 45 feet thick, which appears 100 feet above high water at Bengore Head, dips toward the west, and forms the basaltic pavement of the Giant's Causeway by its intersection with the plane of the sea; next, irregularly columnar basalt, about 50 feet thick, containing a stratum of wacke and another of wood-coal, and consisting of small columns which are variously horizontal, oblique, and vertical, and are frequently bent in fantastic forms; next, columnar basalt, about 50 feet thick, not quite so regular in its columns as the great or Causeway range; and, finally, six strata of rudely columnar and amorphous trap, 164 feet thick, including two beds of red ochre.

The most important deposit of the tertiary formation, not only in Ulster but in Ireland, is situated along the south margin of Lough Neagh, from Sandy bay in Antrim to Washing bay, near Mountjoy-castle, in Tyrone. It belongs much more to the latter county and to Armagh than to Antrim; and occupies, within their limits, a space of 10 miles in length and 5 in breadth. Yet a trial by boring, made many years ago at Sandy bay, in Antrim, affords the principal data by which its composition is known. That boring elicited 10 feet of blue clay, 25 of black lignite mixed with clay, 24 of clay, 20 of black lignite, 4 of clay, and 15 of black lignite. The lignite, while so abundant around the bay, is at the same time so combustible, that, during seasons when fuel is scarce, the inhabitants occasionally sink pits, and use it for domestic purposes. The clay is similar to that of the potters' clay district of Bovey in Devonshire, and has in several parts been raised from pits for the manufacture of pipes and pottery; but hitherto it has rarely been obtained of such quality as to possess a pure white colour after being exposed to the heat of the baking furnace.

Soils.—A strong loam, interspersed in many places, with the debris and small boulders of trap, and generally superincumbent on clay, is the prevailing soil in the plains and valleys. The trap boulders, though cleared away on improved ground, still lie on ill-cultivated land, athwart or near the surface, and sometimes are so compacted in remote assimilation to a pavement as, while they remain, to render the operations of husbandry impracticable. The clay subsoil is highly retentive; and, where draining has not been practised, seriously retards, in both droughts and rains, the labours of the farmer.—As the ground rises, the vegetable mould becomes shallower in depth, looser in texture, and lighter in colour, and the subsoil loses much of its tenacity, and degenerates into brown or yellow till. Peat or turf, too, soon succeeds to all vestige of the loam; stretches away, over the summits or platforms of the mountains, in extensive tracts of moss; and forms bogs, of various extent and density, which, while they offer a coarse summer herbage to sheep or cattle, seem to bid defiance to the inroads of the georgical improver. A tract of sandy loam commences west of the Lagan, a short distance from Belfast, and, with some interruptions, continues to the Maze-course. Other but smaller tracts of the same soil occur along Lough Neagh; and small stripes of sand are found on different parts of the sea-shore. In Malone, the sandy loam is interspersed with clayey knolls, and lies on a subsoil of very stiff clay; but, in other localities, the soil is generous, highly fertile, and easily coaxed into the production of rich and heavy cereal crops.—Gently swelling hills which undulate various districts of the county, and those ridges, called Drum lins, which run with small intervals to a considerable length, such as that from Dunnmurry by Lambeg to Magheragall church, consist of water-worn stones of various sizes, and are all carpeted with gravel.—Wherever the chalk of the county has been stripped of its covering of trap, has advanced into the plains, and has acquired a coat of clay or of mould, it has formed a soil of peculiar excellence, and well adapted to every purpose of cultivation. Round most of the margin of the great trap field, detached tracts of this chalky—or, according to the local nomenclature, this limestone—soil are to be found; and in Magheragall, in Aghalee, on the coast near Redhall, at the point of Island-Magee, near Glenarn, and at Ballintoy, they are particularly conspicuous. Georgical improvement has borrowed a lesson from the natural formation of this soil, and, by mixing the debris and fragments of the chalky precipices with churlish

moorland, has worked it into excellent arable ground. The chalky soil possesses, among other recommendations, the property of being peculiarly favourable to fruit-trees; occasioning a freedom in their growth, a cleanness in their bark, and a richness of flavour in their fruit, which are rarely surpassed.—A soil which covers much of the mountain area of Antrim, and is common to it with the trappean region of Londonderry, may be noticed in the words of the Rev. G. V. Sampson's Survey of the latter county: "Above the lime [chalk] is the region of basalt; and the soil thenceforth is without clay. It is only a rust, or oxide, of the softer parts of the ironstone. It is loose, hovers with moisture, and has neither cohesion nor strength; witness the wretched crops of every thing but potatoes and straw. The country people call it deaf land." Yet it produces an agreeable herbage, and is very far from being valueless for sheep-walk or grazing-ground.

Woods.—The great natural woods of Portmore, and those of the great and little parks of Glenarm, have long ceased to be the boast of their districts. Excepting on the grounds of Shane's Castle, and on the escarpments of hills, and along the banks of the more picturesque streams, natural wood has almost everywhere fallen beneath the axe of the Vandal improver, or the short-sighted economist of the passing hour's gains. Yet the vacuum in sylvan adornment has been far more than filled by a liberal and well-directed spirit of planting. Most of the numerous resident landowners, and even some of the farmers, walked upwards of thirty or even forty years ago, athwart extensive naked tracts, and clothed them in young forest. A great part of Massarene, and of the southern sections of Antrim and Toome, has a finely wooded aspect. The valleys of the Six-mile-Water and the Broad, present much sylvan embellishment. The whole extent of alternately undulating and level plain from Lisburn to Carrickfergus, is rich in sheets and clumps and rows of plantation. Around Castle-Dobbs and Ballyhill are noble masses of trees; at Redhall and Kilwalter are expanses of newer wood, superintended by numerous veterans of the forest; at Leslie-hill, are very extensive plantations; and around the castle of Glenarm are crowds of trees, both rare and noble. On the whole, the county of Antrim has made as rapid advances in plantation-improvement as probably any other county in Ireland. In 1841, the county contained, in planted trees, 63 acres of oak, 211 of ash, 130 of elm, 26 of beech, 462 of fir, 8,063 of mixed plantations, and 1,403 of orchards,—in all, 10,358 acres; and the proportions of these woods which were planted previous to 1791, are 35 acres of oak, 4 of ash, 99 of elm, 11 of beech, 17 of fir, 1,256 of mixed plantations, and 202 of orchards. But, in 1841, there existed, in addition to the planted woods, 602,826 detached trees, equivalent in extent to 3,768 acres, and making the grand total of plantations 14,126 acres.

Estates and Farms.—Excepting the properties under the see of Connor, estates are held either immediately or virtually by grant from the crown, and are in consequence freehold. The estates of the three principal titled proprietors are very extensive. The Antrim estate, which includes the northern baronies, is, for the most part, let in perpetuity, and occupied by respectable country gentlemen. Numerous other properties, as well those of untitled gentlemen as those of the nobility, are of considerable extent.—Though the houses of proprietors are, in few instances, splendid, they are, in general, characterized by convenience and elegance. Even the houses of leaseholders on the larger estates, are aggregately so neat and pleasing, as to impart no small charm to the general aspect of the country.

Farming-leases have, for two generations or so past, been shorter than at a former period. The lands being improved and the buildings good, less reason is supposed to exist than before for securing to a tenant a lengthened possession.—Leases of a prolonged kind are given for lives and years; some for lives alone; bishops' leases, for 21 years, often with clause of renewal; and all sorts are, in general, freehold. Building-leases in towns are usually given long, with a view of enhancing the value of the circumjacent lands.

Farms differ, in tenure, from the con-acre or patch for a single crop, to the lease in perpetuity or actual estate; and they differ, in extent, from the merest pendicle to the most noble expanse. Where the land is uniform, and free from moor or moss or mountain, the surface is sectioned, divided, and subdivided, by a pressure of circumstances which defies all reference to system, and lies as yet beyond all prospect of amenability to control. In many instances, large tracts of verdant upland are held by distant occupiers, and confined to the supervision of resident herdsmen; and along the mutual border of mountain and valley, a considerable quantity of high land is usually let along with a belt or section of plain; but, athwart by far the greater portion of the arable area, farms are aggregately so small that they would not probably average twenty acres, or—if a few of the larger were deducted—would not probably average eleven or twelve. A person with English or Scottish ideas, but without discretion to guide them, scouts the littleness of an Irish farm, and wonders that so fine a county as Antrim should not have quite renounced the paltriness and peddling of minute subdivision, and imitated the grandeur of British allotments to the farmer; but when he sports his exclamations of taste, and flaunts his wise lessons of economy, and limns his gay and invidious pictures of the superiority of his country, he only proclaims his profound ignorance of Ireland, and proves himself a snatterer and a pedant. "The large and the small farms," pithily says Mr. Dubourdieu, "are so interwoven, and the tenures are so various, and misery would ensue to so many persons by a radical change, that though" the question of the most profitable division of land "may be a matter of speculation in this country, it can scarcely ever be looked to as a matter of practice." In 1841, the total number of farms, exclusive of those in the county of the town of Carrickfergus, was 23,526; and of these 6,855 measured from 1 acre to 5 acres each,—10,563, from 5 to 15 acres each,—4,220, from 15 to 30 acres each,—and 1,888, upwards of 30 acres.

Agriculture.—Wheat is very generally cultivated in the south parts of the baronies of Toome and Antrim, the west and south parts of Massarene, and those parts of Belfast which lie south and west of the mountains. It is raised also in many other districts; but either on a limited scale, or only as an occasional crop. Preparation for it by clover has been found unsuitable; by plain fallow, still partially prevails; and by potatoe fallow, is most common, or even general.—Barley, though far from being a favourite crop, is cultivated on dry and gravelly swells, as well as occasionally in other situations; and, for the most part, either succeeds wheat in two ploughings, or is introduced by a potatoe fallow.—Oats are far the predominant cereal produce; their grain, jointly with potatoes, form the chief food of the people, and their straw the chief support of the cattle; and, though a secondary object in the wheat and barley districts, they almost engross attention in all other parts of the county. They are sometimes sown on grass grounds which have been limed or otherwise manured; but are too

generally scoured year after year out of the ground of potatoe fallow, or that of plain fallow, or even from a pared and burned surface, until the disheartened and utterly exhausted soil has power to return little more than the bulk of the seed. Yet, in the wheat districts, on the larger arable farms, and increasingly throughout the county, they are treated on comparatively enlightened and skilful principles; and, the ground being preserved both clean and in good heart, they are at once luxuriant in growth, large in bulk, and excellent in quality.—Beans, so far back as 30 years ago, had long been cultivated in the parish of Carncastle, yielding upwards of 70 bushels per Irish acre; but pease, as a field-crop, were then unknown.—Flax is a prominent crop, in very fluctuating demand; so that the quantity of seed annually imported for it into Belfast was at one time 35,000 bushels, at another comparatively triding, in 1835 upwards of 108,000 bushels, and in 1843 about 84,000.—Potatoes are a large object of attention; and are raised in all sorts of ways, from the lazy-bed method of the scarcely reclaimed bog or moor, to the most approved culture on the wheat-bearing loam.—Though clover has been extensively introduced, the other artificial grasses, and also turnips and vetches, are either unknown or very inadequately appreciated.—As to methods of cultivation, rotations of crops, implements of husbandry, and details of rural economy, we are deterred both by the rapidity of progress with which improvements are going on, and by the disgusting misrepresentations which we observe to be current in topographical writing, from stating any particulars. Some alleged pictures of Antrim agriculture which lie before us would be accurate enough representations of the state of things in the least improved parts of Ireland, but are hideous caricatures, not only of what Antrim is now, but even of what it has been during nearly two generations. So large have been the achievements of agricultural reform during even the last ten years, that cereal produce has increased more than 50 per cent., while the increase in butter, cattle, pigs, and poultry, though not equally large, has been considerable.

Live Stock.—In 1841, the total of live stock on farms not exceeding 1 acre, was 908 horses and mules, 3,886 cattle, 809 sheep, 5,382 pigs, 30,209 poultry, and 85 asses; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 1,920 horses and mules, 6,825 cattle, 1,614 sheep, 3,720 pigs, 18,064 poultry, and 24 asses; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 8,447 horses and mules, 23,007 cattle, 5,778 sheep, 11,061 pigs, 47,787 poultry, and 20 asses; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 5,938 horses and mules, 18,230 cattle, 4,647 sheep, 7,351 pigs, 32,134 poultry, and 8 asses; and on farms above 30 acres, 5,458 horses and mules, 17,090 cattle, 5,302 sheep, 5,368 pigs, 25,478 poultry, and 8 asses. The total number, and the estimated value of each of these classes of stock, was 22,651 horses and mules, £181,208; 69,638 cattle, £452,647; 18,150 sheep, £19,965; 32,882 pigs, £41,102; 153,072 poultry, £3,842; and 145 asses, £145. Total value of the whole live stock, £69,8909.

Manufactures.—The linen manufacture, long so prominent in Antrim, belongs in a loose sense to about one-half of Ireland, and emphatically to the province of Ulster. For an outline, therefore, of its history and condition, see article **ULSTER**. The ordinary linens of Antrim rarely or never exceed 32 inches when bleached, and are generally or almost characteristically 27. Fine yard-wide cambrics, lawns, and diapers, are made in the district along Belfast Lough and the Lagan. Weavers very generally purchase their own yarn, weave it in their own houses, and sell their webs to the bleachers.

Some employ journeymen, and others let a loom or two to poorer fellow-weavers. But nearly all earn smaller profits than the cultivator of the soil; and not a few are forced by necessity, or induced by economy, to combine, on an exceedingly humble scale, the occupations of the manufacturer and the farmer. But, for a view of the bulky parts of the linen manufacture, as well as of kindred productive pursuits, see the articles on the larger towns, particularly the article on **BELFAST**. The cotton manufacture was projected at Belfast, in 1777, by Messrs. Joy & McCabe; it has been doubled in extent since 1800; it now employs from 25,000 to 27,000 persons in the district along Belfast Lough and the Lagan; and it has been regarded as a chief means of the assimilation of that district in competency and comfort to the manufacturing sections of England and Scotland. The manufacture of canvas was introduced to Belfast in 1784; rope-making, about 32 years earlier; paper-making, at Dunmurry, by a person of the name of McManus, and, in a short time, at different places in 10 mills; blanket-making, at Lambeg, by the Wolfenden family, who settled in Ireland about 250 years ago; and the manufacture of sulphuric acid, near Lisburn, by Mr. Gregg of Belfast. Stockings and coarse woollen cloth are very generally woven throughout the county; silk-weaving employs about 20 persons; soap and candles have been bulky produced for exportation; leather was, at one time, manufactured in almost every town; the casting of iron makes some figure in Belfast: a manufactory for turning and fluting iron was established about 40 years ago near Lisburn; potteries, for coarser wares, at Lambeg, at Ballycastle, and near the Maze; ship-building has been considerably carried on at Belfast; and saddlery, scythe-stones, and various articles for home use, compose a large and diffusive miscellaneous manufacture.

Commerce.—The interior traffic of the county, while large, animated, and very various, does not easily admit of being estimated. The overland traffic with other counties is chiefly concentrated in an exterior direction at Dublin, Armagh, and Coleraine, and, in an interior direction, at Belfast; and falls to be included in a vidimus of the trade at the ports and by the railway. The exports and the imports, though the line of coast is so extensive, are almost or altogether confined to **BELFAST**, **CARRICKFERGUS**, **LARNE**, **BALLYCASTLE**, and **PORTRUSH**, [see these articles.] and could not be summarily exhibited here without wasteful anticipation.

Fairs.—The principal fairs held within the county are,—Antrim, Jan. May 12, Aug. 3, and Nov. 12; Ballintoy, June 3, Sept. 4, and Oct. 14; Ballycarry, June 21, Aug. 21, and Oct. 31; Ballycastle, Jan. 1, March 3, April 21, May 29, July 26, Aug. 28, Oct. 30, and Nov. 3, and 27; Ballyclare, Jan. 28, May 19, July 21, Aug. 25, Oct. 20, and Nov. 24; Ballymena, July 26, and Oct. 21; Ballymoney, May 6, July 10, and Oct. 7; Ballinure, May 15, Sept. 4, and Oct. 20; Belfast, Aug. 12, and Nov. 8; Berrine, Jan. 16, and Feb. 20; Broughshane, June 17 and Sept. 1; Bushmills, March 30, June 29, Aug. 24, Oct. 21, and Dec. 14; Carrickfergus, May 12, and Nov. 1; Carnmoney, May 12, and Nov. 17; Clough, Feb. 10, April 20, May 27, Aug. 5, Nov. 9, and Dec. 10; Connor, Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 2, and Oct. 28; Craigelly, June 26, and Aug. 21; Crumlin, 1st Monday of every month; Cushendall, Feb. 14, March 17, May 14, June 29, Aug. 14, Sept. 29, Nov. 14, and Dec. 22; Dervock, Jan. 13, Feb. 24, May 18, June 22, Aug. 12, and Oct. 27; Drimbar, May 21; Dunloy, Feb. 15, May 15, Aug. 15, and Nov. 15; Dunluce, Nov. 12;

Kells, Jan. 8, March 1, June 10, and Sept. 12; Larne, July 31, and Dec. 1; Lisburn, July 21, and Oct. 5; Loughgill, Feb. 19, Aug. 19, and Nov. 19; Mosside, May 21, July 21, and Nov. 23; Mounthill, July 1, and Oct. 1; Newtowncrommellin, 2d Tuesday of every month; Oldstone, June 13, and Oct. 22; Parkgate, Feb. 7, May 7, Aug. 7, and Nov. 4; Randalstown, July 16, and Nov. 1; Roughfort, May 26, and Nov. 24; Shane's Castle, July 3, and Oct. 8; and Templepatrick, May 3, July 10, and Oct. 27.

Fisheries.]—A fishing-ground near Carrickfergus, from Silver stream eastward to Kilroot, is remarkable for cod, codling, and flat fish. A fish bank measuring 4 by 2 furlongs, and lying off Blackhead, is remarkable for cod, ling, and herrings. A fishing-ground, a mile in length, and running due south from the south end of Muck Island, is the resort of turbot in summer, and of cod and ling in winter. A fishing-ground about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of Larne harbour, abounds in cod and in a species of black pollock called blockens. See **LARNE.** At four places called Trystes, on a reef from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 miles from Ballygelly Head, are cod, pollock, and whiting. On a bank, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the coast at Glenarm, are cod and ling. Fishing-grounds between Carnlough and Port Scalbeg, are frequented by cod, ling, and conger. Boxer's bank, within two miles of the shore at Cushendall, are frequented by cod, ling, pollock, and flat fish. A bank about 4 miles in length, 2 miles off Torr Head, is remarkable for cod and ling. Ballintoy or Dunsaverick bank, a mile broad, upwards of 3 miles long, and extending from Sheep Island to Bengore Head, produces cod, ling, and some turbot. The Skerries Head, 2 miles broad, 16 miles long, and distant about 7 miles from Portrush, yields cod, ling, turbot, haddock, conger, and other fish. No persons between the Giant's Causeway and Carrickfergus are employed more in fishing than in other occupations; but the majority of the inhabitants on the coast resort to it as an occasional summer occupation. In 1830, according to the Commissioners of Irish Fisheries, the county had engaged in its fisheries 15 decked and 27 half-decked vessels, 337 open sail boats, 116 row-boats, and 2,126 fishermen; and, in 1836, according to the officers of the coast-guard, it and the coast of Londonderry eastward from Lough Foyle, had 5 decked and 3 half-decked vessels, 18 open sail boats, 242 row-boats, and 816 fishermen. A view of the salmon fisheries belongs to our notices of the rivers and of Lough Neagh.

Communications.]—The Ulster railway, open from Belfast to Lurgan, at the close of 1841, will afford communication from the commercial metropolis of Antrim to Armagh; and a line laid down by the Commissioners will continue the communication southward to a junction at Navan with the line from Enniskillen to Dublin. The roads of the county are in general excellent; but, at the same time, are so abundant and so intricately ramified that they can be intelligibly exhibited only on a map. The most notable of them, a new road along the coast, was quite recently completed by the Commissioners of Public Works: it was formed with prodigious labour, and at very great expense; it is conducted, in one place, under a considerable extent of rock which rose sheer up some hundreds of feet from the sea, and, in others, along portions of very steep hills of moving clay bank; and in its aggregate character, it affords both a striking contrast to the mountain-climbing roads of a former period, and a fine specimen of engineering skill and execution. For a brief notice of a section of this work, see article **GLENARM.** In 1842, the county surveyor had under his charge 1,900 miles of road; and from the date of his ap-

pointment in 1836, till the close of 1841, he had superintended the formation of 135 miles of new road. The only interior navigation—though even it is strictly interior over only a brief detour, and runs, in general, along the boundary with Down—is the navigation of the **LAGAN:** which see. The Newry canal, though nowhere impinging on the county, affords communication to the district lying on Lough Neagh. A canal was at one time projected from that great lake to Dublin, but is not likely to be ever formed. The public conveyances within the county in 1838, with the exception of the very numerous corps which diverged from **BELFAST**, [see that article,] were cars or caravans from Ballycastle, Ballymena, Bushmills, Dervock, and Portrush to Coleraine, from Ballycastle and Larne to Cushendall, and from Ballymoney and Portlengone to Ballymena.

Divisions.]—By far the greater part of Antrim, from the north coast southward, formed for a series of centuries the ancient kingdom of Dalriada; while the southern border of the county was probably in alternate possession of the Dalriadans and their neighbours of Down. At a subsequent period, the territory from Belfast Lough and the Lagan, westward to Lough Neagh, was called North Claneboy in contradistinction to South Claneboy in Down; a part of this territory, won by the Scots of the clan Macdonnell, was called Bryan Currough's country; the territory from Oldfleet or Larne, northward to near Ballycastle, and westward to the mountains, was called the Glymes, from the ravine or narrow valley character of the ground; Island Magee was subordinate to Claneboy, and dependent on the castle of Carrickfergus; and all the rest of the country, the reduced and successional territory of Dalriada, was called the Route, and occasionally, in Elizabeth's reign, MacSorley Boy's country. An arrangement into baronies was made by Sir John Perrot in 1384, but was not, for a considerable time, completely acknowledged or rendered practical; and it has since been so modified that even a comparatively modern list of baronies does not quite correspond with the present distribution. The division according to which all taxes upon the county are now apportioned, consists of the county of the town of Carrickfergus, and the 14 baronies of Lower Antrim, Upper Antrim, Lower Belfast, Upper Belfast, Carey, Lower Dunluce, Upper Dunluce, Lower Glenarm, Upper Glenarm, Kilconway, Lower Massarene, Upper Massarene, Lower Toome, and Upper Toome. Tonaghs were a division sometime in use; they have been supposed to correspond to baronies, but were in reality much smaller; and though they partly survive in name, and may be vaguely traced within ill-defined localities, they have long ceased to be recognised by either law or topography. Cinnamon, another antiquated denomination, seems to have corresponded with the Scotch sense of the word barony, designating the estate or territorial possession of a family. Ploughlands, a third obsolete division, were instituted in the reign of Mary, and consisted each of 100 acres. The subdivisions still recognised are half-baronies, constablenicks, and townlands. As the names of the townlands are nearly all Erse, and describe some quality, feature, or physical relation of the lands, their institution may be regarded as somewhat ancient.

In ecclesiastical position and arrangement, the county so nearly coincides with the diocese of Connor, that all the statistics and most of the other details must be stated in our account of the diocese. See **CONNOR.** Of 76 parishes into which the county is divided, only that of Aghalee is not in Connor; and of all the parishes within the diocese, only those of the Liberties of Coleraine are not in Antrim. In

addition to the parishes are the seven granges or extra-parochial little districts of Muckamore, Nalteen, Ballyscullion, Deagh, Shilvoden, Killagan, and Drumtullogh; and all these, excepting Ballyscullion, are also in Connor. But in the population books of 1831, we find only the first three recognised as granges, Killagan entered as a parish, and the other three apparently confounded with the parishes to which they are contiguous or attached; and in the population books of 1841, we find one of the seven entered as a parish, and all the other six as granges, and find also the additional granges of Ballyrobert, Ballywalter, Molusk, Umgall, Innispollan, Layd, Killyglen, Dundermot, and Carmavy. The granges appear to have been appendages of monastic establishments; and, excepting in one or two instances, they are tithe-free.

Towns and Villages.—Named in the order of the baronial divisions, the towns, villages, and principal hamlets are Carrickfergus, the capital of its separate jurisdiction, and the assize-town of the whole county; Broughshane, Kells, Connor, and Henryville, in Lower Antrim; Antrim, Ballyclare, Ballyeaston, Doagh, Fourmileburn, and Parkgate, in Upper Antrim; Ballyclare, Ballinure, Ballycarry, Carnmoney, Whiteabbey, Whitehouse, Glynn, Inverberg, Invermore, and Roughfort, in Lower Belfast; Belfast, Milntown, Dunmurry, Lambeg, Springfield, and Templepatrick, in Upper Belfast; Ballycastle, Bushmills, Ardmoyle, Ballintoy, and Moss-side, in Carey; Portrush and Derryock, in Lower Dunluce; Ballymoney and Stranocum, in Upper Dunluce; Glenarm, Cushendall, Camlough, and Straight-Kelly, in Lower Glenarm; Larne and Oldmillis, in Upper Glenarm; Newtowneromelin, Clough, and Cloughmills, in Kilconway; Massarene, in Lower Massarene; Lisburn, Crumlin, Aghalee, and Glenavy, in Upper Massarene; Ballymena, Portlone, Aghoghilly, Gracehill, Carneaney, Culley-backey, and Galgorm, in Lower Toome; and Randalstown and Toome, in Upper Toome. Carrickfergus, Belfast, Antrim, and Lisburn are corporate towns; and the majority of both the towns and villages are the scenes of markets and fairs.

Statistics.—The prisons of the county are the county gaol at Carrickfergus, the house-of-correction at Belfast, and bridewells at Antrim, Ballymoney, and Ballymena. In 1841, the number of commitments for offences against the person was 80; for violent offences against property, 33; for un-violent offences against property, 529; for malicious offences against property, 1; for offences against the currency, 7; and for offences not included in the above classes, 58;—the number of convictions was 532; of capital punishments, 2; of transportations for 14 years, 10; and of transportations for 7 years, 56;—the number of summary convictions was 104; and of commitments for drunkenness 1,370. The expense of the constabulary force, for 1841, was £11,163. —The county lunatic asylum, situated at Belfast, and the county infirmary at Lisburn, will be noticed in connection with these towns. Workhouses have been provided, or are in the course of being erected, for the several Poor-law unions of Antrim, Ballycastle, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Belfast, Larne, and Lisburn. —The annual amount of the valuation of the county, under 6 and 7 Will. IV., but exclusive of the county of the town of Carrickfergus, is £474,524 17s. 2d. The amount of county cess levied for local purposes, in 1824, was £32,094; in 1834, £45,612; in 1838, £53,256. The county itself sends two members to parliament; and, including Belfast, Lisburn, and Carrickfergus, six members, for a total pop. of 300,875. Constituency, in 1835, 3,933; of whom 622 were £50 freeholders, 437 were £20 freeholders, 2,403 were

£10 freeholders, 73 were £20 leaseholders, 368 were £10 leaseholders, 2 were £50 rent-chargers, and 8 were £20 rent-chargers. Constituency in 1841, 2,157; of whom 288 were £50 freeholders, 213 were £20 freeholders, 1,469 were £10 freeholders, 33 were £20 leaseholders, 165 were £10 leaseholders, and 9 were £20 rent-chargers.—Educational as well as ecclesiastical statistics, as elicited both by the Commission on Public Instruction, and by that on Ecclesiastical Revenues and Patronage, follow the diocesan arrangement, and will be noticed in the article on CONNOR. In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools was 516, of scholars 20,050, of male scholars 11,613, of female scholars 8,118, of scholars whose sex was not specified 319, of scholars connected with the Established church 3,865, of scholars connected with the Presbyterian denominations 11,640, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant Dissenters 430, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 3,785, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 330; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 515, of scholars 20,253, of male scholars 11,718, of female scholars 8,004, of scholars whose sex was not specified 333, of scholars connected with the Established church 3,845, of scholars connected with the Presbyterian denominations 11,644, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant Dissenters 400, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 3,947, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 410.—The statistics which follow, excepting only the statements of population for periods preceding 1841, are all exclusive of BELFAST and CARRICKFERGUS. In 1841, there were 3 inspectors of schools, 310 male school-teachers, 91 female school-teachers, 123 male ushers and tutors, 46 female ushers and tutors, 42 governesses, 3 male teachers of music, 6 female teachers of music; 37 clergymen of the Established church, 13 Methodist ministers, 85 Presbyterian ministers, 2 Moravian ministers, 22 Roman Catholic clergymen, 53 ministers or clergymen whose denominational connection was not specified, 3 missionaries, 4 parish-clerks, and 11 scripture-readers; the total number of males above 5 years of age who could read and write was 57,599, who could read but not write 33,618, who could neither read nor write 24,645; the total number of females above 5 years of age who could read and write 32,707, who could read but not write 60,212, who could neither read nor write 32,943,—and thus the proportions of the three classes of males to one another was nearly as 50, 29, and 21, and of females as 26, 48, and 26; the total number of males attending primary schools was 9,737, and attending superior schools 10,531,—of females attending primary schools was 7,743, and attending superior schools 18,722; the per centage of the male population of 17 years of age and upwards unmarried was 42, married 53, and widowed 5, and of the female population of 17 years of age and upwards, unmarried 41, married 47, and widowed 12.—The population of the county, in 1821, was 262,860; in 1831, 372,938; in 1841, 360,875. Males, in 1821, 125,053; in 1831, 152,178; in 1841, 133,213;—females, in 1821, 137,807; in 1831, 164,731; in 1841, 142,975. Families, in 1831, 59,959; in 1841, 50,910. In 1841, the total of inhabited houses was 47,880, of uninhabited houses 2,674, and of houses in the course of erection 41; the total of families residing in first-class houses was 1,108, in second-class houses 3,519, in third-class houses 21,918, and in fourth-

* These special enumerations in 1841, are all—as already stated—exclusive of Carrickfergus and Belfast.

class houses 14,365; the total of families chiefly employed in agriculture was 27,174, in manufactures and trades 20,239. In other pursuits 3,497; the total of families chiefly dependent on property and professions was 1,089, on the directing of labour 20,233, on their own manual labour 28,910, and on means not specified 678; the total of males at 15 years of age and upwards who ministered to food was 45,858, to clothing 18,814, to lodging, &c., 5,070, to health 123, to charity 3, to justice 413, to education 439, to religion 242, and to objects not included in these categories 3,361; the total of females at 15 years of age and upwards who ministered to food was 1,970, to clothing 33,721, to lodging, &c., 78, to health 35, to charity 3, to justice 1, to education 184, to religion 3, and to ends not included in these categories 8,216; and the total of males and females at 15 years of age and upwards who had no specified occupations, was respectively 5,140 and 45,850.

History and Antiquities.—The ancient or uncorrupted name of Antrim is *Andruim* or *Endruim*, 'the habitation upon the waters;' a name which probably refers to one locality, where a designation was diffused over the whole county, yet which has been thought expressive of the county's nearly insulated position. The early history of the district is strictly that of the kingdom of *DALRIADA* [which see]; and the later history is so unconnected, or so generally identified with the towns and strengths, that it must be narrated piecemeal in our notice of celebrated localities. Cairns, cromlechs, pillar-stones, raths, and earthen mounds, all strictly similar to those which prevail from Belfast Lough to Meath, abound along the whole coast, and occur somewhat numerously even in the interior. The most remarkable of the cairns—all of which are rude, and indicate the work of quite a barbarous people—are one on Colin mountain, 3 miles north of Lisburn, one on Slieve True, west of Carrickfergus, and two on Colinward. The chief cromlechs are one near Cairngrayney, one near Ballintoy, and one at the north end of Island Magee. Raths and mounds are so plentiful that no fewer than 237 have been enumerated in the two parishes of Killead and Muckamore; and they are so featureless that only 7, situated at respectively Dunethery, Dundermot, Dunmactal, Dunmaul, Cushendall, Camlent, and Ballykennedy, may be named as in any respect interesting specimens. Archdall enumerates 48 monastic establishments in Antrim, but says that 20 of them had ceased to be known. The only ones which now figure in either ruin or history will be noticed in the articles on Carrickfergus, Woodburn, Glenarm, Kells, Massarene, Muckamore, Whitenabbey, Killead, Rathlin, Ballycastle, and Glynn. The round towers of the county, 4 in number, are situated at Antrim, at Trummery, at Armooy, and in Ram's Island. The chief deserted or ruinous military castles are those of Carrickfergus, Oldfleet or Larne, Dunluce, Dunseveric, Red bay, and Cushendall; and the only modernized and inhabited ones are Shane's castle and Castle-Upton. All these antiquities, as well as any others which deserve notice, will figure in the articles on their respective localities.

ANTRIM, a parish, partly in the south-east corner of the barony of Upper Toome, but chiefly on the southern border of the barony of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. The barony of Antrim section contains the town of Antrim: see next article. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 8,361 acres, 37 perches, exclusive of 523 acres, 27 perches in Lough Neagh. Pop., in 1831, 5,415; in 1841, 5,182. Houses 953. Area of the Upper Toome section, 3,515 acres. Pop. of that section, in 1831, 1,153; in

1841, 1,350. Houses 265. Area of the rural districts of the Upper Antrim section, 5,253 acres. Pop. of these districts, in 1831, 1,607; in 1841, 1,667. Houses 308. Antrim bay, which forms the north-east horn of Lough Neagh, makes an inward curvature along all the south-west boundary; and Six-mile Water, which separates Upper Antrim from Lower Massarene, traces all the southern boundary. But while most of the parochial surface declines to the inland sea and the Six-mile-Water, part is drained to them by independent brooks, and part impinges westward on the basin of the Maine. The land is, for the most part, excellent, and, though destitute of the natural elements of landscape, is warmed into pleasantness and even luxuriousness of aspect, chiefly by the embellishments of extensive pleasure-grounds, and in a small degree by the operations of husbandry. Antrim-castle, close to the town, and on the margin of Six-mile-Water, is an ancient mansion of the Viscounts Massarene, long much neglected, but improved about 30 years ago, and now the property of the Earl of Ferrard. The demesne, extending between it and Lough Neagh, is rich in old and noble trees, and, in particular, contains gigantic specimens of silver fir. On the west side of the parish stands SHANE'S CASTLE [which see]. East of this, and a little north-north-west of the town, is the demesne of Steeple, remarkable for its round tower, the least dilapidated of the four round towers in the county. This tower is 93 feet in height; and, at a yard from the base, is 53 feet in circumference. Loopholes for the admission of air and light, and orifices in the wall for joists, divide it into three stories. A little above the highest loopholes, which face the cardinal points, the tower tapers in the form of a sugar-loaf. A conical covering of granite, shaped like a cap or bonnet, formerly surmounted the whole; but being shattered, probably by lightning, in 1822, it was taken down, and substituted by a covering of sandstone. At the base of the tower, two rows of stones project about 8 inches; and above these is the door, 4½ feet by 2, surmounted by a stone sculptured in basso-relievo with a cross. In the vicinity of Steeple, are the seats of Spring Farm, Birch-hill, and Holywell. Other objects of interest belong to our notice of the town, and to the article on Lough Neagh.—This parish is a vicarage and a separate benefice in the dio. of Connor. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £279 4s. 2d.; nett, £234 13s. 11½d. Patron, the Marquis of Donegal. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £318 18s. 8d., and belong to the patron, but are leased to Lord Ferrard. The parish church, an edifice with small Gothic windows, was built in 1596 at an unknown cost, and enlarged in 1816 by means of a donation of £401 from Lord Ferrard, and a loan of £1,384 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 350; attendance 300. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses are attended by respectively 800 and 225; a Wesleyan and Primitive Wesleyan, each by 75; a Quakers', by 18; and a Roman Catholic, by 700; and the last has two officiates who officiate also in Drumal and Connor churches. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 750 Churchmen, 3,421 Presbyterians, 120 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,252 Roman Catholics. In the same year, 11 daily schools had on their books 351 boys and 187 girls; and 2 Sunday schools had 320 children. One of the daily schools, free and for females, was aided with £27 10s. a-year from the Board of Erasmus Smith; another, free and for boys, was aided with £30 from the same source, and £2 from the vicar; and another, for infants, was aided with £15 from subscriptions. In 1840, the National Board gave small salaries to 3 schools at Antrim, Creavery, and Rathmore; and granted respectively £74 3s. 4d., and

£55 12s. 6d. toward the building and fitting up of a boys' school and a girls' school at Antrim.

ANTRIM, a post and market town, the capital of two baronies, the nominal but unreal capital of its county, and formerly a parliamentary borough, stands on the right bank of the Six-mile-Water, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile above the river's influx to Lough Neagh, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Belfast, and 103 north of Dublin. It consists principally of a continuous Main-street, extending half-a-mile east and west; a street straggling upwards of one-fourth of a mile southward, but up the margin of the river, from near the middle of Main-street; an alley, called Paddy's Lane, leading a furlong northward on the way to Kells; and a street called Bow Lane, deflecting northward from the entrance to Antrim-castle demesne, and running $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile along the road to Ballymena. Though well situated for commanding the trade on Lough Neagh, and serving as a depot and central market to an extensive agricultural district, it enjoys little consideration, and has lost nearly all of the ancient consequence which rendered it a successful competitor with Carrickfergus for the metropolitan honours of the county. Yet it is rather a languishing than a decayed town; and might still, with a little enterprise, retrieve much of its quondam importance. The market-house in the centre of the main street is, at least in its uses, a sort of medley of public buildings. The old Gothic parochial church, renovated and surmounted by a steeple, draws attention. A work-house for the Poor-law union, of which the town is the head, was contracted for on November 9th, 1840,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, 13 perches,—to contain accommodation for 700 persons, and to cost £5,580 in building and completion, and £1,473 15s. 7d. in fittings and contingencies. In 1839-40, a dispensary in the town received £72, expended £83 2s. 6d., administered to 1,700 patients, and had a district containing a population of 7,213. The bridewell of the town, though serving for a considerable circumjacent country, is a wretched little cluster of filthy barbarous cells, under the Market-house, and fronting the market-place. An iron railing encloses it from the thoroughfare; a narrow space between this and the cell-doors is an apology for an airing-yard, and serves for both males and females; the cell for male prisoners is both day-room and night-room, and has two deal bedsteads, the one over the other; a small cell for drunkards adjoins, and holds fast for 48 hours each convicted drunkard who cannot pay the adjudged fine; and the cell for females, situated at the other end, corresponds in every respect with the general character of the establishment. We could copy from the Report before us some other dismal features of the place, but are driven to forbearance by sheer disgust. The town has two paper-mills, an extensive brewery, a considerable share in the linen manufacture, and some interest in bleaching and hose-making. Its public conveyances, in 1838, were 2 caravans, and 3 cars to Belfast, and coaches, cars, and a caravan in transit from Belfast to Ahoghill, Ballymena, Coleraine, Cookstown, Kileas, Randalstown, Portlengonea, Magherafelt, and Londonderry. A branch of the Ulster bank was established here in 1836. A grain market is held on every Tuesday, a general market on every Thursday, and fairs on January 1st, May 12th, and November 12th; but both markets and fairs are of small value.

The Antrim Poor-law union ranks as the 107th, and was declared on May 13th, 1840. It lies all in co. Antrim, and comprehends an area of 106,343 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 47,058. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are,

Antrim, 6,060; Seacash, 1,849; Ballinadrenthagh, 1,514; Ballyrobin, 1,800; Dundesert, 1,924; Crumlin, 2,360; Templepatrick, 2,068; Craigargan, 2,311; Ballylinny, 1,880; Ballyclare, 3,763; Rashes, 1,567; Kilbride, 1,710; Donegore, 3,370; Connor, 2,211; Shilwodan, 1,948; Sharvogue, 2,127; Randalstown, 3,311; Cranfield, 2,630; and Cargin, 2,335. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 8 and 24; and of the latter, 3 are returned by Antrim divisions, 2 by each of the divisions of Ballyclare, Donegore, and Randalstown, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of property rated is £100,857 15s.; the total number of persons rated is 9,301; and the total of such persons whose valuation does not exceed £1, is 2,505,—does not exceed £2, is 1,470,—does not exceed £3, is 557,—does not exceed £4, is 452,—and does not exceed £5, is 372. The workhouse, as contracted for, was to be completed in October 1841, but was not opened for the admission of paupers on even February 6th, 1843; and the total expenses of the union up to the latter date, amounted to £300 7s. 10d. The only medical charities are 4 dispensaries at Antrim, Crumlin, Doagh, and Randalstown; serving for an area of 138,552 acres, with a pop. of 43,741; and exhibiting, in 1839-40, an income and expenditure of respectively £346 10s. 6d., and £356 18s. 3d.

Antrim, like almost every other old town in Ireland, affects to begin its history with a monastery, or church, founded either by St. Patrick, or by one of his disciples. The date claimed in its case is 495, or some such high antiquity; and the founder is now St. Patrick, now St. Aodh, and now St. Durtact. If any early religious establishment existed—and very probably there did—it is not traceable in record later than the year 766. A periodical writer, who follows Camden as his authority, views St. Durtact as the founder, and seems disposed to connect the ecclesiastical edifice with the round tower described in our notice of the parish, says, "A few years ago, in removing some old houses in the vicinity of the tower, extensive foundations and many human bones were discovered, which would lead us to conclude this to have been the site of the abbey mentioned by Camden. This is the more likely, as our towers always stand near some ancient place of worship." From 1663 till the Union, the town sent two members to parliament; but it was simply a pocket-borough of the Skeffington or Massarene family; and the Union compensation of £15,000 for the loss of its franchise, was, without the annexation of any condition, divided in equal shares among four of the Skeffingtons.—Sir Robert Savage, at the head of a small party of English, is said to have slain in one day near Antrim 3,000 of the Irish; and, according to Clarkson, he prepared for the engagement by priming each of his soldiers with wine and ale, and spreading out a profuse banquet of mutton, beef, and venison for the refection of the party who should conquer,—a rather notable instance, if true, of Englishmen fighting best with Dutch courage, and amid the steam of savoury viands! In 1640, the town was burnt by General Monroe; and, in fact, from 1600 till near the close of last rebellion, it was the scene of a doleful series of burnings, murders, and battles. As the last action of its sanguinary celebrity is usually called "a dreadful engagement," and "one of the severe contests which occurred during the unhappy civil disturbances of 1798," we choose to narrate it in the words of Gordon:—"The disaffected," says he, "remained quiet in the north till news arrived of a seditious commotion in the county of Wexford, with

three victories in succession over the royal army. Expecting that their example would be followed throughout the province, a considerable number assembled in the vicinity of Antrim, on the 7th of June, with design to seize the magistrates, who had appointed on that day a meeting there; and, making their attack at two o'clock in the afternoon, rendered themselves very nearly masters of the town. But they were dislodged by a body of troops, with artillery, under General Nugent, and pursued with the slaughter of perhaps nearly two hundred; not without the loss of about 30 royalists, among whom was Lord O'Neill, a descendant of the ancient dynasts of Ulster, so formidable to the English government till the end of Elizabeth's reign. The routed insurgents, in common with two or three other small beaten parties, afterwards assembled on Donnegar-hill; and, learning that the movements in Wexford were actually a war against Protestantism, they threw down their arms in despair or disgust, and dispersed to their several homes."

The Commissioners on Municipal Corporations report that the limits of the borough could not be well ascertained, but were confined to the townland of Antrim, which extends not more than an English mile along the old road to Ballymena; that a seneschal, appointed by the Marquis of Donegal, to one of whose ancestors the manor was granted, held a local court in the borough; that the administration of the seneschal was the subject of much complaint, and deserved minute inquiry and detailed observation; that county quarter-sessions were held thrice a-year, and petty-sessions once a-fortnight; that there was no local police, and no legal provision acted on for lighting or watching the town; and that the alleged privileges of a weighmaster, appointed but not sworn by Lord Ferrard, appeared to have interfered with a project of a committee of the inhabitants for the establishment and regulation of an extensive grain-market. The town's portion of church-rate for the year ending at Easter, 1836, was £17 10s. 5½d.; and its proportion of county cess for the year ending at the Lent assizes, in 1836, was £108 5s. 5d. Area of the town, 116 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,655; in 1841, 2,393. Houses 442. A suburb called Massarene stands in Muckamore Grange, barony of Lower Massarene. Pop., in 1841, including that suburb, 2,645. Houses 501.

ANTRIM (LOWER), a barony in co. Antrim, Ulster. It is bounded on the west by Upper and Lower Toome, and on the north by Kilconway; and is drained westward by the Broad and Glenwherry rivers, and over some distance along the western boundary by the Maine. Its area is 80,827 acres. It contains all the territory of Glenwherry, all the parishes of Ballyclug, Connor, Rathcavin, and Skerry, and part of the parish of Abohigill. Its annual valuation, under the Poor-law Act, is £27,602 15s. 7d., and the sums levied from it under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1840, were respectively £2,311 7s. 8d., and £2,181 3s. 11d. Pop., in 1831, 21,549; in 1841, 25,135. Houses 4,362. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,439; in manufactures and trades, 1,888; in other pursuits, 177. Males at and above five years of age, who could read and write, 5,329; who could read but not write, 3,626; who could neither read nor write, 1,601. Females at and above five years of age, who could read and write, 2,585; who could read but not write, 6,540; who could neither read nor write, 2,114.

ANTRIM (UPPER), a barony in co. Antrim, Ulster. It is bounded on the south by Lough Neagh and Lower Massarene; and on the south-east, and partly on the east, by the two baronies of Belfast. Its chief drain is the Six-mile Water, along its south-

eastern and southern boundary. Its area is 36,493 acres. It contains part of the parish of Antrim, the whole of the parishes of Ballyeaston, Donegore, Kilbride, and Raashee, and the whole of the granges of Doagh and Nalteen. Its annual valuation, under the Poor-law Act, is £24,473 10s. 4d.; and the sums levied under the spring and summer grand warrants of 1840, were £1,608 18s., and £1,624 10s. 2d. Pop., in 1831, 15,644; in 1841, 15,629. Houses 2,803. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,417; in manufactures and trades, 1,287; in other pursuits, 244. Males at and above five years of age, who could read and write, 3,914; who could read but not write, 1,867; who could neither read nor write, 763. Females at and above five years of age who could read and write, 2,528; who could read but not write, 3,549; who could neither read nor write, 904.

ANY. See ANKY.

ARAGLIN, or ARRIGLAN, a romantic dell on the verge of the parish of Macollop, barony of Coshmore, co. Waterford, Munster. Near it are the ruins of an ancient castle. The glen, now remarkable only for its scenery, was formerly noted for its iron-works. Forges were erected about 70 years ago for the making of bar iron; and furnaces were, for some time previous, in operation for cast-iron.

ARAGLIN (THE), or ARRIGLAN, a rivulet which traverses the glen just noticed, bisects part of the co. Cork, barony of Condons and Clangibbon, and falls into the Blackwater, 3 miles below Fermoy. Its direction is westerly, and its length of course between 8 and 10 miles.

ARAN. See ARRAN.

ARBELA, a small village in the parish of Ballymacelligott, barony of Trughenackny, co. Kerry, Munster. It is 3 miles from Tralee, and 6 from Castle-Island. Near it are the mansions of Arbela, Ratanny, Chute Hall, and Ballyseedy, and the ruins of Ballycarthy and Kilfin castles.

ARBOE, a parish, 5 miles north-east of Stewartstown, and partly in the barony of Loughlinsholin, co. Londonderry, but chiefly in that of Dunganon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 12,504 acres. But the Ordnance Survey assigns to it 21,000 acres in Lough Neagh, so as to make the nominal area amount to 33,504 acres. Area of the Londonderry section, 1,358 acres; of the Tyrone section, 32,146 acres. Pop., in 1831, 8,148; in 1841, 8,005. Houses 1,467. Pop. of the Londonderry section, in 1831, 765; in 1841, 775. Houses 129. Pop. of the Tyrone section, in 1831, 7,383; in 1841, 7,230. Houses 1,338. The surface is low ground along the west shore of Lough Neagh, and slowly declines to the lake. The general quality of the land is good. A monastery in the parish is said to have been founded by St. Colman, to have afterwards contained his mortal remains, and to have been destroyed by fire in 1166. The walls of the church, and a cross bearing several inscriptions, are still standing; and the former are sufficiently picturesque to apologize for the traditional assertion that the monastery was great and opulent.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £507 12s. 1d.; glebe, £276. Gross income, £773 12s. 1d.; nett, £675 12s. 7d. Patron, Trinity college, Dublin. A curate is employed at a salary of £75. The church was built about the year 1710. Sittings 250; attendance 175. A meeting-house, formerly Secessional, but now belonging to the General Assembly, is attended by from 150 to 300. A Roman Catholic chapel, and two alternately used altars in the open air, have two officiates, and are attended, the former by from 1,000 to 1,200, and the latter by from 300 to 400. In

1834, the parishioners consisted of 950 Churchmen, 1,625 Presbyterians, 14 other Protestant dissenters, and 5,727 Roman Catholics; 10 daily schools had on their books 464 boys and 285 girls; and 4 Sunday schools had an attendance of from 385 to 455. Four of the daily schools were in connection with the London Hibernian Society; and one acting on the rules of the Kildare Place Society, was aided with £6 19s. 2d.

AIRCANY (THE), or ERKENNY, an affluent eastward of the river Nore, district of Upper Ossory, Queen's co., Leinster. It abounds in pike, trout, and cray fish. Its name is said by Dr. Ledwich to be derived from *Arcan*, 'a pig,' and to allude to the peculiar sound of the stream's motion.

ARCH, a magnificent cavern or natural tunnel near the coast-guard station of Port Furling, and about 8 miles from that of Balderic, on the coast of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is about 30 feet in height, a cable's length from end to end, and so narrow that a boat can pass along only with reefed oars, and it perforates a trap rock which rises almost vertically to the altitude of probably 600 feet. The tunnel can be safely passed through at half-tide and in moderate weather.

ARDAGH, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Imokilly, 4½ miles north-north-west of Youghal, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, nearly 3½; area, 7,800 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,658; in 1841, 2,552. Houses 398. The river Toorig runs southward and eastward through the centre, on its way to the Blackwater. Whitebog, the only moss, is an excellent turbary. Nearly one-half of the land can be tilled or disposed in meadow, and the remainder is upland, heathy, and pastoral. Limestone and sea-manure are so near, cheap, and abundant, as greatly to facilitate improvement. The road from Youghal to Fermoy crosses a southern wing of the interior.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £600. Gross income, £607; nett, £534 18s. 9d. Patron, the Crown. The church is so old that neither date nor cost is known. Sittings 80; attendance 6. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by from 1,400 to 1,800; and has two officiates, who officiate also at Killeagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 2,747; and 3 daily schools,—one of which was aided with £2 18s. from Lord Ponsonby, and another with £5 from that nobleman, and £8 from the National Board—had on their books 137 boys and 73 girls. In 1840, the National Board salaried a school at Inch with £8, and one at Park with £6; and granted £87 13s. 4d. toward the building and fitting up of a boys' school and a girls' school at Inch.

ARDAGH, a parish, 5 miles west of Rathkeale, and partly in the barony of Glenquin, but chiefly in that of Shanid, co. Limerick, Munster. The Shanid section contains the village of Ardagh. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 9,030 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,197; in 1841, 2,223. Houses 342. Area of the Glenquin section, 626 acres. Pop., in 1841, 300. Houses 47. The western district of the parish, comprising a considerable part of the whole area, is a belt of the broad congeries of rugged mountain, which stretches away hence into Kerry, and bears, in this portion of it, the name of the Hill of Ardagh. The rest of the surface consists chiefly of good arable land. The village of Ardagh is situated at the foot of Ardagh-hill, about 4 miles north of Newcastle, and 6½ south-south-west of Askeaton. Area 37 acres. Pop., in 1831, 415; in 1841, 386. Houses 64. Fairs are held on May 11, Aug. 14, and Nov. 21. The village has a branch of the Abbeyfale

dispensary.—Ardagh parish is a rectory in the dio. of Limerick, and forms part of the benefice of St. Michael's, and corps of the archdeaconry of Limerick. See MICHAEL'S (ST.) Tithe composition, £184 12s. 3½d. The curate of Rathronan performs, within the parish, occasional duties. The Roman Catholic chapel has two officiates, and an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 2,275; and two National schools, salaried at £18 and £12, had on their books 95 boys and 83 girls. In 1840, there was a third National school.

ARDAGH, a parish in the barony of Tyrawley, 2½ miles west-south-west of Ballina, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies round the head of Lough Conn, and is drained into that lake by the river Deel. Many vantage-grounds within its limits command magnificent views of the expansive isleted sheet of water, and its noble further-screen of the Nephin mountains. **DEEL-CASTLE** [which see] is in the parish. A portion of the land is waste. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 5,494 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,813; in 1841, 2,621. Houses 450.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Killlalla, and forms part of the benefice of Ardagh or Kilmoremorey. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £55 7s. 8d.; and the latter are appropriated to the prebendary of Ardagh and vicars choral of Christ's church and St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. The parishes which, jointly with Ardagh, constitute the benefice, are BALLINAHAGLISH, KILBELFAD, KILMOREMOY, ATTVMASS, and KILGARVEY: see these articles. Length of the union, 9 miles; breadth, 8. Gross income, £1,015 9s.; nett, £919 10s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church, situated in Ardagh, was built in 1763, at an unknown cost, and enlarged, in 1815, by means of a loan of £1,292 6s. 1½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 800; average attendance 350. The Roman Catholic and dissenting chapels are in Kilmoremorey, Ballinahaglish, Kilbelfad, Attvmass, and Kilgarvey parishes. In 1834, there were in the parish of Ardagh 99 Churchmen, 4 Protestant dissenters, and 1,844 Roman Catholics; and in the united parishes 1,260 Churchmen, 5 Presbyterians, 46 other Protestant dissenters, and 33,811 Roman Catholics. In the same year a daily school in Ardagh, salaried with £12 from the Baptist Society, had on its books 60 boys and 30 girls; and 32 daily schools in the union had 628 boys and 492 girls. The town of BALLINA [which see] contributes largely to the union statistics.

ARDAGH, a parish partly in the barony of Morgallion, but chiefly in that of Lower Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. It lies 4½ miles north-east of Nobber, along the northern border of Meath, and declines northward to the Lagan, an affluent of the Glyde. The land is in general good. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Morgallion section, 1,311 acres; of the Slane section, 2,358 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,408; in 1841, 2,518. Houses 469. Pop. of the Morgallion section, in 1831, 854; in 1841, 872. Houses 165. Pop. of the Slane section, in 1831, 1,574; in 1841, 1,646. Houses 504.—This parish is a rectory and a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Meath. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £205 6s. 5½d., and appropriated to the see of Meath. Gross income of the curacy, £105 17s. 8d.; nett, £101 17s. 8d. The church was built in 1804 by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, from 20 to 40. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by about 800, and shares with Drumcraugh chapel the services of one officiate. In 1831, the Protestants amounted to 136, and the

Roman Catholics to 2,351; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 65 boys and 15 girls.

ARDAGH, a small district comprehending within its limits a considerable bog, in the half-barony of Ballymoe, co. Galway, Connaught. Ardagh-house, and the high grounds of Ardagh, are situated 2½ miles south-south-west of Ballymoe. The bog is associated in Mr. Griffith's report with that of Springfield. The two have jointly an area of 3,795 English acres. They are bounded on the north by the northern branch of the Ballyhague river; on the east by the high ridge of Ardagh; and on the west by the high grounds of Templetocher and Strangefort. They have an average depth of 16 feet, and are very much elevated above the level of the southern branch of the Ballyhague river. Estimated cost of reclamation, £4,313 6s. 5d.

ARDAGH, a barony in co. Longford, Leinster. Named from north-west round by east and south, the baronies which surround it are Longford, Granard, Moygoish, Abbeysruel, and Moydow,—the third in Westmeath, and the rest in Longford. It contains the whole of the parishes of Edgeworthstown and Rathrea, and part of the parishes of Ardagh, Ballycormick, Clonbroney, Granard, Kilglass, Street, and Templemichael. Area, 40,223 acres. Pop., in 1831, 19,899; in 1841, 19,917. Houses 3,180. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,366; in manufactures and trade, 887; in other pursuits, 382. Males of five years and upwards who could read and write, 3,696; who could read but not write, 1,672; who could neither read nor write, 3,408. Females at and above five years of age who could read and write, 1,759; who could read but not write, 2,592; who could neither read nor write, 4,516.

ARDAGH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, and lying partly in the barony of Moydow, but chiefly in that of Ardagh, co. Longford, Leinster. The land is in general good. Ardagh-hill links with the most westerly of the Slieve Gauldry chain of heights; and Ardagh village and mansion, situated at its base—the latter the seat of Sir G. R. Fetherston, Bart.—are conspicuous objects on the edge of the large adjacent plain. Length of the parish, 6 miles; breadth, 3; area, 11,417 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,586; in 1841, 4,524. Houses 707. Pop. of the Moydow section, in 1831, 755; in 1841, 817. Houses 135. Pop. of the rural districts of the Ardagh section, in 1831, 3,631; in 1841, 3,542. Houses 543.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Ardagh, and constitutes the corps of Ardagh deanery. Tithe composition, £482 5s. 6d. Gross income, £499 3s. 7d., besides £159 13s. 2½d. of fines and rents as dean; nett, £399 6s., besides £151 13s. 7d. as dean. Patron, the Crown. A curate has a stipend of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built in 1809, by means of a loan of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 190. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 1,056, and has three officiates. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 256, and the Roman Catholics to 4,383; a Sunday school had 89 scholars; and nine daily schools—one of which was aided with £40, and some perquisites from the dean of Ardagh, and another with £15 from the dean, and £5 from the Ardagh Society—had on their books 333 boys and 199 girls. In 1840, the National Board aided a school at Longhill with a salary of £12, and made a grant of £82 toward the building and fitting up of a school at Ravouldron.

THE VILLAGE OF ARDAGH stands in the Ardagh section of the above parish, nearly in the centre of the county, 2½ miles south-south-west of Edge-

worthstown, and 5½ south-east by east of Longford. Though a very ancient place, and the seat of a diocese, it is now a mere hamlet. No traces of architectural splendour remain. All that existed of the cathedral, even when Harris wrote his continuation of Ware, was a part of a wall so built as to indicate that the undilapidated edifice had been very small. The poet Goldsmith, when a young man, once loitered on his way between Ballymahon and Edgeworthstown, strayed from the direct road, and found himself benighted on the street of Ardagh. Wishing to find an inn, but inquiring "for the best house in the place," he was wilfully misunderstood by a wag, and directed to the large old-fashioned residence of Sir Ralph Fetherston. The baronet, whom the poet found seated by a good fire in the parlour, immediately perceived the young man's mistake; and being a humourist and well-acquainted with Goldsmith's family, he for some time encouraged the deception. The incidents of the occasion form the ground-work of the poet's well-known comedy—'Mistakes of a Night.' Fairs are held at Ardagh on April 5 and Aug. 24. Area of the village, 14 acres. Pop., in 1831, 142; in 1841, 165. Houses 29.

THE BISHOPRIC OF ARDAGH is generally supposed to have been founded by St. Patrick, the indefatigable evangelist, whose labours won over the great bulk of the nation to the Catholic faith. St. Patrick, says the current story, founded both the see and an abbey about the year 454; and first St. Moel, and afterwards his brother St. Melchus, disciples and nephews of St. Patrick, held the joint office of bishop and abbot. The bishopric now very opportunely drops out of view of the historiographers, and does not re-appear till the commencement of the 13th century. From 1217 till 1603, a list of truly Milesian names—among which appear O'Tormag, O'Heothy, and Magsambradhan—is preserved in testimony of a regular succession of bishops. From 1603 till 1742, though twice in the interval made separate, and held, *per se*, during the life of one bishop, the see was united to that of Kilmore. From 1742 till 1833, though all lying within the province of Armagh, it was held in *commendam* by the archbishops of Tuam; and by the act of 1833, it was consolidated with Elphin and Kilmore. The gross amount of episcopal revenue is £3,186 2s. 6½d.; the nett amount is £2,977 11s. 3d. The diocese has a dean, an archdeacon, and 4 rural deans, but no chapter. The dean's revenues are identical with those of the benefice of Ardagh; and the honours of the archdeacon are, in all respects, merely nominal. The diocese is 61 statute miles long, and from 5 to 18 broad; and comprehends an area of 371,930 acres. Reckoning its parishes as 27 in number, though ecclesiastically they are 28, twenty-two of them are in Longford, seven in Leitrim, three in Westmeath, three in Cavan, one in Roscommon, and one in Sligo. The 38 parishes are disposed in 26 benefices of one parish each, and 6 of united parishes. Gross income of the benefices, £14,028 0s. 1½d.; nett, £12,213 0s. 4½d. Twenty-six curates are employed, one each in 11 benefices, and two or more in 5 benefices; and they have aggregately an income of £1,981 16s. 1½d. Thirty-five churches and chapels-of-ease exist in 25 of the benefices, and have aggregately 9,151 sittings. The other places of worship, are 60 Roman Catholic, 2 Presbyterian, and 9 Wesleyan Methodist. In 1834, the population consisted of 17,702 members of the Established church, 466 Presbyterians, 12 other Protestant dissenters, and 195,056 Roman Catholics,—in all, 213,236. In the same year, 15 schools of the London Hibernian Society, 3 of the Board of Erasmus Smith, 6 of the Society for Discountenancing Vice, 21 of the National Board, 65 aided or supported

by endowment or subscription, and 190 supported wholly by fees,—in all, 300 daily schools, had on their books 12,539 boys and 7,921 girls.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Ardagh is distributed into 43 parishes: three of these, Ballymahon, Moate, and Caulry, are bishops' parishes, and are served by the diocesan and 3 curates; and the others are served by 40 officiates, and 46 coadjutor officiates. A splendid Roman Catholic cathedral, of pure Grecian architecture, is nearly or just completed for the diocese at Longford. The diocese is divided into four districts, in each of which there are four theological conferences, conducted in general by the bishop, but occasionally by his authorized substitutes. An official Roman Catholic report says that "religious libraries and Christian doctrine confraternities are in almost every parish;" that, "with two exceptions, every parish in the diocese has one or more newly-built and well-slatted chapels;" that "nightwakes no longer exhibit the disgusting scenes which heretofore disgraced the country parts of Ireland;" and that "party quarrels have entirely ceased, and secret societies are happily banished from the different parishes of this widely extended diocese." The only convent seems to be a Franciscan one in Athlone.

ARDAMINE, a parish on the coast of the barony of Ballaghkeen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. It contains the village of RIVER-CHAPEL: which see. Length, 3 miles, breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,215 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,535; in 1841, 1,705. Houses 286. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,457. Houses 234. The land is of inferior quality. On the road from Gorey to River-Chapel, is one of the most perfect raths or moates in Ireland. It consists of a cupola or half-sphere of clay, surmounting the platform, about half an English acre in area of an artificial mound. On the north side of the platform is a rude erect stone-cross; and adjoining the moat is the ancient cemetery of Ardamine. The mound, it is thought, has never been opened; but is traditionally reported in the neighbourhood to contain a stone-chamber.—This parish is an inappropriate rectory in the dio. of Fermus. The tithes are compounded for £190, and belong to H. K. G. Morgan, Esq. The perpetual curacy of Ardamine comprises both this inappropriate parish and the adjoining one of KILLENAGH: which see. Length of the union, 3 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$. Gross income, £76 3s. 6d.; nett, £32 0s. 7d. Patron, H. K. G. Morgan, Esq. The church was built in 1829, by means of a grant of £646 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance 104. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 2,000; and shares with the chapel of Donaghmore the services of two officiates. In 1834, the parish contained 265 Protestants, and 1,282 Roman Catholics; and the union 388 Protestants, and 1,920 Roman Catholics. In the same year, 2 day-schools in the parish were attended by 10 boys and 16 girls; three in the union, by 23 boys and 40 girls; and a Sunday school, under the superintendence of the curate, by 13 boys and 24 girls.

ARDANDRIDGE. See ARDCANDRIE.

ARDARA, a *quoad sacra* parish on the coast of the barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. The parish consists of portions of the civil parishes of KILLYBEGS and INNISKEEL, [see these articles,] comprises a large part of the rugged upland sea-board between the bays of Guibarra and Donegal, and is deeply indented near its centre by the bays of Loughrisbeg and Loughbrismore. By far the greater part of the surface is rocky or shallow-soiled mountain, with large and numerous interspersions of bog. The broken and deeply cut shore possesses

little or no scenic beauty; and, excepting in a few cultivated spots around the village of Ardara, presents few patches of even softness or verdure. Various mountain-paths are traversable in summer; and tolerably good roads lead, in one direction, toward Killybegs, and in another toward Lifford. Woodhill, close to the village, is the only mansion. Ardara village stands within the *quoad civilia* parish of Lower Killybegs, at the head of the long, narrow peninsula formed by Loughrisbeg and Loughbrismore; and is distant 5 miles from Narin and 8 from Inver. Area, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 456; in 1841, 603. Houses 102. The OWESCOCKER and the OWENEA [which see] fall into Loughrisbeg, the former a little below the village, and the latter a mile above. In Ardara is a branch of the Killybegs and Ardara dispensary. See KILLYBEGS. The village of Glenties, within the parish, and 5 miles from Ardara, is the head of a Poor-law union. See GLENTIES. Length of the parish, 10 miles; breadth, $9\frac{1}{2}$; area, 16,000 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,154.—This parish is a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Raphoe. Gross income, £90; nett, £70. Patron, alternately the incumbent of Killybegs, and the incumbent of Inniskeel. The church was built on the site of a former one in 1833, at the cost of £600, gifted by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 330; attendance 300. The Roman Catholic chapel is the sole care of one officiate, and has an attendance of 1,000. A schoolhouse, used as a Wesleyan place of worship, is attended by 40. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 1,206, and the Roman Catholics to 5,180; a Wesleyan Sunday school was attended by 29 boys and 38 girls; and 4 daily schools—one of which was aided with £24 from the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and another with £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's fund—had on their books 229 boys and 99 girls. In 1840, the National Board salaried a school at Ardara with £10, and one at Cronyabai with £2; and granted £7 10s. toward the building and fitting up of a girls' school at Ardara.

ARDBEAR, an arm of the sea, stretching up to Clifden, and forming a beautiful natural harbour, in Cunnemara, or the barony of Ballinahinech, co. Galway, Connaught. It is the more northerly, while Mannin bay is the more southerly, of the inner indentations of the large, isleted, and ramified bay which sweeps round between Achris and Slyne Heads. South of Tarbert Isle, are the rocks of Carrigaroan, usually whitened by a heavy breaker, and marking the entrance to Ardbear harbour. The channel on the south side of these rocks is confronted by them with bold cliffs, and is the usual passage; but a good though narrow channel on the north side is available in southerly winds. The seaman, passing the rocks of Carrigaroan, brings Clifden Castle just clear of Renard Point, and is guided by it free from all the rocks toward Mannin bay. A little past the narrows, a spit of sand on the north side, covers an excellent anchorage in 6 or 8 fathoms, opposite the castle. Further up, the inlet divides into two parts. The southern one of these has a bar of one fathom at its entrance; it affords, over some space within, both deep and safe anchorage; and in the upper part is rocky, but has a good salmon fishery. The northern division is dry at low water, but takes up the tide 12 feet deep to Clifden quay; it presents, a mile below Clifden, a good landing-place [see DOONEG]; it afterwards narrows with a deep passage, between rocks; and it then opens in a completely landlocked basin of 20 acres, overlooked by CLIFDEN: which see. The harbour is much frequented by the revenue cruisers.

ARDBRACCAN, a parish in the barony of Lower Navan $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Navan, co. Meath, Lein-

ster. It contains part of the village of BOHERMEEN: which see. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 4; area, 6,491 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,798; in 1841, 4,596. Houses 678. Pop. of the rural districts in 1841, 3,884. Houses 536. The land is, for the most part, arable and good. The surface, in common with that of five contiguous parishes with which it is ecclesiastically united, is a luxuriant plain, skirted along the west with bog, and relieved in its flatness principally by a richly wooded and conspicuous hill, having somewhat the form of an obtusely truncated cone. A white limestone, quarried on the lauds of Arilbraccan, is peculiarly suitable for embellished architecture: it is purely white when chiselled, and assumes a dark greyish tint when polished; it becomes blackish when long exposed to the air, but can be restored by chiselling; and, unlike much of the building-stone in Ireland, it neither absorbs water, nor contracts a green hue from nurturing the growth of lichens. Ardraccan, "the knoll of Braccan," is said to have been, in 650, made the site of a religious establishment by St. Braccan. The saint, whether Culdee or whatever else, is in the usual style represented as having made the affair both a see and an abbey; and he currently figures in story as the first of a line of local bishops and abbots. The religious house, whether cathedral or abbey, or both, or neither, was often plundered and burned by hostile dynasts and by Danes; and is said to have partly fallen to the ground in 1170. The see was one of several small bishoprics which became consolidated into the see of Meath. A "strong castle"—at least an edifice designated such in a scarce pamphlet which details many events of the rebellion of 1641—was, from an early period, the episcopal residence of this great diocese. Arilbraccan-house, the successor of the castle, and the present episcopal palace of Meath, was built since 1766 from designs by James Wyatt, Esq., and is regarded, for beauty and splendour, as the second edifice of its class in Ireland. It is composed of the Ardraccan limestone; consists of a main building and two wings, connected by circular walls and niches; and combines the magnificence of the palace with the comfort of the English mansion. The circumjacent demesne is extensive, and highly as well as tastefully embellished; and, among various beautiful trees and shrubs, it contains some cedars of Lebanon and other exotics, planted by the oriental traveller Pococke during the time of his being bishop of Meath. A small, ill-designed, and ill-sculptured slab in the churchyard of the parish does burlesquing duty as a monument to Bishop Pococke. The tomb of George Montgomery, bishop of Meath and Clogher, stands on the north side of the slab; and strongly fixes attention by its minglement of pretension, barbarousness, and absurdity. Figures which it exhibits of the bishop, his wife, and his daughter, are the rudest productions of the chisel that can well be conceived. Beneath the figures are the words, "Surgens morieris, judicaberis." On the east side is a bust, with three plumes surmounted by a mitre; above the mitre is a cup, with a representation of the Roman Catholic sacramental wafer; and beneath the bust are two swords, laid across each other, and intersprinkled with fleurs-de-lis. On the west side is an angel blowing a trumpet, and a shield charged with armorial bearings, and surmounted also with a cup and the Roman Catholic wafer. An old square tower near this masterpiece of absurdity is surmounted by a spire and a vane, and forms a noticeable object in the plain.

Arilbraccan is a rectory in the dio. of Meath; and, together with the vicarage of MARTRY, the chapelry of CHURCHTOWN, and the rectories of LISCAVIN,

RATAINE, and CLONMACDUFF, [see these articles,] forms the benefice of Arilbraccan. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 5½. Gross income, £890 11s. 1½d.; nett, £686 17s. 4d. Patron, the Crown. A curate has a stipend of £100, a house, and upwards of 19 acres of laud. The church is a homely structure, rather in the domestic than in the architectural style; and contains, in the interior, an episcopal throne. It was built in 1777 by means partly of a donation of unknown amount from Bishop Maxwell, and partly of a contribution of £369 4s. 7½d. from the parish. Sittings 350; attendance, from 160 to 200. A Roman Catholic chapel at Bohermeen is attended by 2,000, and one at Boyerstown by 800; and, along with Courtown chapel in Rathboyne parish, are under the care of two officiates. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also at Churchtown. In 1834, there were in the parish 311 Protestants, and 3,613 Roman Catholics; and, in the union, 391 Protestants, and 6,517 Roman Catholics. In the same year, there were in the parish, the Arilbraccan free-school, aided with £8 from the bishop, and £22, house and garden, from the rector, and attended by 84,—the Boyerstown free-school, aided with £2 10s. from Lord Ludlow, £2 10s. from bequest by Rev. Mr. Branningan, P.P., and £15 from subscription, and attended by 211,—the Bohermeen free-school, aided with £3 5s., a house and garden, and attended by 161,—and two hedge-schools, attended by 10 and 45; and the only other school in the union was one in Churchtown.

ARDCANDRIES,* a parish in the barony of West Shelmalier, 3½ miles west-north-west of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, three-fourths of a mile; area, 1,227 acres. Pop., in 1831, 242; in 1841, 286. Houses 44. The river Slaney flows along the east; and is here pleasing in its scenery. Ardcandries-house, the seat of G. K. Morgan, Esq., figures well in an extensive and variegated landscape, seen from the bank of the Slaney or the road to Dublin.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ferns; and unites with 13 others to constitute the benefice of St. Patrick, or WEXFORD: which see. Tithe composition, £43 18s. 6½d. There is neither church, glebe-house, chapel, nor school. The parishioners, in 1834, consisted of 16 Protestants, and 230 Roman Catholics.

ARDCANNY, a parish in the north-east corner of the barony of Kenry, 8 miles west by south of Limerick, co. Limerick, Munster. It is bounded on the north by the Shannon, and on the east by the Maig; and occupies the peninsula below their confluence. Most of the land is good; and very little unprofitable. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,100 acres. Yet though these measurements are given, the boundaries are disputed and undefined. Pop., in 1831, 1,318; in 1841, 1,283. Houses 201.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of Ardcanney prebend of St. Mary's cathedral, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £300. Gross income, £363; nett, £276 17s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1736, and was reported in 1837 to have been recently condemned as unworthy of repair. Public worship was then conducted in the glebe-house. Attendance, about 25. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 114, and the Roman Catholics to 1,258; and a pay-school was attended by 87 children.

ARDCARNE, co. Meath. See ATHCARNE.

ARDCARNE, a parish nearly in the centre of

* Written also Ardcanbridge, Arkandriak, Ardaundriak, Ardandridge, and Ardcanbridge.

the barony of Boyle, and 3½ miles east-south-east of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connought. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3; area, 19,963 acres,—of which 1,160 acres are under water, chiefly in Lough Key. Pop., in 1831, 6,718; in 1841, 8,304. Houses 1,472. Lough Key skirts the north-west, and the river Boyle runs south-eastward through the interior. See KEY and BOYLE. The land is generally good, and possesses so large an amount of forest, orchard, garden and park embellishment, as to be quite luscious in aspect. A large part of the area is occupied by Viscount Lorton's splendid demesne of ROCKINGHAM; see that article. Opposite Rockingham, and near Oakpark Lough, on an agreeable site, well sheltered with trees, stands Oakpark-house, an edifice with an extended front and numerous windows in one range, erected by the Earl of Kingston, but since alienated on a long lease. Knockvicer bridge, across the Boyle, to the north of Oakpark, was built in 1727 at the expense of the county, and commands a stretch of finely wooded scenery along the river. The parish-church crowns an eminence, and is sheltered with trees, near the road from Boyle to Dublin. Though modernized in the interior, it is so old a building that it may have been connected with a celebrated Benedictine nunnery which stood on the hill. A crowded cemetery beside it has long been a city of the dead, and packed with rude, crumbling, and lichen-covered tombstones. Two other monastic establishments stood in Lough Key, and will be noticed in the articles ISCHMACHERIN and TRINITY-ISLAND. See also, for antiquities, CASTLE-ISLAND.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Elphin. Tithe composition, £280. The rectories of Ardcarne and KILLUKEN, and the vicarages of KILCORKEY and KILBRINE, [see these articles,] constitute the benefice of Ardcarne or Killuken, and the corps of the archdeaconry of Elphin. Length of the contiguous parishes of Ardcarne, Killuken, and Kilbrine, 7 miles; breadth, 4. Gross income of the benefice, £492 19s. 3d.; nett, £446 2s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate for Killuken has a stipend of £75, and the use of the glebe-house, and 13 acres of land. The church of Ardcarne was enlarged in 1828, by means of a grant of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 150. There is a church also in Killuken. The Public Instruction Commissioners report—though the Ecclesiastical Revenue Commissioners do not—two chapels-of-ease, attended by 70 and 60. Three Roman Catholic chapels in the union are attended by 700, 550, and 400, and have three officiates. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 514, and the Roman Catholics to 6,610; the Protestants of the union to 741, and the Roman Catholics to 10,939; the daily schools of the parish to 4, with 143 boys and 79 girls; and the daily schools of the union, exclusive of Kilcorkey, to 15, with 375 boys and 235 girls. Two of the schools in the parish were aided each with £5 from the archdeacon, and one of them with a house and an acre of land from Captain Lloyd.

ARDCASTLE, a locality on the peninsula of Maas Point, between Biterly and Kilkerran bays, Cunnemara, co. Galway, Connought. A creek at the place affords some shelter to fishing-boats; and was, at one time, under the notice of the Commissioners of Irish Fisheries as the proposed site of some harbour-works.

ARDCATH, a parish in the barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It contains a village of its own name, and lies 6½ miles south-south-west of Drogheda. The land is in general good. Fairs are held on May 7, June 21, and Oct. 27. Length

of the parish, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 4,380 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,774; in 1841, 1,481. Houses 278. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 103. Houses 20.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Meath; and forms part of the benefice of DULLECK; which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £70, and the rectorial for £195; and the latter are impropriate in Dr. Beaufort. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 800 persons; and shares with Clonalvy chapel the care of two officiates. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 1,815; and 2 pay-schools were attended by from 74 to 79 children. In 1840, the National Board salaried a school at Cloghan with £8.

ARDCAVAN, a parish in the barony of East Shelmalier, 1½ mile north-east of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. It occupies the peninsula which projects southward into the estuary of the Slaney, opposite the town of Wexford; and is, in consequence, bounded on three sides by that estuary. The land is in general excellent. Most of the village of CASTLE-BRIDGE [which see], stands on the Ardavan side of the Castle-Bridge river, which forms the north-west boundary. The road northward from the long bridge of Wexford traverses the interior. See WEXFORD. Length of the parish, 5 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,458 acres. Pop., in 1831, 858; in 1841, 947. Houses 155. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 779. Houses 121.—This parish is an impropriate curacy in the dio. of Ferns; and forms part of the benefice of ARDCOLMIE; which see. The vicarial tithes belong to the curate, and are compounded for £66 16s. 3d., and the rectorial tithes belong to Lord Portsmouth, and are compounded for £73 1s. 10½d. A Roman Catholic chapel in Castle-Bridge has an attendance of 1,100; and, in common with chapels in Screen and St. Margaret's parishes, has two officiates. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 56, and the Roman Catholics to 839. In 1840, a school at Castle-Bridge was aided with £12 from the National Board, and had on its books 104 boys and 58 girls.

ARDCLAIRE, or CLONIGORMICKAN, a parish about 5 miles south-south-west of Tusk, and in the barony of Ballymoe, co. Roscommon, Connought. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 4; area, 8,544 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,633; in 1841, 2,555. Houses 430. Most of the land is of good or even prime quality. The surface is drained by the Suck, and traversed north-westward by the road from Roscommon to Castlereagh.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £88 6s.; and the latter are impropriate, and belong to the Earl of Essex. The vicarages of Ardclaire, KILLUKEN, KILCOOLEY, SHANKILL, KILMACUMST, CREEVE, and TUONNA [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Ardclaire. The first three are mutually contiguous; the next three are also mutually contiguous; but the seventh is remote from all the rest. Gross income, £424 12s. 7½d.; nett, £379 7s. 8½d. But the incumbent holds likewise the sinecure prebend of Kilcooley in the cathedral of Elphin, and receives the rectorial tithes of Kilcooley parish, compounded for £56 7s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. Mr. Weld, in his very able Statistical Survey of Roscommon, mistakenly represents the whole benefice as the corps of Kilcooley prebend; and, apparently from the circumstance that the rectorial tithes of Shankill, Kilmacumsey, and Creeve, are appropriated to the precentorship of the cathedral, the Commissioners of Public Instruction represent the benefice as the corps of the precentorship,—at the same time, and for seemingly the same reason, associating with

it the vicarage of Kilcorkey, which forms part of the benefice of Ardcarne. Three curates are employed at salaries of respectively £69 4s. 6d., £50, and £25. Three churches, in Ardclare, Killuken, and Creeve, are attended by respectively 10, 32, and 14. One of them was built about the year 1750, at the private expense of Mr. Hawks, and has 100 sittings. Six Roman Catholic chapels in the union have 10 officiates, and are averagely attended by 1,000, 1,000, 860, 700, 500, and 450. In 1834, the Protestants of Ardclare amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 2,779; the Protestants of the union to 323, and the Roman Catholics to 21,483; the daily schools in Ardclare to 3, with 112 boys and 41 girls; and those in the union to 19, with 736 boys and 367 girls. Excepting two in Creeve, the whole of the schools were hedge-schools.

ARDCCLARE, a small village in the parish of Kilnateigue, barony of Lenev, co. Sligo, Connaught. It is about 8 miles distant from Foxford in Mayo. Pop. returned with the parish.

ARDCCLINIS, a parish on the coast of the barony of Lower Glounm, 6 miles north by west of the town of Glenarrig, co. Antrim, Ulster. It contains part of the village of **CARNEGLOUGH**: which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 2; area, 15,691 acres, 2 rods, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,617; in 1841, 1,742. Houses 279. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,404; in 1841, 1,439. Houses 228. The parish consists principally of a mountainous peninsula between Carnlough bay on the south, and Red bay on the north. Excepting belts of low ground along the coast, and up the principal glen, the surface is nearly all upland, rough, and moorish. The heights have an average altitude of 600 or 700 feet above sea-level; they are heathy, and interpatched with forest-paved bog; and, while they abound in moor-game, they at the same time afford tolerable pasturage, and are usually attached in lots to pendicles of the low and arable grounds. The glens and rivulets which cleave them, and the escarpments and bold acclivities which they themselves present to the sea, furnish many groupings of decided landscape. Glenarrig, on the northern boundary, and the river Acre which traverses it, have numerous charms for the eye of taste; Red Bay, at the embouchure of the glen, is replete with interest; and the glen of the Carnlough rivulet, along the southern boundary, as well as some interior ravines and depressions of the hill-ground, present to the view some powerful specimens of picturesqueness and romance. See **ACRE**, **GLENARRIFF**, and **RED BAY**. But a main charm for the tourist is the contour of the overhanging face of hill along all the sea-board belt of low ground, and the exquisite combinations of its recessions and advances with the embellishments of the plain, and the curvatures on the edge of the sea. A traveller, just when he enters the parish from the south, descries such scenery as challenges his wonder and awe, and provokes him to hasten onward that he may gaze upon its power. The road he treads boldly, yet giddily, overhangs the sea; and is overhung, in its turn, by dark, lofty, and precipitous cliffs, which begin to fling their shadow over his path at an early hour after meridian. Drumnasole, the splendid recently erected mansion of F. Turnly, Esq., soon looks out from a most romantic and sheltered site at the base of the perpendicular hills; the ground in front of it bosky with luxuriant shrubberies, a ravine behind it mirthful with the perpetual frolics of a beautiful waterfall, and the cliffs occasionally all silver-haired and hoary with a series of long tiny casades. From Drumnasole-house, an expanse of plantation extends to a great distance along the base of the hills, and promises, in a few years, to render perfect this range of thrilling

and impressive scenery. Close to the road at Drumnasole, and crowning an eminence, stands an extraordinary edifice, used as a school-house, two stories high, and surmounted by a belfry cupola. At a short distance onward, are Knappan Lodge, peeping out from a mass of wood and foliage; rising grounds carrying, over all their sides and their summits, sheets of forest to the mountains; and a little ruined chapel, ensconced among trees beneath the dark impending basaltic cliff. Farther on, are the grand natural fortalice of Dunmaul, and the conspicuous pinnacled headland of Gerron Point. See **DUNMAUL** and **GERRON**. After passing Gerron Point, the tourist had formerly to proceed by a road called Foaran Path, which was so delectuous as to be nearly impracticable for a vehicle, and is thus described by the statist of 24 years ago: "The road lies through limestone rocks" that have fallen from the hills upwards of 800 feet high; so that, in a winter storm, a traveller is exposed to stones from above, the spray of the sea beneath, and the risk of slipping, in some spots of the road, from pressure of the clay under his feet. It is not forty years since this south entrance to the low glens was impassable for any thing but a single horse, and even that with difficulty." Through the seal and liberality of Francis Turnly, Esq., an excellent road, cut at great expense and with great labour out of the side of the mountain, now curves along the coast, and offers every facility of progress. The enormous blocks of chalk which lie on each side of the road, and appear sprinkled and agglomerated in the wildest confusion, contain nodules of flint so loosened from the cavities in which they seem once to have been firmly embedded, that they can easily be disengaged without aid of tool or fracture. On the shore, a few yards from the Foaran Path, stands a singular mass, somewhat resembling a colossal figure seated on a ledge of rock. This curious object, popularly called 'Clocken Stookan,' was formerly regarded as the most northerly spot in Ireland, and seems now as anciently to be regarded with superstitious feeling. Farther on, the precipitous heights of Carrig-Murphy and Slieve-Baraghad, rise murally from the road, and soar sublimely to the clouds. Ardclinis proper, or the small townland which gives name to the parish, speedily comes into view. The ruin of a small chapel, surmounting a pleasant eminence between the base of a lofty mountain and the sea, is the only memorial of its ancient importance. Near this ruin, a stream leaps down the face of the mountain; and, just when it has drawn attention to its beautiful frolics, it dives into the earth and trots along a natural tunnel beneath the hill and the highway into the sea. Farther description belongs to the articles on Red Bay and Glenarrig.

Ardclinis is a rectory in the dio. of Connor. Tithes composition, £240. Though at the distance of between 25 and 30 miles, it is united with the rectory of Aggherton to form a benefice, and the corps of the treasurership of Connor cathedral: see **AGGHERTON**. A curate is employed for it at a salary of £50. Two school-houses, used as parochial places of worship, have each an average attendance of 60. A Methodist chapel is attended by 40,—a Roman Catholic chapel, by 500; and the latter shares with the Roman Catholic chapel of Layde the care of one officiate. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 148 members of the E-stablished church, 281 Presbyterians, 8 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,287 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools were attended by from 172 to 257 children; and 5 daily schools had on their books 367

* The rocks, as will be seen from our article on the County of Antrim, are not limestone, but indurated chalk.

boys and 260 girls. One of the daily schools was aided with £20 from Mr. Turnly; one, with £10 from Mr. Turnly, and £5 from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £13 from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £10 from the National Board; and one, a free-school, with £24 from the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

ARDCOLLUM, co. Tipperary. See KILMURRY.

ARDCOLLUM, ARDCOLME, or ARDCOLON, a parish in the barony of East Shelmaliel, 5 miles north-north-east of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. It lies along the north shore of Wexford Harbour or the estuary of the Slaney, yet is partly bounded on the south by the peninsular parish of Ardavan. The land is of a fair average quality, but includes some sandy and unprofitable ground. The road northward from the long bridge of Wexford traverses the interior. The island of Erin-Beg, 'Little Ireland,' in Wexford Harbour, belongs to the parish. A small part of the village of CASTLE-BRIDGE [which see], stands within the south-west corner. Length of the parish, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,232 acres. Pop., in 1831, 751; in 1841, 804. Houses 143. Pop. of the rural districts in 1841, 681. Houses 122.

—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ferns. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £54 11s. 11d., and the rectorial for £71 4s. 10d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Lord Portsmouth. Ardcollum vicarage is united with the inappropriate curacies of ARDCAVAN, ST. NICHOLAS, SKREEN, and BALLYVALOO, the rectories of ASTRAMONT and ST. MARGARET's, and part of the vicarage of TICKILLEN [see these articles], to constitute the benefice of Ardcollum. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 6. Gross income, £657 10s. 11d.; nett, £513 15s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The church, situated in Ardcollum, was built in 1706, at the cost of about £411 7s. 5d., more than half of which was a grant from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 180; attendance, about 100. Three Roman Catholic chapels, at Castle-Bridge, in Skreen, and in St. Margaret's, are respectively attended by 1,000, from 1,000 to 1,100, and from 400 to 500, and have jointly two officiates. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 75, and the Roman Catholics to 730; the Protestants of the union, 12 of whom were dissenters, amounted to 354, and the Roman Catholics to 4,914; two schools in the parish, one of which was aided with £20 from the incumbent, were attended by about 100 children; and these, with 3 other daily schools in the union, had on their books 112 boys and 61 girls.

ARDCRONEY, a parish in the barony of Lower Ormond, 3½ miles south of Borris-o'-kane, co. Tipperary, Munster. It is bisected southward by the road from Borris-o'-kane to Nenagh, and lies very nearly midway between these towns. The surface declines to the west, and is drained by rivulet-affluents of the Shannon, or rather of Lough Derg. The land is in general good, and covered with luxuriant crops and herbage. There are several pleasant mansions. Length of the parish, 5½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 6,429 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,975; in 1841, 1,571. Houses 271.—This parish is a vicarage and a separate benefice in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithes composition, £92 6s. 1½d. Gross income, £97 6s. 1½d.; nett, £67 14s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes, compounded for £205 1s. 0½d., are appropriated to the patron, and leased to T. White, Esq., of Miltown, Queen's county. The church was built in 1824, by means of a grant of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance, from 50 to 60. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by about 800; and, jointly with Kilruane and Muderney chapels, is under the care of two officiates. In 1834, the Protestants amount-

ed to 101, and the Roman Catholics to 1,608; and two schools, one of which was parochial, and salaried from subscription with £8 or £9, had on their books 63 boys and 37 girls.

ARDEA, a hamlet in the parish of Tuosist, barony of Glancrough, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands on the south shore of the Kenmare river or estuary, 10 statute miles south-west of Kenmare. In its vicinity is Ardea-castle. A dispensary here is one of six under the Kenmare Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it received and expended £132 3s., administered to 1,271 patients, and served for a population of 6,208, dispersed over an area of 40,000 acres. Pop. returned with the parish.

ARDEA, Queen's co. See ARDREA.

ARDECLEAVE, or ARTICLAVE, a village in the parish of Drumboe, half-barony of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands 5 miles west by north of Coleraine, on the coast-road toward the contraction of Lough Foyle. Area, 19 acres. Pop. in 1841, 450. Houses 83.

ARDEE, a barony in co. Louth, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Louth; on the east, by the Irish sea; on the south, by the barony of Ferrard; and, on the west, by the counties of Meath and Monaghan. Its length, from Dunany Point westward, is about 11½ miles; its breadth, from north to south, is about 7 miles; and its area is 53,832 acres. The rivers Dee and Glyde run eastward, the former through the centre, and the latter along the northern boundary.—The parishes in this barony are Ardee, Cappog, Charlestown, Clonkeen, Dromin, Drumcar, Gernonstown, Kildemock, Kilsaran, Mapastown, Moostown, Philipstown, Richardstown, Shenlish, Smarmore, Stabannon, Stickillen, and Tallestown, and part of Killaney and Louth.—The annual valuation, under the Poor-law Act, is £55,796 13s.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of Spring and Summer 1841, were £2,167 3s. 10d., and £2,170 5s. 4d. Pop., in 1831, 28,413; in 1841, 28,704. Houses 5,091. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,585; in manufactures and trade, 1,211; in other pursuits, 559. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,183; who could read but not write, 2,097; who could neither read nor write, 5,868. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,735; who could read but not write, 2,292; who could neither read nor write, 8,888.

ARDEE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Ardee, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,885 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,181; in 1841, 6,392. Houses 1,207. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,206; in 1841, 2,713. Houses 500. Excepting about 400 plantation acres of bog, the land is nearly all good or excellent. Ardee-house, the principal mansion of the parish, and the seat of the Ruxton family, stands amidst a handsome and well-wooded demesne. The Dee, running eastward, is the principal stream. Other objects of interest are in the town of Ardee, or grouped with it, and will be noticed in next article.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Armagh. The entire tithes are inappropriate in Viscount Ferrard, and are compounded for £392 13s. 11d. Lord Ferrard is the improprisor also of the entire tithes of Shenlish, and the rectorial tithes of Stickillen, jointly compounded for £182 10s.; and he allows £7 10s. to the vicar of the three parishes. The vicarage of Ardee is united to the rectory of KILDEMOCK and the vicarages of STICKILLEN, SHENLISH, and SMARMORE [see these articles], to constitute the benefice of Ardee. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 4. Gross income, £877 18s. 4d.; nett, £806 19s. 11d. Patron, the Archbishop of Armagh. A curate has a

stipend of £75. The church is supposed to have been built by Roger de Pipard, at the beginning of the 13th century, and given to the Crouched friars, or friars of St. John. Part of it was destroyed in the time of the Commonwealth; and the remainder has been repaired and renovated. Sittings 800; attendance 221. The Roman Catholic chapel at Ardee is attended, at three services, by respectively 1,173, 1,620, and 2,147; that at Drakestown is attended by 420; and they are jointly under the care of two officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 458 Churchmen, 45 Presbyterians, and 5,648 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of the union, of 518 Churchmen, 45 Presbyterians, and 7,905 Roman Catholics. In the same year, 11 daily schools in the union, 9 of which were in Ardee, had on their books 464 boys and 345 girls. One of the Ardee schools was aided with £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and £18 9s. 3d. from the corporation of the town; and another, with £18 from the Board of Erasmus Smith. In 1839, the National Board granted £247 toward the building and fitting up of a boys' school and a girls' school at Ardee.

ARDEE, an ancient, incorporated, market, and post town, the capital of the parish and the barony just noticed, stands on the river Dee, 11 miles north-west of Drogheda, 34 north-north-west of Dublin, and 68 south-south-west of Belfast. Its principal street, called Castle-street, extends half-a-mile north-north-westward from the left bank of the Dee, and forks, at the fair green, into the road to Dundalk, and the old road to Carrickmacross. Lanes, back tenements, and cross-streets so wing this street as to effect an average edified breadth of rather less than a furlong. John-street, running upwards of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile east and west, somewhat parallel to the river, is the chief of a cluster of edified thoroughfares on the right bank of the Dee. A stone bridge, at the end of Castle-street, connects the two parts of the town; and Dawson's Bridge, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile lower down, is out of repair. Ardee-house, and its sylvan and ornamented grounds, immediately behind the west side of Castle-street, produce warmth and amenity of aspect. But neither the contour of the surrounding flat country, nor the sluggish course of the muddy and prosaic Dee, are favourable to the composition of a mixedly town and country landscape. Though the town contains a few good houses, it consists, for the most part, of miserable cabins. The chief public buildings are the parish-church, a plain though ancient structure; the Roman Catholic chapel, a bulky, unfinished edifice; and the court-house and bridewell, a quondam castle, strong, built in the 13th century by Roger de Pipard, and long the chief residence of his descendants. The bridewell section of the castle contains 2 day-rooms, 6 cells, and 2 small yards; and is kept remarkably clean, orderly, and subordinate to the objects of discipline and reform.—A large artificial mount, called Castle-yard, at the south entrance of the town, is a remarkable and curious object. It is encompassed by a double ditch and vallum; it is approached and ascended by a raised path across the ditch and up the side; and has on its summit the vestiges of apparently an octangular tower, surrounded by a wall or rampart. Wright, who describes it in the *Louthiana*, says, "The perpendicular height of the mount, from the bed of its foundation, is nearly 90 feet, and the depth of the main trench betwixt 30 and 40; the circumference at the top is not less than 140, and round the foundation, upwards of 600 feet." The mount appears to have been designed for both residence and defence; and bears marks of having been occupied at different times by distinct races of people.—A

Crouched friary at Ardee was founded by Roger de Pipard in 1207, and dedicated to St. John; but, excepting the part of its church which exists as the parochial place of worship, it has nearly all disappeared. The friary had ample possessions, and held sway over eight chapels in different parts of the county. George Dowdall, the last prior, surrendered its possessions in the 31st year of Henry VIII., but he obtained a life-grant of them in the 1st year of Mary, and was made primate of all Ireland. In 1612, the possessions were granted by James I. to Sir Garrett Moore, the ancestor of the Marquis of Drogheda.—A White or Carmelite friary at Ardee is supposed also to have been founded by the Pipard family; and, in the reign of Edward I., received large endowments from Ralph Pipard. In 1315, it was the meeting-place of a chapter of the Carmelites; and, in the same year, a crowd of men, women, and children, fled to its church from the ravages of the Scots and Irish under Edward Bruce, and, in common with their asylum, were reduced to ashes by the assailants. The edifice was speedily restored; and, in the years 1320, 1325, 1489, and 1504, was the scene of provincial chapters or synodical assemblies. This friary, like the former, was dissolved in the 31st year of Henry VIII.

In Ardee are 14 large malting establishments, 1 tannery, 2 corn-mills, and a considerable domestic manufacture of baskets. Much corn is sold at the weekly Tuesday market; a considerable retail trade exists in the supply of the circumjacent country; and fairs are held on March 1st, April 10th, May 26th, July 8th, August 10th and 11th, October 12th, and December 6th. A corn-market was erected by the corporation, about the year 1810, at the cost of nearly £2,000; and a meat-market or shambles, in 1796, at the cost of about £600. A mail car is daily in transit between Drogheda and Louth. The town is the head of an excise district which extends into the county of Monaghan. The county quarter-sessions for the division of Ardee are held in the town in January and July, when the assistant barrister for the county disposes by civil bill of cases within his jurisdiction; and petty-sessions are held once a-week by the county magistrates.

The Ardee Poor-law union ranks as the 65th; and was declared on August 21st, 1839. It lies partly in co. Meath, but more extensively in co. Louth; and comprehends an area of 95,039 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 42,035. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are in co. Meath, Drumcondra, 3,865; Killary, 3,862; and Grangegeeth, 1,025;—and in co. Louth, Collon, 2,918; Drumear, 2,559; Dunleer, 2,832; Dromin, 1,545; Castle-Bellingham, 3,254; Stabannon, 2,758; Ardee, 10,065; Clonkeen, 2,530; Tallanstown, 2,179; and Mansfieldstown, 1,693. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively, 8 and 24; and of the latter, 5 are returned by the division of Ardee, 1 each by the divisions of Grangegeeth, Dromin, Clonkeen, Tallanstown, and Mansfieldstown, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The total net annual value of the property rated is £92,490; the total number of persons rated is 3,996; and of these persons, 498 were rated for property whose valuation is not exceeding £1,—279, not exceeding £2,—205, not exceeding £3,—198, not exceeding £4,—and 257, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on August 4th, 1840,—to be completed on October 10th, 1841,—to cost £5,175 for building and completion, and £1,375 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 5 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches, obtained for £50 of compensation to occupying tenant, and an annual rent of £18 4s. 4½d.—and; to contain accommoda-

tion for 600 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was May 13th, 1842; the expensiture thence till February 6th, 1843, amounted to £2,497 18s. 5d.; and the total amount of previous expenses was £426 5s. 10d. Six dispensaries within the union are situated at Ardee, Collon, Castle-Bellingham, Dunleer, Drumcoulra, and Syddan; and in 1839-40, they expended £778 6s., and administered to 7,759 extern patients. No fever hospital relief is given in the union. The Ardee dispensary house is partly the residence of the medical officer, and partly disposed in two good fever wards, which are designed for the domestics of the gentry; but, in spite of the prevalence of fever, both in the town and in the surrounding country, have not for many years been used. The corporation of the town make an annual grant of £20 to the dispensary; and, in 1828, they gave for its use, at a nominal rent, the part of the fair green on which it stands. A large balance has, for a series of years, been in the hands of the treasurer; and was proposed by the Poor-law Commissioners to be appropriated to the erection of a fever hospital. At the close of August 1841, the vaccination act had been carried into effect in all the districts of Ardee union except that of Syddan.

A corporation appears to have existed in Ardee by prescription. The earliest known legal record of the town is a writ of 'amovens manus,' of the year 1358, or 32 Edward III., which reiters the seizure of "the toll of the town of Athirdee," into the king's hands. A corporation is first mentioned in a charter of 1376, or 51 Edward III. Subsequent charters, statutes, and patents were given by Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., Charles II., James II., Anne, and George III. The governing charter is that of Anne; and the corporation it warranted consisted of a portreeve, 23 other burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen. The borough boundaries were ill-defined; they are traditionally said to have extended northward from the Dee to the fair green; yet they seem to have gradually expanded without challenge so as to include whatever contiguous area became edified. A borough court, constituted by the charters, was co-extensive in jurisdiction with the royalty, and seems to have tried all cases, real and personal, and to any amount, arising within the borough; but it has been in total desuetude during upwards of 56 years. "A tradition, apparently entitled to some credit," say the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, "prevails amongst the inhabitants, that the corporation were long since possessed of very extensive tracts of land, and particularly 'commons,' around the town, in two parcels, called 'the North Commons,' and 'the South Commons,' which the ancestors of the Ruxton family were enabled to get into their possession, under some conveyance from the corporation. The extent was variously stated by the witnesses at from 500 to 900 acres." In 1833, the gross public income, from both property and tolls, was £135 2s. 6d. The borough sent two members to the Irish parliament; but it was a mere pocket borough of the Ruxtons; it suffered disfranchisement at the national union; and it saw the compensation sum of £15,000 for the loss of its franchise coolly lodged in two pockets in which all its own rights had been carried. Area of the town, 253 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,975; in 1841, 3,679. Houses 707.

Ardee—anciently and unabbreviatedly *Athirdee*, 'the ford on the Dee'—has its name from the river on which it stands. Roger de Pipard, whose name we have repeatedly mentioned, obtained a grant of the manor soon after the entry of the Anglo-Normans. He and his descendants bore the title of

Lords of Athirlee; they were not only wealthy, but greatly distinguished in Leinster and in several of the midland counties of England; and having adopted Athirdee as their chief residence, and made it the site of two monastic establishments, they could hardly fail to attract to it a large population. The manor was surrendered by Ralph de Pipard to Edward I., and was granted by Edward II. to Sir John Birmingham, whom he created Earl of Louth. The town severely suffered, in common with its Carmelite friary, from the sanguinary assault of the Scots and Irish under Edward Bruce; and, owing to its position on the northern frontier of the English pale, it was exposed to frequent and fierce attacks from the northern Irish. In 1538, it was burned by an invading force from Ulster under O'Neil; and in 1641, it was captured by the joint force of the troops of Sir Phelim O'Neil, and the disaffected in the north of Leinster. On the latter occasion, Sir Henry Tichborne marched to its relief, and after a sharp contest about a mile from the town, and a skirmish at the foot of the bridge, succeeded in expelling the enemy. Ardee gives the title of Baron in the Irish peerage to the family of Brabazon, Earls of Meath.

ARDEE, co. Kildare. See ARDRE.

ARDERA, a parish in the barony of Iverk, and on the southern border of co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 777 acres. Pop., in 1831, 334; in 1841, 300. Houses 44. It is represented by the Commissioners of Public Instruction as comprised in the compound parish of ABBEY-JERPOINT [which see]; and it forms one of the numerous and curiously-connected members of the benefice of BURNCHURCH; which also see. It lies detached from every other part of the benefice, and is 30 miles distant from the Johnstown section. Its land is all good.

ARDES, a creek, a peninsula, and a demesne, on the south side of Sheephaven Harbour, 14 miles north-west of Letterkenny, and in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. The creek is an unimportant fishing station. The demesne runs out upon the peninsula; and, considering its sequestered situation behind a broad band of bleak uplands, it is splendid, well-wooded, and luscious. Doe-castle is in the vicinity.

ARDES, a barony on the coast of co. Down, Ulster. It comprises the whole of the peninsula which extends southward between Lough Strangford and the Irish sea; and over the 4½ miles of isthmus which connects it between Newtown-Ardes and Bangor with the mainland, it is separated from the barony of Castlereagh, chiefly by the Bangor rivulet. Length, 19½ miles; greatest breadth, 5½; area, 68,159 acres. Pop., in 1831, 43,110; in 1841, 46,875. Houses 8,754. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,075; in manufactures and trade, 4,137; in other pursuits, 1,042. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 10,854; who could read but not write, 4,771; who could neither read nor write, 2,822. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 7,812; who could read but not write, 10,690; who could neither read nor write, 3,951. The Valuation Reports under the Poor-law Act divide the barony into Lower and Upper Ardes; the former comprehending 38,447 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches, and the latter 29,679 acres, 18 perches. The annual valuation of Lower Ardes is £31,059 18s. 2d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of Spring and Summer, 1840, were £1,423 18s. 2d., and £1,544 12s. 2d. The annual valuation of Upper Ardes is £25,170 15s. 7d.; and the sums levied in Spring and Summer of 1840 were £1,191 17s. 3d., and £730 9s. 10d. The parishes in Ardes are the whole of Ard-

keen, Ardquin, Ballyphilip, Ballytrastan, Ballywalter, Castleboy, Donaghadee, Inishargy, Greyabbey, St. Andrews, Slanes, and Witter, and part of Newtown-Arles, and Bangor. The presbytery of Ardes, in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, has under its inspection 19 congregations, and meets on the last Tuesday of Jan., April, July, and October.—A patent roll of Henry IV., or the year 1400, granting to Robert Fitz-Jordan Savage the office of sheriff of the Ardes in Ulster seems to prove that Ardes was formerly a county. It was anciently called, *Altitudo Ulterior Juxta Mare Orientale*, 'the height of Ulster adjoining the Eastern sea'; and the word *ard* in Erse signifies 'high,' or 'height.' Several English families, particularly the Savages, settled in the district as early as the 12th century, and long maintained themselves in a flourishing condition. But during the confusion which followed the murder of William Burgh, Earl of Ulster, in the reign of Edward III., the sept of Hugh-Boy O'Neil, who inherited part of Tyrone, drove part of the English settlers into Lecale, and shut up the remainder in a small territory, called Little Ardes, extending about 7 miles northward from the point of the peninsula. From that time, the Great Ardes, or the whole of the barony excepting the small district at the point, came, in common with a large adjacent tract west of Strangford Lough, to be called the Southern Clan-Hugh-Boy, or abbreviated, South Clanboy. See CLANEBOY.

ARDES (LOWER), a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Down and Connor. Post-town, Kirkeubbin. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

ARDESS, a hamlet about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north by east of Irvinestown, barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. During 1842, a loan fund had a capital of £392, circulated £1,391 in 521 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £13 12s. 4d.

ARDFERT, a parish, partly in the barony of Trughenackmy, but chiefly in that of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, Leinster. The Clanmaurice section contains the village of **ARDFERT**: see next article. Area of the Clanmaurice section, 6,797 acres; of the Trughenackmy section, 3,337 acres. Pop. of the Clanmaurice section, in 1831, 3,585; in 1841, 4,074. Houses 602. Pop. of the rural districts of the Clanmaurice section, in 1831, 2,808; in 1841, 3,419. Houses 492. Pop. of the Trughenackmy section, in 1841, 1,260. Houses 174. The census of 1831 does not notice the Trughenackmy section. The shore of the parish is part of the bleak and bold coast which extends between Tralee and Ballyheigue bays, is everywhere exposed to the full swell of the Atlantic, and, except in a small inlet near the village of Ardfert, nowhere affords anchorage or shelter. The country along the coast, though bare and much swept by sea-storms, is somewhat thickly inhabited. The aggregate quality of the land in the parish is moorish or otherwise inferior, yet the plain of Ardfert, extending north-north-westward from the village, and declining to the sea, lies on thick strata of argillaceous sandstone, and is rich and well-cultivated. Copper ore has been found in the parish. Adjacent to the village stands the mansion of Ardfert-Abbey, the ancient seat of the family of Crosbie, formerly Earls of Glandore, but now untitled; and in the vicinity is Tobritt, another old seat of the Crosbie family. Within Ardfert-Abbey demesne, and very near the mansion, stands a picturesque monastic ruin,—that from which the place has its name. The tower, the nave, and a great part of the cloisters, are in tolerable preservation; but the form and tracery of the eastern window are completely hid by a mantle of

ivy. The style of the architecture does not indicate a very early date. Archdall says that, in 1253, Thomas, Lord of Kerry, founded at Ardfert a Franciscan monastery, and that he and several of his successors were interred within its walls; and the editor of the 8vo. edition of the *Monasticon Hibernicum*, says that a monastery was built in 1389 at Ardfert, by one of the Fitzmaurice family, who were Barons of Kerry and Lixnaw, and that, in 1518, it was reformed by the observants. Both of these accounts, though discrepant, seem to refer to the monastery within Ardfert-Abbey demesne. Other antiquities will be noticed below, in connection with the village.—This parish is a rectory, and also a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. The tithes are compounded for £253 16s. 11d.; one-fifth of them belongs to the perpetual curate; and four-fifths are appropriate and divisible among the dean, the precentor, the chancellor, and the treasurer of the cathedral church of Ardfert. Gross income of the curacy, £143 ls. 5½d; nett, £100 10s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The parish-church is the cathedral; and, in 1831, was completely repaired at the expense of the diocesan and the five dignitaries. Sittings 150; attendance 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has two officiators, and an attendance of 800. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 59, and the Roman Catholics to 3,775; and 2 free-schools, the one supported by Mrs. Crosbie, and the other by the Roman Catholic clergyman, had on their books 165 boys and 120 girls. In 1840, a National school was salaried with £16, and attended by 106 boys and 94 girls.

ARDFERT, the capital of the parish just noticed, the seat of the cognominal diocese, and formerly a royal borough, and the metropolis of Kerry, is situated 4 miles north-north-west of Tralee, and 142 south-west by west of Dublin. Area, 34 acres. Pop., in 1831, 717; in 1841, 655. Houses 110. This ancient and once important city is now a poor and declining village, without trade, without manufacture, and without either advantage or more than antiquarian attraction from its nominal cathedral. Only five of its houses are slated; while all the rest are thatched cabins, and a large proportion of them miserable cabins. The borough limits are said to have comprehended the Sheep-walk, Grague, Killarane, Brandon Well, Kilcloghquane, Laragh, Gortaspidale, and all the commons of Ardfert; an area which, while strangely excluding a part of the town, extends, in one direction, two miles into the country. Though no charter is either on record or known to have existed, the place returned two members to parliament from 1639 till the Union, and has always been considered a borough by prescription. The Crosbie family, very long, and perhaps always, were "patrons" of the place, or used it as a mere pocket borough; and, after its disfranchisement, they received for their sole and private use £15,000, awarded as compensation for the loss of its privileges. A nominal corporation—consisting of a portreeve, who was generally the Crosbie family's agent, and burgesses, who were their friends or creatures—existed for some years after the disfranchisement, and exercised a care over the corporate property in the commons. The last regular corporate meeting—or the last assuming such a name—was held in 1823. Unless the pound-keeper may be called a corporate officer, none now exists. The only public property which remains is about 200 acres of commons, with about £70 a-year, and is only a ninth part of what once existed. A court of record, and a court-leet or borough court, were formerly held, but have gone completely into desuetude. A seueschal, appointed by the Earl of Listowel, now lord of the manor of

Ardfert, holds, every three weeks within the borough, a manor court for the trial of actions of debt amounting to 40s. Irish; and he exercises jurisdiction within a radius from the centre of the town of about 2½ miles. Petty sessions, generally attended by two or three of the county magistrates, are held once a fortnight. The only police are a small party of the county constabulary. A borough gaol or marshalsea formerly existed; and a building called a bridewell, which probably was the gaol, still exists, but is not in use as a prison, and is the subject of a disputed claim between the town and the Crosbie family. Fairs are held on Whitmonday, July 9, and Aug. 15; and might also be held on St. Peter, and St. Paul's day, and on March 27. A grant by James I. to the Lord of Kerry, confers the privilege of a weekly market on Thursday. In 1839-40, a dispensary in the town, under the Listowel Poor-law union, received £149, and expended £139 3s. 2d. A sumptuous monastery is represented, in the usual style of the ecclesiastico-political history of Ireland, as having been founded at Ardferd by St. Brendan. We are told, too, that, in common with the town, it was, at three periods, or in 1089, 1151, and 1179, reduced to ashes; but that, at each period, it rose like a phoenix from the flames, and soared in beauty and magnificence till deplored by the civil war of 1641. The cathedral, which seems to have been the church, if not of the original religious establishment, at least of a monastic successor, bears many marks of high antiquity. The west front shows four round arches, with the zigzag ornament; and the eastern front shows three elegant narrow pointed windows. On the north-west side are two small buildings; one of which has a window curiously ornamented with fretwork, a wide Saxon doorway to the east, a smaller Saxon doorway to the west, and appears to have had at each angle a Saxon pillar. Near the west front of the cathedral stood a slated round tower, 120 feet high; but this fine adjunct of the edifice's grandeur and interest, and noble specimen of the unique class of antiquities to which it belonged, fell in 1771. A university, which is alleged to have existed at Ardferd, is said to have been held in the highest esteem; but is too obscurely known to be an object of remark.

The **BISHOPRIC OF ARDFERT** claims a remote origin, and may, in general terms, be regarded as one of the most ancient in Ireland. Both recently, and from a distant period which is not noted in record, it has been so consolidated with the bishopric of Aghadoc, that the dioceses of the two are undistinguishable, and have been capable of description simply as the diocese of Ardferd and Aghadoc. The joint, or consolidated diocese was, at one time, known as the diocese of Kerry; and ever since 1600, as well after the late Church Temporalities act as before, it has been united to the see of Limerick. The episcopal revenues are not separately stated. See **LIMERICK**. The dignitaries are a dean, a chancellor, a treasurer, a precentor, and an archdeacon. The dean holds the benefice of Ratass, the rectory of Killanear, the sinecure rectory of Noboval-Daly, and part of the rectory of Ardferd; and has, in addition, a gross revenue of £349 9s. The chancellor holds the benefices of Kilmelchedor and Fenet, and part of the rectory of Ardferd; and has a separate revenue of £230 15s. 4d. The treasurer holds the benefices of Kilconloe and Killemy, and part of the rectory of Ardferd; and has a separate revenue of £290 15s. 5s. The precentor holds the benefice of Kilfeighny and Ballyconry, and part of the rectory of Ardferd; and has a separate revenue of £207 14s. 10d. The archdeacon holds the benefice of Ballinvoher, and part of the rectory of Ardferd; and has a separate

revenue of £276 18s. 8½d. The diocese of Ardferd and Aghadoc comprehends all the county of Kerry, and a small contiguous part of the county of Cork. Its length and breadth are 66 and 61 English miles; and its area is 1,014,108½ statute acres. Its parishes are 47 in number, and are disposed in 48 benefices, 20 of which consist of two or more parishes. The resident incumbents are 25; the non-resident 23. Gross income of the benefices, £15,618 11s. 9½d.; nett, £13,580 18s. 0½d. Nine of the benefices are in the collation of the Crown; 21 in that of the diocesan; 17 in that of laymen and corporations; and 1 in alternate presentation. Thirty curates, employed in 25 benefices, have aggregately a gross income of £1,537 10s. 11d. There are in the diocese 35 parish churches, 8 other places of worship connected with the Establishment, 8 Protestant dissenting meeting-houses, and 76 Roman Catholic chapels. In 18 benefices there is no church; and in 4 there is more than one. In 1834, the population amounted to 304,687; and consisted of 7,529 members or adherents of the Established church, 27 Protestant dissenters, and 297,131 Roman Catholics. In 2 benefices there was no member of the Established church; in each of 16 there were fewer than 50; and in each of only two, were there upwards of 500. The daily schools, in 1834, amounted to 227, and had on their books 8,065 boys and 3,677 girls, besides 115 children whose sex was not specified. Five of the schools were aided by the National Board; 1 by the Society for Discourteasing Vice; 2 by Erasmus Smith's fund; 1 by the London Hibernian Society; 58 by endowment or subscription; and 169 were supported wholly by fees. In the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical division, the area of Ardferd diocese is included in that of KERRY; which see.

ARDFIELD, a parish on the coast of the Ibane section of the barony of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. It lies 4½ miles south by east of Clonakilly; and runs out to the extremity of the peninsula on the east side of Ross bay. Part of the surface is upland and unproductive; but most is champagne, arable, and moderately fertile. A fresh-water lake of about 52 acres is well stored with fish. The coast is bold, denoted with creeks, and occasionally perforated with caves. The peninsula, like that of Kinsale, extends a considerable distance beyond the average coast-line; is conspicuously high; and suffers furious buffetings from the tempestuous wave. An islet at its extremity, separated from the mainland by a very narrow channel, is regarded by seamen as the real headland, and used often to be mistaken by them for the old head of Kinsale. Several caverns worry the waves around its base; and an old castle crowns its summit. The headland is the Dundee of topographers, and the Galley-Head of mariners. Length of the parish, 3 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 2,645 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,023; in 1841, 2,460. Houses 412.—This parish is a vicarage and separate benefice in the dio. of Ross. Vicarial title composition, £92 6s. 1½d. Gross income, £102 6s. 1½d.; nett, £95 10s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are inappropriate, compounded for £110 15s. 4½d., and in the possession of Messrs. Foot and Roberts. A curate has a stipend of £50. A licensed school-house serves as the parochial place of worship. Attendance 28. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 1,500; and, jointly with the chapel of Rathbarry, is under the care of one officiate. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 39, and the Roman Catholics to 2,039; a Sunday school was attended by 9 children; and 3 daily schools, one of which was aided with £17 from the National Board, had on their books 147 boys and 177 girls. In 1840, a boys'

school and a girls' school had respectively £10 and £8 from the National Board.

ARDFINNAN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Ifla and Offa West, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,813 acres. Pop., in 1831, 878; in 1841, 1,214. Houses 197. The surface forms part of the immediate banks of the Suir; lies 6½ miles west-south-west of Clonmel, and is traversed by the great road from Dublin to Cork. The land is arable, wheat-bearing, and fertile. The landscape consists of a noble sweep in the vale of the Suir,—a band of luxuriant low ground, striped with a brilliant river, and flanked by picturesque heights. The public road, in passing along, curves between the Galtee mountains on the one hand, and the Knockmeleadow mountains on the other, and opens at every turn on some charming novelty of a rich series of scenery. Ardfinnan village, though an ancient and once important place, is now a poor, small village. Area, 31 acres. Pop., in 1831, 316; in 1841, 530. Houses 93. St. Finnan, from whom it takes its name, is alleged to have founded at it a monastic establishment; and MacCuillinan, the noted monarch and archbishop of Munster, is said to have bequeathed to this establishment, at the beginning of the 12th century, an ounce of gold, an ounce of silver, and his horse and armour. The monastery eventually belonged to canons regular; and another monastery was subsequently erected for Franciscan friars. A ruin which still exists is, of course, regarded by the credulous as the actual and undoubted edifice of St. Finnan. Beside it stands the conspicuous and picturesque ruin of a castle which was built, in 1184, by King John, and eventually destroyed by Cromwell. An extant deed of 4^o Edward II., or the year 1311, grants pontage for three years to "the bailiffs and good men of Ardfinnan," and seems to imply that the place was then a corporate town. From a point of junction with the Cork line of railway, 6 miles off, near Cahir, Ardfinnan will be brought within 5 hours and 10 minutes travelling of Dublin, from which it is distant by the highway 113 miles.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £170. The rectories of Ardfinnan and Rochestown, and the vicarage of Neddins [see ROCHESTER AND NEDDINS], constitute the benefice of Ardfinnan. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2. Gross income, £378 2s.; nett, £289 7s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75, and the use of the glebe-house. The church, situated in Ardfinnan, was built in 1807, by means of subscriptions, parochial assessments, and a grant by the diocesan out of the rectorial tithes of Cahir. Sittings 120; attendance 35 or 40. There is no dissenting or Roman Catholic place of worship. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 44, and the Roman Catholics to 871; the Protestants of the union to 64, and the Roman Catholics to 1,937. In the same year, 3 schools in the union, all supported wholly by fees, and 2 of them in Ardfinnan, had on their books 161 boys and 90 girls.

ARDFRY, a peninsula at the head of Galway bay, 3 miles south of Oramore, in the barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. The marine inlet on the south side is about 2 miles long, but narrow; is shallow and rocky in the upper part; and nowhere affords harbourage to more than small craft. The inlet on the south is that of Renville or New-Harbour: which see. A long spit or reef between Renville and Ardfry, terminating at the cockle rocks opposite Hare Island, is a menacing object to the navigator of Galway roads; it is cleared with Oran-castle open of Subeen Point. Near the

extremity of Ardfry peninsula, stands Ardfry-house, the charming mansion of Lord Wallscourt. The whole peninsula is bosky with wood or green with embellishment; and while running far out, in a stream of trees and verdure, into the capacious and beautiful bay of Galway, it combines with a rich series of associated objects, both near and at a distance, to form a magnificent panorama.

ARDGLASS. See ARLES.

ARDGLASS, a parish on the south-east coast of the barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It contains a town of its own name: see next article. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 1,137 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,628; in 1841, 1,433. Houses 279. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 460; in 1841, 367. Houses 80. The coast is bold and rocky, dangerous to navigators, but replete with interest to the lovers of landscape. The land, in the interior, is rough and stony, yet produces such fine cereal crops that it may be aggregately pronounced good. The ancient parish-church surmounted an eminence, called Ardhol, in the vicinity of the town of Ardglass; and is said to have been abandoned on account of the sept of the MacCartanes massacring within its walls a whole congregation, assembled for Christmas midnight mass. The harbour, antiquities, and other matters, will be noticed in connection with the town.—This parish is an appropriate rectory, in the dio. of Down; and forms part of the corps of the chancellorship of Down cathedral. All Ardglass, and parts of Ballee and Kileief, constitute the perpetual curacy of Ardglass. The cure and tithes of the townland of Ross in Kileief, the tithes of the townland of Ballyhosset in Ballee, and the cure and tithes of the townlands of Jordanscrew and Kildarescrew, are the parts and interests added to the former curacy, which was co-extensive with the parish; and they were added by order in council, dated 31st October, 1834. Gross income, £214 7s.; nett, £202 3s. 9d. Patron, the Chancellor of Down. The church was built in 1813, at the cost of £1,107 13s. 10½d., two-thirds of which was gifted, and one-third lent, by the Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, from 180 to 280. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 150; and, jointly with a chapel in Dunford, is under the care of one officiate. In 1834, the parishioners of Ardglass consisted of 661 Churchmen, 29 Presbyterians, and 338 Roman Catholics; and the population within the curacy, of 685 Churchmen, 53 Presbyterians, and 1,216 Roman Catholics. In the same year, a boys' school and a girls' school, aided, the former with £30, and the latter with £18, from the Board of Erasmus Smith, had on their books respectively 92 boys and 83 girls; and three pay-schools had 53 boys and 48 girls.

ARDGLASS, the capital of the above parish, an ancient but decayed town, once a parliamentary borough and a place of great military strength, stands at the head of its cognominal bay or harbour, 7 miles south-east by south of Downpatrick, and 28 in the same direction from Belfast. Its site is picturesque; its aspect is imposing; and its ward-hill, a green eminence adjoining it, commands an impressively brilliant view of the coast and sea-board, the mountains of Mourne, the Irish sea, the Isle of Man, and the blue far-away Scottish heights of Galloway. A profusion of fortified and castellated old edifices in the town gives great uniqueness and force to its scenic character, and renders the comparative obscurity of its history a problem. The largest, popularly called King's Castle, was a fortress of considerable size and strength, but is now much dilapidated, and rapidly loosening toward extinction. Another, called Horn-castle, is only a plain building, yet appears to have

possessed some importance as a fortalice. A third is called Coud-castle,—a name which the natives, even a century ago, could neither account for nor explain. A fourth, plain and strong, stands detached from a long range of castellated houses which we have yet to notice, and seems as if it had been designed to flank it in correspondence with a flanking strength attached to the other end of the range. A fifth, called Jordan's Castle, though inferior in size to the King's Castle, is constructed with greater elegance than either it or any of the other castles, and was a place of considerable strength. It stands in the centre of the town, and appears to have been the citadel. The range of castellated houses to which we alluded, is called, by the inhabitants, the New Works, and is said to have been erected about the year 1570 by Shane O'Neil. It is 234 feet long, 20 feet broad in the clear, and 3 feet thick in the walls; and it presents a bold appearance along the margin of a rocky shore of the bay. Its design is uniform, and, in a certain degree, elegant. A battlement breast-high surmounts the inland side; a platform, broad enough for a promenade, runs all round, immediately below the battlement; three equidistant towers rise in the centre, and at the ends of the inland side, each containing three apartments 10 feet square; and the intermediate spaces are occupied by 15 arched doorways of cut stone, and 16 square windows,—each door and window being so uniformly alternated as to leave no doubt that the apartments within were shops, and that the fortifications of the range were erected to defend merchants from the insults of the neighbouring septs. In the story over the shops are apartments exactly commensurate with those below, and each accessible by a separate stone staircase; but they have no fire-place, and the merchants appear to have used Horn-castle as their kitchen and dining-hall.

These buildings would seem to indicate a prolonged, eventful, and perspicuous history; yet, in a great degree, they are compelled to tell their own story and the town's with the pantomime of silent ruins, unaided by the memoranda of record. Ardglass, as a matter of course, claims to be the site of an ecclesiastical edifice founded by St. Patrick. But its religious antiquities, whatever they were, have quite or very nearly perished. In the reign of Henry VI., as appears by a deed or charter made in that reign by its incorporation, was a corporate town and royal borough, governed by a portreeve, and returning members to parliament. Previous to the reign of Elizabeth, it ranked with Newry and Downpatrick as one of the three principal towns of the county, and was second in the province of Ulster only to Carrickfergus as a seat of trade; and so late as the beginning of the reign of Charles I., the duties of its port were let to farm. But its castles, which so highly provoke curiosity by their strength and number, are, in some instances at least, of altogether unascertained origin and design. Jordan's Castle may be inferred, from the armorial bearings of a cross and three horse-shoes in a stone near the top, to have been built by one of the family whose name it bears. Though the ancient English sept of Savages (see ARDES), are supposed to have built some of the other castles, and are even regarded by some writers as the founders of the town, they appear to have been intruders in Lecale, and not to have attempted any settlement in it till after their expulsion from northern and central Ardes. A tradition exists, or at least was current a century ago, that when the Savages had embodied a strong force to oppress the Magenis-ses and other Irish families to whom Lecale originally belonged, the Earl of Kildare was called in by the latter as a protector or an ally; that, when

he had marched as far as Ballykinler, he received the submission of the Savages; and that, having both parties now in his power, he grasped as his own and transmitted to his posterity the object of their contention,—Ardglass and the circumjacent country. Such history, while so far as we know the whole of what is authentic, rather obscures than enlightens the questions of the town's ancient importance, and the origin of its fortalices. Nor, after the place is viewed apart from its antiquity and early connections, is there much real history to be told. All the grand and petty customs of the ports of Ardglass and Strangford were granted by Henry VIII. in fee-farm to Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare; and, excepting during the period of the family's attainder, they continued in the possession of the Earl's descendants till 1637, when they were sold to Charles I., and said to be worth £5,000 a-year to the king; and, by a clause in the Act of Explanation 17 and 18 Charles II., they were confirmed to Charles II. and his successors. In the reign of Henry VIII., one of the castles of Ardglass, being garrisoned by the Crown, was so galling a check to Con O'Neil, that, in 1537, he sent a force under the command of his son into Lecale to besiege it; but on learning that the Lord-deputy Gray was making preparations to march against him, he desisted from his attempt, and caused the force to be disbanded. About the year 1578, a strong garrison was placed in some of the castles by Sir Nicholas Bagnal, marshal of Ireland; but they were besieged by the O'Neils, and, after a stout resistance, were obliged to surrender. During three years of the Tyrone rebellion preceding June 1601, Simon Jordan valiantly defended Jordan-castle against all assailants; and, when eventually relieved by the Lord-deputy Mountjoy, was rewarded for his service both out of the private bounty of the deputy, and by a concordatum from the queen. In the memorable rebellion of 1641, the castles were for some time in possession of the Irish. So greatly and rapidly did the town decline after the close of that rebellion, and the rise of Belfast as a sea-port and the seat of a chief custom-house, that a century later the historian of Down describes it as "now in a mean condition, consisting only of a few ordinary cabins, and 4 or 5 old decayed castles." This description has been copied or imitated in most topographical notices down to the present day. Yet the town has revived, experienced great improvement, and become at once a favourite summer retreat of sea-bathers, the rendezvous of an extensive coast-line of fisheries, and the scene of considerable hustle and trade.

The bay of Ardglass is a small rocky creek about 150 fathoms wide, extending at high water 500 fathoms inland, and ramified at its head into three or four sandy coves, divided from one another by rocky ledges. At the north-east point of the bay is a very curious limestone cavern, possessing a large entrance aperture, and penetrating about 60 feet. The outer ledge on the west side of the bay has been built up at the public expense into a sort of pier, so as to cover the cove immediately on its inner side. This cove has an area of 70 fathoms by 130 at high water, and constitutes the harbour of Ardglass. It is provided with a light at the extremity; it has always 3 or 4 fathoms of water at the entrance; and, much to the convenience of craft on an iron-bound coast, it may at any time be run for, either at low water or by night. On the end of the adjoining ledge on the west side is a stone perch; and though all the rest of the bay is in its natural state, the innermost cove, called Kimmer's Port, which is dry at low water, affords thorough shelter to small vessels from all winds. Much public money has been expended to

effect such improvements as exist, and much more—more than was at their command—has been asked of the Commissioners of Public Works for the execution of various other plans. "It is to be regretted," says Mr. Nimmo, "that after all the money which has been expended upon this harbour, it is still far from answering expectation. When south-east winds set in, which are the most violent on this coast, the deep water being near, a heavy ground-swell runs into Ardglass, and being brought up in a short space by the ledge of the perch-rock, is deflected into the cove forming the present harbour, which, being so much bounded by wall and steep rock, becomes excessively turbulent; the craft thump much on the bottom, and can with difficulty hold on with all their tackle; nor is there any means of escaping at such times into any of the other coves of the bay, so that vessels are frequently seriously damaged." He then points out the defective or erroneous construction of the present works, and proceeding to suggest a remedy, adds: "My advice would be to cut a passage across the rocky ledge which separates the present from the middle harbour, as far as the opening behind Maggy's Rock, all of which is accessible at low water, and build with this a breakwater on the outer and broader part of the ledge behind the perch. The run having then room to pass away into the middle harbour, and out at its present entrance, would be vastly diminished near the present pier; and vessels which lie uneasy there, might pass away into the middle harbour when the tide made, lie behind the breakwater aforesaid, or even go on to Kilmor's Port. Again, vessels coming in with too much way to luff up clear of the perch-rock, might go on, enter by the middle harbour, and bring up to the pier by the new passage." In 1827, the port possessed 4 sloops, 2 packets to the Isle of Man, 19 herring smacks of 20 or 25 tons each, and 30 yawls. In 1830, as the rendezvous of the Down fisheries, it had 39 decked vessels of aggregately 1,123 tons, 100 half-decked vessels of 1,231 tons, 69 open sail-boats of 412 tons, and 300 row-boats of 1,200 tons; and employed 2,441 fishermen. The export trade of the town, in its ancient time of prosperity, was for the most part conducted through Killyhugh Harbour, a mile distant, on a straight line; and that place was, in consequence, called by Speed the Haven of Ardglass. See KILLOUGH. Even yet the trade of the two places, landward and seaward, is so blended as to be treated cumulatively in all the estimates we have seen of its amount. In 1835, the total of carriage inland from the two places was 2,820 tons, and consisted chiefly of coals and manure; and the total of carriage from the interior to them was 13,700 tons, of which 10,000 were for exportation, 1,800 were stone, lime, and turf, and 1,900 were articles, chiefly agricultural produce, for local consumption. In the same year, the estimated value of imports was £2,070, of which £2,860 was for coal, culm, and cinders; and the estimated value of exports was £35,161, of which £21,770 was for corn, £8,846 for potatoes, £3,275 for cows and oxen, £768 for flax and tow, and the rest for horses, kelp, linen, butter, and eggs. A light-house at Ardglass exhibits a fixed light, red toward the sea, and bright toward the harbour. The disbursements on account of it in 1840 amounted to £269 1s. 9d. In 1839-40, a dispensary in the town, under the Downpatrick Poor-law union, received £145 19s., expended £159 17s. 1½d., administered to 520 patients, and served for a district containing a pop. of 8,021, and comprehending an area of 16,553 acres. Ardglass formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Cromwell, and afterwards that of Viscount to the family of Barrington. Area of the town, 31 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,162; in 1841, 1,066. Houses 199.

ARDGOWELL, an ancient castle, now in ruins, on the western border of the barony of Turaney, and co. Armagh, Ulster. It overlooks the road from Monaghan to Armagh by way of Middleton; and was anciently a stronghold of the O'Neils.

ARDGROOM, a creek and a village, about the middle of the south side of the Kenmare river or estuary, Munster. The creek projects upwards of two miles inland, at the boundary between Cork and Kerry; is partly covered by Dutch-island; and receives at its head a rivulet which runs 5 miles northward to it from a lake. The village stands on its east shore. Pop. not separately stated.

ARDGUIN, or ARDQUIN, a parish in the barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. Area, 3,043 acres. Pop., in 1831, 994; in 1841, 916. Houses 174. It lies along the shore of Lough Strangford, immediately north of Portaferry; and is traversed by the road from that town to Newton-Ardes and Belfast. The seat of Ardgquin or Abbey is situated about 2 miles north-north-west of Portaferry; it was a bishop's lease, and a family possession of the Echlin for several generations, even before the rebellion of 1641; and Robert Echlin, bishop of Down and Connor, died here in 1635. Southward of the house rises a mountain which is reckoned the highest land in Ardes. The name Ardgquin is a corruption of *Ard-Cuan*, 'a height over Cuan,' the ancient appellation of Strangford; and alludes to the position of the mountain relatively to the lough. The alias name, Abbey, seems to imply that a monastery once stood on or near the place,—probably the priory of Eynes, which, though not traceable or easily identified with a specific locality, is known to have stood in the Ardes. Seven townlands in Ardgquin are said to have been given to the church in Roman Catholic times, by Savage of Portaferry, as a votive offering. —This parish is not noticed in the Population Returns of 1831, and seems to have been included in the parish of Ballyphilip; nor, except incidentally, and in connection with episcopal expenditure, is it noticed in the Reports of the Ecclesiastical Revenue Commissioners.—Ardguin is a rectory in the dio. of Down. The tithes, the amount of which is not stated, are held by the bishop, yet are in dispute; and till the question respecting them be settled, he pays to a curate a salary of £74. The church is reported in 1833 to have been recently built. Attendance, from 19 to 40. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 109 Churchmen, 290 Presbyterians, and 613 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was attended by 119 children; and a daily school had on its books 42 boys and 32 girls.

ARDHOLL. See ARDGLASS.

ARDKEEN, a parish in the barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It lies along Lough Strangford, immediately north of Ardquin; and, owing to similarity of name and contiguity of position, seems to be very generally confounded with that parish. Ardkeen-house stands on the shore of a little narrow creek called *Dorn*, 'the haft of a sword,' ½ mile north-north-east of Ardkeen-house, and ¾ north of Portaferry. The name Ardkeen signifies 'a high head;' and alludes to a somewhat lofty eminence which overhangs Lough Strangford. On this eminence anciently stood the seat of the Savages [see ARDES]; a castle and dwelling-house, surrounded by a rampart, and looking boldly down upon the lake. The parish is traversed northward by the road from Portaferry to Belfast. About one-fourth of the parochial surface is land of second-rate quality; and all the rest is either impractically rocky soil or cut-out bog. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 4,801 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,176; in 1841, 2,238. Houses 429. —Ardkeen is an appropriate rectory and a perpetual

curacy in the dio. of Down. The rectory forms part of the benefice of Inch and corps of St. Andrews' prebend in the cathedral of Down; and the rectorial tithes are compounded for £200. The tithes of 6 townlands are reserved for the curacy, and compounded for £264 18s. 9d. Gross income, £277 18s. 9d.; nett, £260 12s. 8d. Patron, the prebendary of St. Andrews. An assistant curate has £150 a-year, and the use of the glebe-house. The church is supposed to have been built in 1500, and repaired in 1630 by private subscription. Sittings 200; attendance 75. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700 and upwards, and is served by two officiates, who serve also the chapel of Witter. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 173 Churchmen, 630 Presbyterians, and 1,429 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was attended by 27 children; and 2 daily schools, one of which received £50 a-year from Colonel and Lady H. Forde, had on their books 118 boys and 97 girls.

ARDKILL, a parish in the barony of Carbery, co. Kildare, Leinster. Post-town, Edenderry. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 5,848 acres. Pop., in 1831, 864; in 1841, 1,214. Houses 191. The average value of the land, in common with that of 7 adjacent parishes, is 26s. per plantation acre.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Kildare, and forms part of the benefice of **CASTLE-CARBERY**: which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £56 5s. 9½d., and the rectorial for £112 11s. 7½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600, and, jointly with Dunlough chapel, is under the care of two officiates. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 62, and the Roman Catholics to 1,121; and a daily school at Derrentum had on its books 14 boys and 16 girls.

ARDMAYLE, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 3 miles north by west of Cashel, co. Tipperary, Munster. It lies in the basin of the Suir, on the road from Cashel to Thurles, between the former town and Holycross. The average value of the land is about 30s. per plantation acre. Near the highway are the mansions of Ardmayle and Longfield. Length of the parish, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 4,941 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,914; in 1841, 1,757. Houses 251.—This parish is wholly inappropriate, and constitutes a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Cashel. The rectorial tithes, amounting to £150, and also £24 of the vicarial tithes, belong to W. Cooper, Esq., as lessee of the Rev. W. Sutton, and the remainder of the vicarial tithes, amounting to £138 9s. 2½d., belong to Mr. W. Linton as lessee of the vicars choral of St. Patrick's, Cashel. Gross income of the curacy, £140 5s. 10d.; nett, £108 8s. 10d. The church was built in 1814, at the cost of £876 18s. 5½d.; most of which was gifted, and the rest lent, by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by between 2,000 and 3,000, and has two officiates. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 37, and the Roman Catholics to 1,976; and a National school had on its books 56 boys and 22 girls.

ARDMILLAN, a hamlet in the parish of Tullynaskill, barony of Lower Castleragh, co. Down, Ulster. Area, 10 acres. Pop. in 1841, 108. Houses 21.

ARDMORE, a parish on the coast of the barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains a village of its own name: see next article. Length, about 8 miles; breadth, 5; area, 24,215 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,318; in 1841, 8,737. Houses 1,374. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 6,904; in 1841, 8,031. Houses 1,258. The coast is prevalently bold and rocky; it is perforated with various caverns, the chief of which, called

the Parlour, is large and curious; and it describes a boldly sinuous or serpentine curve, projecting in Ardmore Head on the west, and receding round Ardmore bay or harbour on the east. The headland is a conspicuous promontory of St. George's Channel, 8 miles south-west of Helwick Point, and the same distance north-east of Ring Point; the bay will be noticed in connection with the village. The surface along the seaboard is champaign, and generally excellent land, affording either rich artificial pasture, or luxuriant crops of corn. But inward, and athwart the larger part of the interior, it consists of a congeries of lofty upland, topographically designated Slievegrine, or 'the Mountain,' and is only partially arable. The higher ridges of the upland are generally carpeted with a light gravelly soil, while the hollows are, to a considerable extent, occupied by bog. Cattle grazed on the unarable summits and declivities, especially toward the sea, where snow seldom lies 48 hours, have long been observed to bear the rigour of a severe winter better than such as are pastured on richer lands. Iron ore was at one time dug from some large pits, on the side of the upland road leading from Dungarvan to Youghal. 'The Mountain,' or Slievegrine, is separately noticed in the census of 1831, and had then a pop. of 2,374. The chief objects of interest belong to our notice of the village.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £216, and the rectorial for £432; and the latter are appropriated to the precentorship of the cathedral church of Lismore. The vicarages of Ardmore and **BALLYMACART** [see that article] constitute the benefice of Ardmore. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 6. Gross income, £276; nett, £254 8s. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church is so ancient, that the date of erection is unknown. Sittings 150; attendance, from 30 to 60. The Ardmore Roman Catholic chapel is attended by from 700 to 1,000; and in common with the chapels of Ballymacart and Kinsalbeg, has 3 officiates. In 1834, the Protestants of Ardmore parish amounted to 55, and the Roman Catholics to 7,565; the Protestants of the union to 63, and the Roman Catholics to 8,580; and 5 pay-schools in Ardmore, and a National school in Ballymacart, had on their books 367 boys and 118 girls.

ARDMORE village is charmingly situated near the west end of Ardmore bay, in the parish just described, about 4 miles east-north-east of Youghal. Area, 39 acres. Pop., in 1831, 414; in 1841, 716. Houses 116. This village overlooks a smooth, sheltered, and extensive beach; and ought to be a favourite retreat of sea-bathers. Several neat and pleasant cottages, occupied by annuitants, or designed for the use of visitors, have already been built. The inhabitants are supported chiefly as agriculturists and fishermen. The harbour possesses many natural advantages; and, if it had a pier and a quay, it would afford shelter not only to large fishing-boats, but to vessels of from 6 to 8 feet draught. A slip, too, would be of service to facilitate the hauling up of boats. Ardmore is rich in architectural antiquities; and, in consequence, makes extravagant claims upon popular belief as to the marvellousness and remoteness of its history. Thaumaturgic tales, not one of which must we repeat, are current respecting various objects in its vicinity, and some alleged epochs in its early annals. Rather discrepantly with the usual style of the local ecclesiastical historiography of Ireland, Ardmore is made to figure as a retreat of Christianity, a home of the canonized, and even the seat of a bishopric considerably before the time of St. Patrick. St. Declan, son of the Desii, is alleged, when 7 years old, to have been baptized here or in the vicinity by

a priest of the name of Colman,—to have been put under the literary tuition of Dymna, a pious Christian,—to have travelled, for the completion of his education, to Rome,—to have been ordained there by the pope,—to have returned to Ireland about the year 402,—to have founded at Ardmore an abbey and a bishopric,—and to have been constituted, in 448, the archbishop of Munster, and patron of the Nan-Desil. A manuscript Life of Declan, some extracts from which were published by Archbishop Usher, represents St. Patrick as oracularly designating him to his tutelary station, in the words:—

'Declan Padraig Nan-Desil, ag Declan go brath.'

Thus translated by Dr. Dunkin:—

'Declan the mitred honour of divines,
The deathless Patrick of his Descie shines.'

We need hardly say that the wild popular fables to which we have alluded are very nearly on a footing of authenticity with this pretty piece of pretended hagiography; or that such utter confusion pervades the whole story of Declan as to prevent the edification from it of almost any portion of real history. Ardmore—we are told too, and with more probability—was anciently a Danish settlement. A short deed of the year 1197, seen by Dr. Smith, conveyed from a Dane of the name of Christiana Hy-Dorothy, a small tract of land to the family of the Meruins, with whom it remained till they sold it in 1745. In the vicinity are circular intrenchments and other Danish works. In the village, when Dr. Smith wrote, was "the stump of a castle;" and not long before a much larger one was taken down. In the churchyard, on a rocky eminence, near a sandy cove, stand the chief of the ecclesiastical antiquities,—St. Declan's dormitory or shrine, the church, and a round tower. The dormitory is a mere stone hut, lighted by one small square window, and derives all its interest from containing the remains of the real or supposed tomb of St. Declan. The church, judging from the massive irregularity of its architecture, and the clumsiness of its buttresses, is evidently very ancient. Only the part of it used for service is now roofed. On the interior of the west wall are twelve figures, each under a small Saxon arch, but much defaced by the attrition of weather; and beneath these, within the semicircular projections, are irregularly executed bas-reliefs of various subjects, the chief of which seem to be the baptism of Christ, a Jewish sacrifice, the judgment of Solomon, and Adam and Eve in paradise. The round tower, immediately south of the church, is 91 feet in height, and 15 feet in diameter at the base; the doorway is 16 feet from the ground; and 4 windows in the highest story, each two mutually opposite, are larger than any other apertures except the doorway. The tower gradually diminishes in diameter from bottom to top; and terminates in a pyramidal roof of cut stone. "A kind of crutch, like a cross," which formerly surmounted it, has disappeared. Four projecting belts or courses of masonry carried round the tower, and separating it into a basement and 4 stories or compartments, render it unique among the curious antiquities of its class. Tradition takes occasion from the existence of two transverse pieces of oak in the highest story, and from some other indications of the uses of a belfry, to assert that a bell once hung in the tower of so powerful a tone that its sound was heard at the distance of 8 miles, in the *Glin-More*, or Big Glen. The tower is a conspicuous feature, in a landscape of many miles in diameter, and occasionally serves as a landmark to mariners. About a mile from the village, and crowning the brow of some shelving rocks which immediately overhang the bay, are slender vestiges of a place of worship, supposed

to have been older than that in the churchyard, and called the old Temple of Disart. A high gable of it, ornamented with a well-cut Gothic window, was, about 15 years ago, demolished by a sudden gust of wind. A 'holy well,' in a remaining fragment of one of the walls, was dressed into neatness, and adopted as a kind of hermitage, by a private soldier of the Donegal militia, who retired hither after the rebellion of 1798. Adjoining are some holes, whence silver is said to have been mined. St. Declan's stone, his alleged scull encased in silver, the observances of visitors to the 'holy well,' and the crowding of peasants to the Ardmore 'patrons,' are matters which, as topographers, we merely name.

ARDMORE, co. Armagh. See MOYNTAGHS.

ARDMOY. See ARMOW.

ARDMULCAN, a parish in the barony of Screen, 2½ miles north-east of Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,583 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,000; in 1841, 1,038. Houses 168. The parish forms part of the immediate banks of the Boyne; and is rich in the features of verdure, wood, and cereal produce. Ardmulcan-house is the seat of Robert Taaffe, Esq.; and confronts, on the opposite side of the Boyne, the far-stretching and well-wooded demesne of Swinerton.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Meath; and forms part of the benefice of PAINSTOWN: see *hicc.* Tithe composition, £253 16s. 10½d. There is neither church nor chapel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 119, and the Roman Catholics to 946; and a school of the London Hibernian Society had on its books 20 boys and 25 girls.

ARDNACRUSHA, a hamlet in the parish of St. Patrick, barony of Lower Burren, co. Clare, Munster. Area, 2 acres. Pop., in 1841, 136. Houses 17.

ARDNAGASHILL, a delightfully situated demesne, at the embouchure of the long, narrow, precipitous and winding glen of the Courlum into Bantry bay, co. Cork. Various parts of the demesne command extensive and thrilling views of the scenery of the bay and the circumjacent country.

ARDNAGEEHY, a parish in the barony of Barrymore, 5½ miles south-west of Rathcormac, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the villages of WATERGRASSHILL and GLENVILLE: see these articles. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 8; area, 16,335 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,715; in 1841, 4,798. Houses 715. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,639. Houses 543. It is traversed southward by the post-road from Dublin to Cork; and cut eastward into nearly equal parts by the river Bride. The section south of the river consists of excellent arable land; and the northern section, though mountainous, is grassy and productive.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £438 9s. 3d. Gross income, £458 9s. 3d.; nett, £406 13s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7½d. The church was built about the year 1798, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 25. Two Roman Catholic chapels, at Watergrasshill and Glenville, have two officiates; and are attended, the former by 2,200, and the latter by 2,300. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 98, and the Roman Catholics to 3,942; a Protestant Sunday school was attended by 18 children; and 7 daily and pay-schools had on their books 166 boys and 99 girls. In 1840, a National school at Glenville, salaried with £12, was attended by 171 boys and 121 girls.

ARDNAGLASS, a bay on the coast of co. Sligo, Connaught. It opens from the south-west corner of Sligo bay, and projects south-eastward to the village of Ballysader; and from that village

being situated at its head, it is very generally called Ballysadere bay. It is about 6 miles in length, and a mile or upwards in breadth. Across more than half of the entrance, it is invaded by a line of sand hills from the north; and across the remainder is a sand bar exposed to the whole run of the Atlantic, and ill-adapted to the purposes of a fishery. Within the bar, the bay forms a safe harbour; but is mostly dry at low water, and little used for navigation. The channel up to the falls near the village is intricate, and wants perches.

ARDNAREE, a town in the parish of Kilmore-moy, barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. It extends along the right bank of the river Moy, directly opposite Ballina; and, except for political position in a different parish, barony, and county, from that town, would be regarded as, in all respects, a part of it. Ardaree, to the eye of the traveller, as well as in relative size, beauty, and importance, is the twin-town of Ballina, and not a mere suburb. Its parish-church of Kilmore-moy, and its spacious ornamented Gothic Roman Catholic chapel, regarded as the cathedral church of the Roman Catholic diocese of Killalla, render it, in an ecclesiastical point of view, quite the superior of Ballina; which has only small meeting-houses and no parish church or chapel. In trade, it is not much inferior to its competitor; and in the appearance, street-arrangements, and grouped effect of its houses, it is altogether equal. In 1427, a monastery of Augustinian Eremites was founded in Ardnaree. Fairs are held on June 20th, Oct. 10th, and Dec. 13th. See BALLINA and MOY. Area of the town, 43 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,482; in 1841, 1,699. Houses 325.

ARDNURCHER, or HORSELEAP, a parish, partly in the barony of Kilcurry, King's co., partly in that of Moyashebel, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4½. Area of the King's co. section, 2,813 acres; of the Westmeath section, 9,199 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,701; in 1841, 3,687. Houses 663. Pop. of the King's co. section, in 1831, 1,079; in 1841, 1,154. Houses 205. Pop. of the Westmeath section, in 1831, 2,622; in 1841, 2,533. Houses 458. The hamlet of Horse-leap stands in the Westmeath section, 2½ miles west-north-west of Kilbeggan; and had, in 1831, a pop. of 87. The parish is bisected westward by the mail-road from Dublin, ramifying at Ballinasloe toward Westport and Galway. The land, though containing some interspersions of bog, is, in general, arable and fertile. On a moat at Ardnurcher, a castle was erected by Hugh de Lacy. "Probably," says a writer in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, "de Lacy found this, like other of the curious ancient moats, an high truncated cone, though not quite circular or insulated, as it is part of a long and narrow ridge. It is surrounded with a trench and an outer mound of earth, having very rude caves down through its centre, which were open lately. On the western part of the high mound are the remains of a small and round tower, built of lime and stone. A stone wall, whose fragments are still visible, surrounded the remainder of the platform of this high mound. The next lower area, on the south-east side, was defended by a sweeping wall, in which was the great gate of entrance, accessible only by a drawbridge over a deep fosse, supported by two piers of stone-work, one communicating with the gate of the fort, and the other joined to the high land on the south side of the fosse. All the walls that surrounded the upper work are now disparted, and scattered in large fragments over the lower area. Traces of their foundation, however, are visible. The principal stone-work that has escaped the ravages of time and war,

is found in the two piers of the drawbridge and lower gate, vulgarly called the Horse-leap." The circumstance whence, at once, this part of the fortalice, the hamlet, and the parish, are popularly termed Horseleap, is a traditionary and failed leap made by Sir Hugh de Lacy's horse over the space between the piers of the drawbridge.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Meath. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £94 12s. 3½d., and the rectorial for £189 4s. 7d.; and the latter are improriate in the Marquis of Downshire. The vicarages of Ardnurcher, KILCUMREAGH, KILMANAGHAN, RANUE, and KILBRIDE-LANGAN, [see these articles,] constitute the benefice of Ardnurcher. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 6. Gross income, £850 15s. 9d.; nett, £612 16s. 1½d. Patron, the Crown. A perpetual curacy is erected within the parishes of Kilmanaghan and Kilbride-Langan. See CLARA. The church of the union, situated at Horseleap, is a very ancient building, of unascertained cost and date. Sitings 150; attendance, about 50. The Roman Catholic chapel of Ardnurcher is attended by about 2,000; and shares with a chapel in Clara the cure of two officiates. Roman Catholic and Protestant dissenting chapels exist in the other parishes. In 1834, the Protestants of Ardnurcher amounted to 116, and the Roman Catholics to 3,662; the Protestants of the union, but exclusive of those in Clara curacy, to 392, and the Roman Catholics to 8,404. In the same year, 8 daily schools in Ardnurcher, one of which was parochial, and aided with £13 of salary, had on their books 132 boys and 80 girls; and 14 in the union, but exclusive of those in Clara curacy, had 207 boys and 108 girls.

ARDOYNE, a parish partly in the barony of Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, and partly in the baronies of Rathvilly and Forth, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Shillelagh section, 1,600 acres; of the Rathvilly section, 131 acres; of the Forth section, 4,645 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the S. section, 494; of the R. section, 30; of the F. section, 1,267. Houses in the three sections respectively, 77, 6, and 206.—The district is not noticed as a parish by the majority of even quite modern authorities; it was ecclesiastically erected out of the parishes of Fennagh and Barragh; and most of its statistics are still mixed up with those of these parishes.—Arloynoe is a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Leighlin. Gross income, £70; nett, £50. Patrons, the incumbents of Fennagh and Barragh alternately. The church was built in 1833, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. The land, though light, is good.

ARDPATRICK, a parish in the barony of Costlea, co. Limerick, Leinster. The civil parish and the ecclesiastical differ enormously from each other in extent. Area of the civil parish, 624 acres. Pop., in 1841, 101. Houses 14. Area of the ecclesiastical parish, 16,997 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,739. Houses 393. The parish lies along the northern skirt of the Galtée Mountains, 4 miles south-east of Kilmallock. A grand feature of both topographical and historical interest is the object referred to in its name,—the height or eminence of Patrick; yet the explanation of the name is nearly the sum of all authentic attraction; though the village of Ardpatrik, on the side of the Castle Oliver hills, contains the ruin of an ancient round tower. Fairs are held on March 17th, April 26th, September 12th, and November 12th.—This parish is grouped, in a manner not explained, with the union or benefice of Kilmallock, the tithes of which constitute the economy fund of the dean and chapter of St. Mary's cathedral, Limerick. See KILMALLOCK. One Roman Catholic

chapel is attended by 500, and each of two others by from 500 to 600; and the three share with Ballygaddy chapel the care of two officiates. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 177, and the Roman Catholics to 2,673. There is no school.

ARDQUIN. See **ARDGIVIN.**

ARDRA. See **ARDRAH.**

ARDRAHAN, a parish partly in the barony of Loughrea, partly in that of Kiltartan, but chiefly in that of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 5. Area of the Loughrea section, 4,630 acres; of the Kiltartan section, 3,078 acres; of the Dunkellin section, 10,240 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,805; in 1841, 4,191. Houses 683. Pop. of the Loughrea section, in 1831, 291; in 1841, 912. Houses 148. Pop. of the Kiltartan section, in 1831, 969; in 1841, 1,162. Houses 200. Pop. of the Dunkellin section, in 1831, 2,445; in 1841, 2,117. Houses 335. The hamlet of Ardahan stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Gort, on the post-road from that town to Loughrea. Near it, and within the parish, are the mansions of Castle-Taylor, Cregclare, and Tylara. Fairs are held in the village on March 21st, September 12th, and November 12th. The rivulet Gurtamackin, much of whose course is subterranean, bisects the parish south-south-westward. Wheat is raised around the village of Ardahan for the Galway market. Yet most of the parochial surface is high and pastoral; consisting of part of the long broad band of uplands called the Slieve Baughta mountains. A dispensary in the parish is a branch of that in Gort, the only one which exists in a Poor-law union of 89,828 acres, and 38,342 inhabitants. See **GORT**.—Ardahan is a rectory in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. Tithe composition £356. This rectory and that of **BEACH**, [which see,] constitute the benefice of Ardahan. The two parishes are mutually 4 miles separate, by the intervention of Kiltartan and Kilmacduagh. Gross income of the benefice, £785 11s. 14d.; nett, £691 10s. 2½d. Patron, the Marquis of Clanricarde. A curate has a stipend of £18 9s. 2½d. The church was built in 1809, by means of a parochial assessment of £369 4s. 7½d., and a grant from the late Board of First Fruits of £461 10s. 0½d. Sittings 200; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapel of Ardahan is attended by from 800 to 1,000, and a Roman Catholic place of meeting in Tylara-house by from 50 to 60; and the two are served by one officiate. There is a chapel also in Beach. In 1834, the Protestants of Ardahan amounted to 60, and the Roman Catholics to 4,013; the Protestants of the union to 109, and the Roman Catholics to 9,691; the daily schools of Ardahan to 6, with an average attendance of 247 children; and the daily schools of the union to 12, with an average attendance of 587. One of the Ardahan schools was a free-school, whose teacher received £5 a-year from Sir John Taylor, and £10 a-year, besides board and lodging, from Captain Shaw of Castle-Taylor; and the other 5 were pay-schools at the Roman Catholic chapel, at Castle-Daly, at Cox-town, at Ballinduff, and at Moneen.

ARDREA, or **ARDEA**, a parish in the barony of Portneinch, Queen's co., Leinster. It contains the village of **IRISH-TOWN**, and part of the town of **MOUNTMELICK**: see these articles. Area, 7,726 acres. Pop., in 1841, 5,185. Houses 845. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,603. Houses 564. The surface lies along the road from Maryborough to Monasteren, very nearly midway between these towns; and either includes the post-village of Emo, or extends to its immediate vicinity.—Though Ardrea is a rectory, charged in the King's books at £10 3s. 10½d., all its statistics, topographical, politi-

cal, and ecclesiastical, except the few which we have given, are amassed with those of **COOLBANAGHER**: which see.

ARDREE, or **LITTLE ARDREE**, or **ARDEE**, a small parish on the western border of the barony of Kilkennedy and Moone, co. Kildare, Leinster. The surface consists chiefly of light tillage land, and forms part of the immediate banks of the Barrow, about a mile south of Athy. Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 323 acres. Pop., in 1831, 372; in 1841, 205. Houses 41.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Dublin; and forms part of the benefice of **ATHY**: which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £8, and the rectorial for £16; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to the representatives of John Gould. There is neither church, chapel, nor school. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 32 Protestants and 276 Roman Catholics.—The name Ardree is a corruption of **ATHIRDIAGH**, 'the ford of the royal height'; and originally designated a town which stood on a rising ground in the parish, and commanded a ford and pass of the river on the great southern road to Dublin. A rath, called Dunbrin, still remains on the west side of the river; and, from its having yielded up a number of Danish coins, is supposed to have been a Danish station. The town stood on the east bank opposite the rath; and figures in history as the scene of a battle, in the 10th century, between the Danes and the Irish. After the arrival of the English, a castle was erected in the town; so late as the reign of Elizabeth, a garrison was maintained; and, at more recent periods, a number of that queen's coins have been found on the spot. The town fell into decay on the establishment of Athy; and has long been extinct. A writer of the year 1793 says, "Several streets may still be traced, in particular one called Botharbellagher, or the street of the great road leading to the town of Ardsaul or Ascul, now also no more. The road also which led through it is still visible on both sides of the river for some miles, and seems to have been paved." See **ARDSKULL**.

ARDRESS, a small village in the parish of Kilmalaghton, barony of Kilmonee, about 6 miles from Ballinasloe, co. Galway, Connaught. Ardress is the name also of a seat, 3 miles east of Charlemonnt, co. Armagh, Ulster.

ARDRISTAN, a parish in the barony of Rathvilly, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Tullow, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length and breadth, each half-a-mile; area, 1,571 acres. Pop., in 1831, 543; in 1841, 598. Houses 107. The surface forms part of the immediate banks of the Slaney, is of average quality as to soil, and is traversed south-westward by the road from Tullow to Leighlin Bridge.—This parish is an inappropriate and perpetual curacy in the dio. of Leighlin, and, previous to 1832, formed part of the union of Aghade. Tithe composition and gross income, £145 1s. 6d.; nett, £87 1s. Patron, the diocesan. There is neither church, chapel, glebe-house, nor school. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 530.

ARDRUM, the seat of Sir N. Colthurst, Bart., 6 miles west of Cork, and 1 mile north of Inniscarra, co. Cork, Munster. It pleasantly surmounts a rising ground on the south side of the road from Cork to Killarney. The baronetage of the proprietor dates from Aug. 3, 1744.

ARDS. See **ARDES.**

ARDSALLA, a small parish on the right bank of the river Boyne, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Navan, barony of Lower Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. Length and breadth, each $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; area, 1,739 acres. Pop., in 1831, 289; in 1841, 341. Houses 61. Though the land is of an indifferent quality, yet the seat and

demesne of Ardsalla combine with the adjacent ones of Bellinier greatly to ornament the banks of the Boyne. Ardsalla demesne, however, seems to be as ill kept as it is delightfully situated. The estate anciently formed part of the extensive landed property of the Nangles, Barons of Navan, but passed by marriage, early in the 17th century, into the possession of the family of Ludlow. In 1719 and 1727, Peter Ludlow represented Meath in parliament; and in 1735 and 1760, his son was created successively Baron Ludlow, Viscount Preston, and Earl Ludlow. A monastery, or religious establishment of some sort, is said to have been founded at Ardsalla, early in the 6th century, by St. Finian of Clonard.—This parish was formerly a vicarage, but is now a rectory in the dio. of Meath, and forms part of the benefice of NAVAN: which see. Tithe composition, £150. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholics to 225; and 3 daily schools, 2 of which were aided from various quarters with respectively £19 14s. and £17, were attended by about 120 children.

ARDSALLIS (THE), a rivulet of the county of Clare, Munster. It rises among uplands not far from the northern border of the county; runs sinuously, but, on the whole, in a south-westerly direction, through the baronies of Bunratty, and falls into the Fergus, near the head of that river's estuary. The stream, comparatively with its length of course, is bulky in volume, and has been subordinated for the irrigation and fertilizing of a large tract of formerly unproductive land.

ARDSALLIS, a village on the above river, 6 miles above its embouchure, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the road from Ennis to Limerick, about 3½ miles east-south-east of Clare, and upwards of 5 north-west of Six-mile-Bridge. It was formerly noted for its horse fairs and horse-racing. In its vicinity are the ruins of an ancient castle.

ARDSKEAGH, a parish, formerly in a detached part of the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, but now in the north-west corner of the barony of Fermoy, 1½ mile south by east of Charleville, and on the northern border of co. Cork, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, ¾; area, 1,929 acres. Pop., in 1831, 302; in 1841, 280. Houses 36. The land, disposed partly in tillage, and partly in pasturage, is excellent.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne; it was formerly united to the parish of Charleville; but it became a suspended benefice under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act. Tithe composition, £88 11s. 9d; gross value, £100 18s. 5d. There is in the parish neither church, chapel, school, nor Protestant.

ARDSKULL, the site of an ancient but quite extinct town, on the road from Dublin to Cork, 3 miles north-east of Athy, co. Kildare, Leinster. The Scots, under Edward Bruce, obtained a victory here in 1315. On the brow of a hill, and skirted by a curvature of the public road, appears the moat of Ardskill, one of the most remarkable antiquities of its class, for both size and situation, in the kingdom. The moat is conspicuous enough in itself; but it particularly arrests the eye for miles round, in consequence of being sheeted with young wood.

ARDSTRAW, a large and important parish in the barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It contains the town of NEWTOWN-STEWART, and the villages of ARDSTRAW and DOUGLASS BRIDGE: see these articles. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 2 miles over the one half, and 4½ miles over the other half; area, 44,974 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches. Pop., in 1831, 18,602; in 1841, 17,384. Houses 3,085. Pop. of the rural districts in 1841, 15,728. Houses 2,763. The ecclesiastical parish is more extensive than the

civil parish; it includes a district in the barony of Omagh; and, in 1831, its pop. amounted to 21,212. Three considerable rivulets drain the surface; and, becoming confluent, pass away in one stream to pay tribute to the Foyle. See GLENELLY, STUELL, DERG, MOYLE, and MOURNE. The streams produce both trout and salmon. Three wooded and beautiful lakes adorn the demesne of Baron's-court, and a fourth, called Creevy, and situated near Magherycigan, is circular, and about a mile in circumference. The surface of the parish possesses such an aggregate of wood, so general a carpeting of verdure and cereal crop, and such a diversified and strongly-featured contour, as to be rich in the number and not poor in the character of its landscapes. A mountain, called Douglass, shoots up on the north-east border; two mountains, called Bessy Bell and Mary Grey, rise, the one immediately behind Newtown-Stewart, and the other about a mile to the east; various minor heights finely screen or tumulate the vales; and a beautiful hill-range extends westward from Newtown-Stewart, crowned in the vicinity of the town with a picturesque old castle, and luxuriantly mantled in other places with groves of oak. Bessy Bell and Mary Grey are bare in the summit and russeted on the sides, but green and arable round the skirts. How or when Irishmen imposed on these mountains names so thoroughly and nationally embalmed in the pathetic ballad associations of Scotland, cannot be ascertained; but 'canny' Scotsmen may be pardoned for regarding the affair as one of the unaccountable freaks which distinguish the workings of Hibernian humour. Antiquarian conjecture, aided by tradition, suggests that pagan rites called 'Baase' were, in heathen times, performed on the summit of the westerly mountain to Bell, Beal, Apollo, or the Sun; and that 'Baase-Bell,' the ceremonies of Bell, 'was a sound which, subsequent to the celebrity of the Scottish ballad, easily glided into Bessy Bell, and suggested the counterpart of Mary Giey. Bogs, while numerous, are so equally dispersed as rather to serve for an acceptable supply of fuel, than to incumber and dispirit by a display of sterility. Mountains and bogs jointly occupy about one-third of the parochial area; and arable, pasture, and meadow grounds occupy the remainder, in the proportions to one another of respectively 3, 2, and 1. Excellent sandstone is quarried near Douglass Bridge, and sent to distant parts of the country. The principal seat is the noble mansion of BARON'S-COURT: which see. Other seats are Castleinoyle, an ancient but respectable mansion; Woodbrook, a neat modern house; Aldoghal, on an upland site; and Glencock Cottage, crowning a hill north of Newtown-Stewart, and commanding an exquisite view of the vale and bill-screens of the Struell. The parish is bisected by the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry; and traversed by various other roads, the chief of which radiate from Newtown-Stewart. The castle, already alluded to, as surmounting a shoulder of the hill-range west of Newtown-Stewart, is an interesting object, and will be noticed in our account of that town. Two extinct castles, traditionally said to have been built by brothers of Henry O'Neil, a storied king of Ulster in the fifth century, stood, the one near the confluence of the Struell and the Glenelly, on a spot now occupied by a neat circular cottage orneé, and the other on an alluvial and river-girt plain, called the Holme, and used as the Newtown-Stewart parade and race-course. The disappearance of the latter has been ascribed to the propensity of castle-eating, or the vulgar practice of quarrying an architectural antiquity for the construction of a modern dwelling, on the part of the early inhabitants of the town. A surviving ancient castle, situated op-

posite the Holme, was burned by Sir Phelim Roe O'Neil in 1641, rebuilt by Sir William Stewart after he became Lord Mountjoy, and again burned by King James on his retreat from Londonderry. Another extant old castle crowns a thickly wooded rising ground on the east side of Baron's-court demesne. Rath or Danish forts are so numerous that about a dozen may be counted within a mile on the western skirts of Mary Grey. A cromlech, called by the country people a *clogh-ogle*,* stands on a hill a mile north of Newtown-Stewart. It consists of 3 upright stones, triangularly placed, and about 7 feet high, supporting a horizontal stone, 15 or 16 inches thick, 11 feet long, and nearly 7 feet broad.

Ardstraw is a rectory and separate benefice in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £1,089. Gross income, £1,646 13s.; nett, £1,536 19s. 3d. Patron, Trinity College, Dublin. A curate is employed at a stipend of £75. The church was built about 105 years ago, and received the ornament of a steeple after the commencement of the present century; but at what cost, or from what fund, it was either built or ornamented, is not known. Sittings upwards of 500; attendance, from 300 to 400. Two school-houses at Cavandarragh and Clare are also jointly used as parochial places of worship. Sittings 150 and 200; average attendance, from 200 to 300. A grant was made by the late Board of First Fruits of £600 toward the erection of a new church; but, up to 1837, the difficulty of obtaining a suitable site had prevented the erection. There are in the parish 3 Roman Catholic chapels; 3 Wesleyan Methodist meeting-houses, the congregations of which rank either as Presbyterians or as Churchmen; and 7 meeting-houses belonging to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, 5 of which were formerly of the Synod of Ulster, and 2 of the Secession Synod. The Roman Catholic chapels of Deragish and Carn-core have jointly 2 officiates, and respectively an attendance of from 750 to 800, and from 600 to 650; and that at Glenock has an officiate for itself, and an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,500. The Wesleyan meeting-house at Newtown-Stewart is attended by from 30 to 50; that at Lislea, by from 120 to 200; and the Primitive Wesleyan meeting-house, by from 120 to 200. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses at Newtown-Stewart are attended each by from 100 to 200; that at Ardstraw-Bridge, by from 100 to 400; that at Douglass, by from 150 to 300; that at Clady, by from 50 to 150; that at Garveteagh, by from 100 to 250; and that at Drumlinagh, by from 200 to 300. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,658 members of the Established church, 9,058 Presbyterians, and 9,556 Roman Catholics; 13 Sunday schools had aggregated an average attendance of from 732 to 1,000 children; and 33 daily schools had on their books 1,353 boys and 825 girls. Thirteen of the daily schools were under the London Hibernian and Kildare Place Societies, and one of these 13 received in addition £3 3s. from the Hon. G. Stewart, one £10 from the Marquis of Abercorn, one about £3 8s. from the rector, and seven £5 each from the Marquis of Abercorn; 4 of the other daily schools received either £8 or £10 each from the National Board; one received £5 from the rector, and £6 6s. from Mr. Gardener's trustees; and the rest were supported wholly by fees. In 1840, when we find the parish divided into Ardstraw, Ardstraw-East, and Ardstraw-West, the National Board had 2 schools, salaried at £10 and £4 in Ardstraw; 3 at £12, £12, and £8, in Ardstraw-West; and 2 at £5 6s. 8d., and £8 in Ardstraw-East, or Newtown-Stewart.—In the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical di-

visions occur Ardstraw-East and Ardstraw-West; and both have Newtown-Stewart as their post-town.

ARDSTRAW-BRIDGE, a village in the parish just described, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the river Derg, and on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, 3 miles north-west of Newton-Stewart. In its vicinity is a large flax-spinning factory; and some distance to the west are the ruins of the church of Scarvagherin abbey. In the village itself are the ruins of the old parish-church of Ardstraw, forming part of the cemetery's enclosure. A road leading to Urney cuts this cemetery into two parts; the one of which is used by Protestants, and the other by Roman Catholics. The site of the village is the original Ardstraw or Ardstrath;† and takes its modern surname from a bridge across the Derg. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 134. Houses 27.

ARDTRAMONT. See **ARTRAMONT**.

ARDTREA, or **ARTREA**, a parish partly in the barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, but chiefly in that of Loughisholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. The Londonderry section contains part of the town of **MONEYMORE**; which see. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 3; area, 20,963 acres, of which 2,526 acres are under water. Area of the Tyrone section, 2,284 acres; of the rural districts of the Londonderry section, 18,648 acres. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 12,302; in 1841, 13,046. Houses 2,202. Pop. of the Tyrone section, in 1831, 1,391; in 1841, 1,519. Houses 273. Pop. of the rural districts of the Londonderry section, in 1831, 10,299; in 1841, 10,981. Houses 1,847. The parish extends along parts of Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, and along the short run of stream which connects them, and is traversed eastward to them by various rivulets. Excepting interspersions of bog which, while blots upon a face of beauty, subserve utility nearly as much as they detract from ornament, the whole surface is an opulent champaign expanse of the most luxuriant meadow and cornfield. The expanse, though low, and gliding softly down to the great and monotonous inland sea of Lough Neagh, would be pronounced by natives of the flat districts of England surpassingly rich in landscape. The prevailing soil is a light sandy earth, disposed in flats, but alternating with swells and undulations of strong wheat-bearing clayey loam. A comparatively high ridge running parallel to Lough Neagh, and not far from the western border, shows pleasing features over all its length, and is particularly beautiful at Spring-Hill and opposite **Moneymore**. It is a stately terrace, whose perpendicular section, viewed from the westward below, exhibits, under a very thin covering of basaltic debris, a plane of white chalk and reddish marl, the latter intermixed with gritty and argillaceous substances. Other, though less noticeable, heights of similar formation, elsewhere diversify the surface. Spring-Hill, the chief seat, is an old mansion, in a well-wooded demesne. The parish is traversed northward by the road from Armagh to Coleraine, and north-westward by that from **Moneymore** to Toome and Aboghill; and it maintains extensive communication through Lough Neagh and its veins.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £738 6s. 2d. Gross income, £998 1s. 2d.; nett, £732 10s. 9d. Patron, Trinity College, Dublin. Of 47 townlands comprehended in the parish, 16 constitute the perpetual curacy of **WOOD'S-CHAPEL**; which see. A curate is employed for the remaining division, at a stipend of £69 4s. 7d. The statistics which

* A corruption of *clogh-ogle*, 'the lifted stone.'

† The name is compounded of 'ard,' 'high,' and 'strath,' a bleaching-green by a stream. The latter word is the 'Strath,' so prevalent in Scottish topographical nomenclature.

follow are those of the parish, *quoad sacra*, or exclusive of the Wood's-Chapel division. The parish-church was built about the year 1829, by means of a loan of £1,200 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance 55. Two meeting-houses belonging to the General Assembly, the one formerly of the Synod of Ulster, and the other of the Secession Synod, are attended by 450 and 150. Two Roman Catholic chapels, at Moneymore and Ballinagh, have 2 officiates, and an attendance each of 700. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,070 Churchmen; 2,069 Presbyterians, and 1,990 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools had on their books 189 boys and 182 girls. Three of the schools had respectively £50, £30, and £10 10s. from the Drapers' Company, London; one had £8 from the National Board; and one had a subscription from the rector. In 1840, the National Board salaried three schools with £12 each, and one school with £1 6s. 8d.

ARDVARNEY, a hamlet, the site of a church and school-house, in the parish of Magheraculmone, barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of Kesh, near the north-east corner of Lough Erne.

ARGULA (THE), a rivulet of about 6 miles length of course, in co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It divides, for some distance, the baronies of Ida and Knocktopher, and has a northerly course to the Nore above Innistogue.

ARIGADEEN (THE), or the SILVER STREAM, a rivulet in the southern division of co. Cork, Munster. It rises near the centre of the district of Carbery; and flows eastward, past Timoleague, to the north-west corner of Courtmacsherry bay. Its length, as a stream, is about 12 miles; and, afterwards, as an estuary, is about 3 miles. "This river," says Dr. Smith, "abounds with many kinds of fish, which come up with the tide, particularly a trout with white scales, that boils red like a salmon; there are also plenty of salmon, bass, and mullet, smelts, sprats, dulse, dabs, &c.; there are likewise pearl fish taken up, which are found in a large kind of shell, resembling a muscle, but bigger, called here by the Irish, *a-closhkeen*. The Rev. Mr. Bligh, the present incumbent of Timoleague, showed me one that he bought from a poor man as large as a pea." Salmon begin to ascend the Arigadeen in July, and continue till about the middle of January.

ARIGAL, a lofty mountain in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated 3 miles west of the Derryveagh mountain-range, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles east of Guidore bay, and about 10 south of the remarkable reverberating cavern, called M'Swine's Gun. It raises its conical summit to the altitude of 2,462 feet above sea-level; commands a magnificent view of the coast and Highlands of Donegal; and can easily be ascended from a point on the east, where its sides curve into connection with the high adjoining moorlands. Mr. Fraser, speaking of the view from its summit, and of the road past its base toward Falcarragh, says, "The valley through which our present road runs is seen in all its length and windings. The pretty Lough Nacun lies sparkling below; and farther to the east are the serrated tops and rugged steepes of Doosh, which enclose the lovely Lough Veagh. In the south are seen many of the towering summits which diversify the dreary wastes of Boylagh and Bannagh; and, on the west, the Rosses and the comparatively flat coast extending northerly, studded with little loughs, and deeply-indented with the sea-bays which form such impediments to the traveller, together with all the islets and rocks lying between the islands of Arran and Tory."

ARIGNA (THE), a rivulet of the counties of Lei-

trim and Roscommon, Connaught. It rises in the barony of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, and flows 7 miles south-eastward through that barony, and through the northern part of Boyle in Roscommon to the Shannon, a little below Lough Allen. As the stream occasions sudden floods, and consequent loss of agricultural produce along the banks of the Shannon toward Jamestown, the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Shannon Navigation, propose to enlarge an old cut, and draw into it the Arigna, so as to make the stream discharge itself into Lough Allen. Estimated cost, £1,215 15s.

ARIGNA, an important mineral district in the vale of the Arigna river, on the borders of the counties Roscommon and Leitrim, Connaught. The iron-works of the district, the most noted and extensive in Ireland, are situated near the mouth of the vale, on the right bank of the river. A mountain which begins to rise almost at the verge of the works, constitutes what Mr. Griffith, in the report of his survey of the coal-district of Connaught, calls the fourth or southern division of the coalfield; and it contains several coal-pits both on the side next the valley and on the further side, and is unquestionably the most important division of the four. Two of the principal collieries, both situated on the side next the vale, were leased to the earlier undertakers of the iron-works. The nearer one, called the Rover colliery, is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the works; and the further and larger one, called the Aughabehy colliery, is 3 miles distant from them, but connected by a winding and not injudiciously planned road. The coal, though thin, is of excellent quality, or at least well-adapted to the smelting of ironstone; and the ironstone is peculiarly rich, and has yielded prime iron, both in castings and in bars. The area of coal is 20,000 acres, and is supposed to contain 20 millions of tons. Limestone also abounds in the vicinity. While the forests continued to supply wood for charcoal, iron was long made on the opposite side of Lough Allen, at the base of the range of Slieve-a-neern, literally, in Erse, 'the iron mountains.' But there, as in various other parts of Ireland where the smelting of iron had been effected, the works were abandoned when the woods were destroyed. But about the year 1788, three brothers of the name of O'Reilly spiritedly adopted the idea, which had been recently introduced to England, of using pit-coal for smelting; and applied it to the mineral field of Arigna. They immediately produced iron which obtained the highest reputation in Dublin, and in every place to which it was sent; but, from causes which are imperfectly explained, or at least variously stated, they speedily became embarrassed, obtained repeated and large assistance from the banking-house of Messrs. Latouche, and finally mortgaged their works, and saw them brought to sale under the court of chancery. One of the partners of the bank, hurried away with the opinion that money alone was necessary to render the works remunerating, bought them for £25,000, and resolved to conduct them for his private advantage. "I well recollect taking a ride with that excellent and kind-hearted man, at a venerable period of his life," says Mr. Isaac Weld, whom we are at present following as our authority, "and on stopping before a large iron gate in his beautiful park of Bellevue, being asked whether I had ever before seen so costly a piece of workmanship? The gate was a spacious and a goodly one, but there was nothing extraordinary in its appearance. 'I see you are hesitating, Sir,' said the good old gentleman; 'and yet I can venture to assert, that you never before saw a gate which cost the owner so much. That gate, Sir, cost me £80,000; for it is the only thing I ever got out of the Arigna iron-works, in return for all my money expended there.'"

In 1808, Mr. Istouche abandoned the works as not only unprofitable, but hopeless. Six years afterwards, and while the collieries connected with them also lay neglected, Mr. Griffith made his survey of the Connaught coal-district. "Perhaps," says he, in reference to the iron-works, "the frequent change of managers, more than any other cause, tended to accelerate the failure of the undertaking; for the plans of each new master, (that is, of each new agent or manager of the works,) were generally at variance with those of his predecessor; and the destruction of old and the erection of new works caused great additional expense. Some were undertaken which sound judgment would have disapproved; and others, most useful, injudiciously destroyed." Several reports made by Mr. Griffith, and evidence given by him and other parties before a committee of the House of Commons, occasioned the Lough Allen mineral district to revive suddenly in fame as a noble sphere for the investment of capital. Before a year had revolved, the Arigna Coal and Iron Company, the Irish Mining Company, and the Hibernian Mining Company, all joint-stock companies, commenced operations in the district, the first in the original Arigna division, and the other two in the mountains on the left side of the Arigna river. See article CONNAUGHT. The proceedings of the new Arigna company are so involved in intricacies connected with the formation and management of their London committee, that any attempt to detail them within our necessary limits would be hopeless. During 7 years, or till February 1832, the results were most inauspicious; upwards of £50,000 having been expended, and less than 300 tons of iron having been produced. But in a report before us of the year 1838, it is stated that the produce was then from 40 to 50 tons of metal per week, or about 2,340 tons per annum; and that a second furnace was just about to be employed, when the produce would amount to about 60 tons per week, and bar-iron would be manufactured. We may therefore, in the words of the Railway Commissioners, "hope that these works on which public expectation has been so often raised and as often disappointed, will at length become profitable to the speculators, as well as advantageous to the labouring population of the surrounding district." The cost of conveying each ton of metal to the canal at Drumsambo is 2s., and thence by canal to Dublin, 9s.

ARKANDRISH. See ARDCANDRIS.

ARKLOW, a barony in the south-east of the co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is bounded on the west by Ballinacor; on the north-west and north by New-castle; on the east by the Irish sea; and on the south by the county of Wexford. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 16 miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west, is 7½; and its area is 67,357 acres. The parishes it includes are the whole of Arklow, Ballintemple, Castle-Adam, Dunganstown, Enoreley, Kilbride, Killahurler, Kilpoole and Redcross, and part of Drumkey, Glenealy, and Kilcommon. Pop., in 1831, 22,796; in 1841, 25,263. Houses 3,854. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,161; in manufactures and trade, 1,603; in other pursuits, 674. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,637; who could read but not write, 2,201; who could neither read nor write, 4,149. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,421; who could read but not write, 3,125; who could neither read nor write, 4,513. The barony of Arklow gives the title of Baron, in the one case by tenure, and in the other by creation, to the house of Ormonde, and to His Royal Highness, the Duke of Sussex.

ARKLOW, a parish on the coast, and at the

southern extremity of the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It contains the town of ARKLOW; see next article. Length and breadth, each 3¼ miles; area, 8,127 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,511; in 1841, 6,236. Houses 1,026. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,128; in 1841, 2,083. Houses 502. Three of its most remarkable objects are the magnificent river Ovoca, which drains it southward to the sea; the noble, castellated and wood-environed mansion of Glenart, which adorns the bank of that stream; and the auriferous mountain Croghan, which shoots up on the boundary with co. Wexford. See OVOCA, GLENART, and CROGHAN. Shelton, the demesne of the Earl of Wicklow, though not within the parish, extends close along its boundary, and contributes exulting features to its scenery. See SHELTON. Ballyrane-house, within a mile of the town of Arklow, commands a fine view of the sea-board and the ocean. Lambarton-house, about half-a-mile south of the town, overlooks an exquisite fore and middle ground of wood and hill and sea, with the magnificent mountain-range around Lugnaquilla in the perspective. Emma-Vale, a mansion ¼ mile west of the town, has fine plantations of its own, and looks out upon a wooded expanse of 800 acres around Kilcarra. Emoolew, a lodge on the south side of the town, vies with Lambarton in its view of sea and mountain. Cooladange, near the boundary with co. Wexford, is a comfortable and well-sheltered seat. The scenery of the parish, whether that within its own limits, or that beheld from its vantage-grounds, or that constituted by the blending of the two, is full of character, rich in beauty, and imposing in power; but, in its principal groupings, will be noticed in separate articles,—chiefly BALLYARTHUR, and those already noted. The vale of the Ovoca, with its flanking hills and lateral glens and mountain and sea perspectives, is such a natural picture gallery in itself that its contents, in order to be estimated, must be seen piece by piece. Elsewhere, the parochial surface varies, in the very prodigality of landscape, from the Alpine height, to the flat band of sea-bench or alluvium. From Croghan, whose summit soars 2,044 feet above sea-level, the ground rolls fitfully down to the shore, picturesquely contoured in height and hollow, and starting up, immediately on the coast, in the low conical hills called the greater and the smaller Arklow rocks. The soil of the parish is partly light, but prevalently good.

Arklow is a rectory in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £230 15s. 4d. A portion of the rectorial tithes, compounded for £51 13s. 10½d., is inappropriate, and belongs to Messrs. Howell and Johnson. The rectory of Arklow, the vicarage of Killahurler, and part of the vicarage of Kilgorman, constitute the benefice of Arklow. See KILLAHURLER and KILGORMAN. Length and breadth of the union, each ¼ miles. Gross income of the benefice, £304 12s. 4d.; nett, £206 5s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built in 1810, and enlarged, in 1823, at the cost respectively of £1,384 12s. 3¼d., and of £1,200; and most of the former sum was lent and all the latter gift, by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance, from 300 to 800. A Wesleyan Methodist chapel is attended by 100. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended at one service by 1,400, and at another by from 1,800 to 2,000; and it shares with two chapels in Inch, and one in Ballintemple, the care of 4 officiates. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 2,037, and the Roman Catholics to 4,357; the Protestants of the union to 2,246, and the Roman Catholics to 5,118; and the daily schools of both parish and union to 11, attended by 239 boys and 219 girls. One of the

schools had £30 a year from the Board of Erasmus Smith; one had £20 from Mrs. Proby, and about £4 from the London Hibernian Society; one, a female school, was supported chiefly by Mrs. Proby; and one, an infant school, was supported by private contributions. A Protestant Sunday school had on its books 416 children; and a Roman Catholic Sunday school had between 400 and 500. In 1840, the National Board gave £36 toward the fitting up of a boys' and a girls' school.

ARKLOW, a market, post, and sea-port town, the capital of its cognominal parish and barony, is situated $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Gorey, $9\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-east of Rathdrum, and $39\frac{1}{2}$ south by east of Dublin. Its site is on the river Ovoca, about 500 yards from the sea. About 65 years ago, the place was merely a fishing hamlet, a collection of thatched mud cabins, superintended by a single slated house. Even the present lower town, or the division nearest the sea, and east of the coast road from Wicklow to Gorey, is a wretched segregation of wretched huts, a huddled assemblage of squalid hovels, a magnified copy of a Hottentot or Caffre kraal, with the putrid increment of the accumulated offals of a slovenly fishery. Mr. Inglis, in his 'Ireland, in 1834,' appears to have mistaken this for the whole town, and, accordingly, says, "Arklow is one of the poorest villages that can well be seen; it is entirely supported by the herring-fishing during the season, but all the rest of the year is miserably off." This "Arklow" of the superficial tourist, and "lower town" of topographers, is, by the inhabitants, called "the Fishery." West of it the public road is carried across the Ovoca, on a bridge of 19 arches. Above the bridge commences "the upper town," or the division which would gladly claim to be the whole of Arklow, and which alone presents to the eye the real features of a town. It consists principally of one street, tolerably spacious, slowly ascending, and placed parallel with the river. Its houses are numerously slated, generally neat, and aggregately of respectable mediocre character. Near the centre of the town, and crowning a rising ground, stands the parish-church; a handsome edifice, with a tower and minarets, from a design by the same architect, Francis Johnson, Esq., who planned the beautiful structures of the royal chapel and St. George's church in Dublin. In an open and convenient spot in the upper part of the street stands the Roman Catholic chapel; a neat square edifice, built in 1816, and not unornamental to the town. On a commanding site, overlooking the river, stands the barrack, surrounded by a wall, and containing accommodation for two companies of soldiers, and the appendage of a drill-yard. Connected with it are the fragmentary remains of Arklow-castle; consisting chiefly of a mutilated and ivy-clad tower. This castle was erected in the 13th century, by Theobald Fitzwalter, fourth lord butler of Ireland. In 1331, it was assaulted and captured by O Toole, but soon recaptured by Lord de Bermingham; and, in the following year, it was again taken by the Irish, and retaken by the English. Either originally, or as now enlarged or re-edified by the English, it possessed seven strong towers, and was a fortress of considerable importance. In 1649, Oliver Cromwell captured it, overturned six of its towers, and reduced the remainder of it to the condition of a yawning ruin. Theobald Fitzwalter, the founder of the castle, founled also in Arklow a Cistercian monastery, and colonized it from the abbey of Furness in Lancashire. The founder died at the castle in 1285, and was buried in the monastic church beneath a monument which bore his effigies. The

monastery stood behind the town; and is said to have been a noble and extensive series of buildings. Large remains of it existed in the time of Archhall, and some were to be seen several years after the commencement of the present century; but they have quite disappeared. On part of the site stood the predecessor of the present parish-church. The possessions of the monastery are reported to have been considerable; they included, in addition to landed endowments, the right of $3\frac{1}{2}$ flagons of every brewing of ale for sale in Arklow; and, at the dissolution, they were granted in perpetuity to John Travers for the nominal rent of 2s. 2d. Irish. A fever hospital and a dispensary were erected in the town about the year 1809; and are now under the Rathdrum Poor-law union. In 1839-40, the fever hospital received £166 13s. 4d., expended £190 16s. 10d., and had 236 intern patients. The dispensary has a district of 33,143 acres, with a population of 14,723; and, in 1839-40, it received £174 11s., expended £180 9s. 0½d., and made 6,213 dispensations of medicine.

Arklow is the head-quarters of the whole coast fishery of the county of Wicklow. The natural harbour formed by the Ovoca within its tide-bar is the only retreat of boats, and is unsupplied with either pier or any other artificial improvement. All vessels which frequent it are built to suit its peculiarities; and even they must all lighten on the outer side of the bar. The very fishing-boats are obliged to lie off, and watch an opportunity of passing the bar on a rise of the wave; they seldom or never enter without striking; and they are occasionally compelled to run for Wexford, Waterford, or Dungarvan. Even at high water of spring tides, the depth over the bar seldom exceeds from 4 to 5 feet. Yet, in spite of such serious disadvantages, the county coast fisheries, in 1836, numbered 1,378 fishermen, and 39 decked vessels of aggregately 1,174 tons, 153 half-decked vessels of 1,425 tons, 57 open sail-boats with 246 men, and 14 row-boats, with 48 men. The Arklow fishermen are so industrious and enterprising, that they not only contrive to overcome the enormous disadvantage of wanting a sheltered or an accessible harbour, but succeed in keeping themselves constantly employed in some one or other of a series of fisheries. They fish for herrings and hake between Mizen Head and Cahore Point, but, for the last 14 years, have had little success in that fishery; they frequent the Isle of Man when there is a fishery there; and, when they are not better engaged, they pursue the oyster-fishery from January till September, and find it not only an unfailing employment, but a succedaneum for the agricultural alternative on which most other fishermen in Ireland rely. They load their boats with oysters, and proceed to Beaumaris in Anglesey; and having there laid the oysters on banks, they afterwards, at those periods when they are in good season, and most in demand, draw supplies for the markets of Liverpool and Manchester. All materials for boats and fishing-gear are procured from Dublin; sails are purchased in Whitehaven; and, in 1836, boat-building was so brisk that, though 4s. 4d. per day was paid, a sufficient number of shipwrights could not be obtained. In 1835, the exports of the town, consisting of copper ore, corn, herrings, sheep, swine, and beer, amounted in value to £3,677; and the imports, consisting of coal, oatmeal, salt, slate-stone, iron, tallow, sugar, tea, wines, and spirits, amounted to £6,762 10s. A soap-work and some other small operative concerns exist. Fairs are held on May 14th, Aug. 9th, Sept. 25th, and Nov. 15th. A car runs between Arklow and Dublin, by way of Rathdrum and Bray; and 3 coaches are in transit, one between Dublin

and Enniscorthy; and 2, one of which is the mill, between Dublin and Wexford. Area of the town, 116 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,383; in 1841, 3,254. Houses 524.

In 1281, the Irish, in an action near Arklow, sustained a total defeat from the English, under Stephen de Fulborne, bishop of Waterford, and lord justiciar. But an incomparably more noted battle, and one not a little sanguinary, was fought at the town in 1798. A large body of rebels who had, for several days, remained inactive around Gorey, marched northward on the morning of the 9th of June, to form a junction with another body in the county of

Wicklow, and to assault the town of Arklow. At any period during the previous four days, they might have seized the town without a blow, pursued its garrison, who were in retreat toward the north, and easily pushed their way to the very core of the metropolis. But, previous to their movement, the fugitive garrison had been remanded and reinforced; and, on the very day of their attack, arrived the regiment of Durham fencibles, commanded by the brave and accomplished Colonel Skerrett. "The royal force," says Gordon, "consisted of 1,600 men, arranged in lines, with artillery in front, so as to cover three sides of the town, the fourth of which was guarded by the Ovoca river. The army of the assailants amounted to above 20,000, of whom 4,000 or 5,000 carried guns, but were very scantily furnished with ammunition, the want of which is assigned as the cause of their four days' delay at Gorey. The approach of a column, which advanced by the sea-shore, was so rapid, that a part of it entered and fired what is called the Fishery, composed of thatched cabins inhabited by fishermen. A guard of yeoman cavalry, stationed at that quarter, had no other means of escape than galloping through the flames, and most of them were so terrified that they stopped not their flight till they had crossed by swimming their horses, at the extreme peril of drowning, the broad stream of the Ovoca. This body of assailants was easily repulsed; but if a great force had been directed to that point, the town very probably would have been taken. Happily, to the rebel force where the main attack was directed the most efficient part of the royal army was opposed, the Durham regiment, whose line extended across the fields in front of the barracks to the road leading from Gorey; General Needham, the first in command, hail, with laudable attention to the object of defence, given discretionary orders to Colonel Skerrett to exert his abilities and skill to the best of his judgment. As the rebels at first poured their fire from the shelter of ditches, where they could be little affected by the opposite fire of the soldiery, Skerrett commanded his men to stand with ordered arms, their left wing covered by a breastwork, their right by a natural rising of the ground, until the enemy, leaving their cover, should advance to an open attack. Thrice was made this attack with such impetuosity that the assailants rushed within a few yards of the cannon mounds; but they were received with so close and effective a fire, as to be repulsed with great slaughter in every attempt. During the whole engagement, which lasted four hours, from about 4 o'clock p.m., this regiment maintained as perfectly unbroken ranks as a parade, though sometimes obliged to shift its ground to avoid being enfiladed by a cannon, which was so well directed by Esmond Ryan, a chief among the insurgents, that by a shot from it the carriage of one of the battalion guns was broken. At length General Needham, who had displayed all the personal courage which could be useful in his place, perhaps apprehensive that the pikemen of the assailants, none of whom had

hitherto come into action, might, under the shadow of the near approaching night, make, as was far from impossible, an irresistible onset, sent to notify to Skerrett the expediency of arranging matters for a retreat. The latter returned a determinate answer in the negative, declaring that in that case all would be lost. Fortunately nocturnal fighting was not in the plan of these insurgents, who, exhausted of ammunition, and discouraged by the fall of Michael Murphy, a priest, their principal commander, ceased from combat as soon as darkness came, and retired unpursued toward Gorey. As the rebels could not, without fruitless danger, be molested in their retreat by the garrison, they had sufficient leisure to carry away their wounded. Consequently their loss is unknown, but may have amounted to 300 or 400. Of the royal troops also the number of killed and wounded is unknown to me, except of the Durham regiment, which, out of 360, lost 20 men. The importance of this repulse can be fully appreciated only by those who know in what state the country then was, the general indiscipline then prevalent in the royal army, and the danger to which the capital would have been exposed if the insurgents had gained Arklow, and followed the blow." The death of the popular and gallant leader, Father Murphy, in this action, was probably more important than even the repulse; as it deprived the insurgents both of their most intrepid leader, and of a principal portion of the moral courage which, in connection with his daring and dexterity, they had hitherto experienced. Murphy pretended to be supernaturally protected, and in consequence invulnerable; and when his followers showed some reluctance to rush to close quarters with the determined royalists, he is said to have shown them musket balls with which he pretended to have been hit, or which he had caught in his hands and pocketed. While shouting to his followers, and waving a banner inscribed with the words 'Liberty or Death,' he was shot through the breast with a cannon-ball, and died instantaneously, within a few yards of a gun with which a party of the Antrim militia were defending the entrance of the town; and after the break of day, his body, which had lain for hours on the spot where it fell, was beheaded, thrown among the smouldering ashes of some adjoining houses, and afterwards buried in an adjacent ditch.

ARKLOW BANK, an extensive shoal off the coast of the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It commences 3 miles due east of Kilmichael Point, a little within co. Wexford, and extends, at a mean distance of between 4 and 5 miles from the coast, 9 miles north-north-eastward to a point 4½ miles east-north-east of Mizen Head. This bank is remarkable for its oyster and herring fisheries; and it affords also cod and ling, but not in considerable quantities.

ARLES, a small but pleasant and picturesque village, in the parish of Killabin, barony of Slieumargy, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands on the east border of the county, about 4 miles north of Carlow, on the road between that town and Maryborough. Its name is a corruption of *Ard-glass*, 'the green hill.' Amidst a grove on the summit of the tufted height to which the name refers, a cruciform and thatched place of worship was built upwards of 100 years ago, by a lady of the family of Hartpoles, and contained, in one arm, a small funeral chapel belonging to the ancient and respectable family of Grace. On the site of this chapel now stands a cut-stone mausoleum, in imitation of St. Douglough's church in co. Dublin, and remarkable for its combination of strength, chasteness, and beauty. A lower and arched apartment is the

repository of the dead; an upper chamber, also arched, is disposed for the reception of mural monuments; and the roof, wholly composed of stone, rests on the high pointed arch of the upper apartment, and is imbedded in Roman cement. The simple and unostentatious variety of the pointed style adopted, displays great correctness of taste; and the interior is chaste, solemn, and imposing. On each of the exterior flanking walls is an old marble monument of the Grace family; and over the entrance to the burial vault is a tablet of Kilkenny marble, with a long appropriate inscription in Greek and Latin. The Graces trace their ancestry to Raymond Fitzwilliam, surnamed *Le Gros*, who accompanied Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, to Ireland in the 12th century; and, through him, they further trace it to Other de Windsor, who descended from the Dukes of Tuscany, and was a Baron of England in 1057. Grace's castle in Kilkenny, and a large tract of country lying to the west of it, and still called Grace's country, indicate their naturalized position and importance. Branches of them became fixed in co. Wexford, at Ballylinch, Carney, and Leighlin in co. Tipperary, and at Shaganah, afterwards called Gracefield, in Queen's co. Their principal modern representatives are the family of Grace, Barons of Courtstown and Lords of Grace's country, and the family of Fitzmaurice, Earls of Kerry, and Marquesses of Lansdowne. Area of the village, 14 acres. Pop., in 1831, 205; in 1841, 231. Houses 47.

ARLES and BALLYLINAN, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Kildare and Leighlin. It includes the village just noticed; and its post town is Ballylinan by Carlow. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

ARLEY, an occasional residence of Lord Farnham, on the southern border of co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on the north shore of Lough Sheelin, a little to the south of the village of Mount Nugent. The demesne around it and along the lake is richly wooded and adorned; and the condition of the farms and farmers on the noble proprietor's circumjacent estate, indicates the presiding care of patriotism and beneficence.

ARMAGH,

An inland county of Ulster, extending from Lough Neagh to the northern boundary of Leinster. It is bounded, on the north-west, by Tyrone; on the north, by Lough Neagh; on the east, by Down; on the south, by Louth; and on the west, by Monaghan and Tyrone. The boundary-line, on the north-west, is the Blackwater; on the north, is of course the shore of the monarch-lake of Ireland; from Lough Neagh to Knockbride, a distance of about 9 miles, is a series of well-defined enclosure through a beautiful and highly improved country; from Knockbride to the head of Carlingford bay, or along much the greater part of the east, is the Newry navigation; along most of the south, is a series of water-sheds, streamlet-courses, miserable enclosures and imaginary marches, aggregately ill-defined, and extending across so wild, bleak, and barren a district as to afford small inducement for its being accurately ascertained; along the north-west and west, over a distance of about 20 miles, is retrogradely the Fane and one of its tributaries; over the next 4 miles, is a chain of poor fences and naked ditches; and, along the remaining distance downward to Lough Neagh, is an affluent of the Blackwater to Caledon, and the Blackwater itself thence to the lake. Its form is a parallelogram of 24 miles by 11, with a considerable triangular pro-

trusion at the north-east corner, a smaller triangular protrusion at the south-east corner, and a large curved expansion of 14 miles by 7 on the west side. It lies between $54^{\circ} 4'$ and $54^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and between $6^{\circ} 5'$ and $6^{\circ} 45'$ longitude west of Greenwich. Its greatest length, from Maghera on Lough Neagh to the townland of Dromleece near Foxfield, is 25 miles; its greatest breadth from Scarvah on the Newry canal, to the boundary with Monaghan near the village of Glasslough, is upwards of 16 miles; its circumference is about 80 miles; and its area, according both to Dr. Beaufort's estimate and to Sir Charles Coote's Statistical Survey of the county, is upwards of 454 English square miles, or 290,786 English acres; but according to the Ordnance Survey, 328,076 acres,—of which 265,243 acres are arable land, 35,117 acres are uncultivated, 8,996 acres are plantations, 778 acres are towns, and 17,942 acres are water.

Surface.—A broad band of country, bordering on Lough Neagh and the Blackwater, and expanding at one point as far south as to the environs of the city of Armagh, is flat, extensively boggy, and prevalently dull and irksome. Much the larger part of the remaining surface is rolling ground, a sea of undulations, swells, hillocks, and hills with intermediate hollows, flats, and vales; producing, with the aids of wood and culture, a rich and constant variety of close and luscious landscape. In this great and characterizing district, extensive views are few, imposing or brilliant views are limited and rare, sublime and strictly romantic views are unknown; but views such as please the eye of gentle and nicely cultivated taste, and evoke the songs of the melodious but energetic poet, exist in absolute profusion, and eventually almost tire by continual repetition. A district, comprehending about one-sixth of the whole area, and occupying nearly the whole of the southern border, is prevalently upland, partly mountainous, and nearly all pastoral or waste. The Fathom mountains, flanking Newry river south of Newry town, have an altitude above sea-level of 820 feet; the Foughal mountains, on the southern border, 4 miles west of the former, have an altitude of 822 feet; the Slieve Girkin or Newry mountains, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-west of Newry, have an altitude of 1,340 feet; the Slieve Gullion mountains, west of the Slieve Girkin range, and separated from it by a narrow vale and a lake, have an altitude of 1,900 feet; and the Fewes mountains, extending north and south in the baronies of their own name, are remarkable more for expanse of area and tameness of outline, than for either altitude or any other property of strictly mountain character. Most of these heights and of others which connect them, exhibit scenes of wildness and solitude which may be pleasing to the anachorite, but are at best impressive to either the man of social habits or the lover of the picturesque. Slieve Gullion and some heights on its western skirts, indeed, display escarpments, ravines, cliffs, pinnacles, and general intricacy of outline, in sufficient amount to constitute both force and character in the higher orders of landscape. Around Slieve Gullion, too, is hung out one of the most magnificent natural panoramas in the kingdom. "Perhaps," says Sir Charles Coote, "a bolder prospect is not presented in our island than from its summit, comprising a great extent of country. The lakes and streams, the several towns and well-cultivated demesnes, together with the bay of Dundalk, where the declivity is terminated,—these, with a thousand other natural beauties which are presented to the view, will repay the fatigue of the ascent; and an awful and impressive pleasure is afforded in contemplating the bold promontories and rugged cliffs, bared by the tempests,

and arresting the floating meteors, affording ample resources for the contemplative philosopher."

Waters.—The great inland sea on the north, shared by Armagh with four other counties, will be separately described: see *NEACH*. A chain of small lakes occurs on the south-west border, 9 or 10 in number, the chief of which are called Ross, St. Patrick's, and St. Peter's. A still smaller chain on the western boundary, near Middleton, possesses some importance for yielding water-power to mills. A tiny lake in the vicinity of the city of Armagh, draws notice from its supplying the city with water. But even the largest lakes in the county, which are Camlough between Slieve Girkin and Slieve Gullion, and Clay-Lough in the vicinity of Keady, are of very inferior magnitude compared to the fresh-water sheets of some neighbouring counties. The navigation of the Newry canal along the eastern boundary, and that of the Ulster canal along the northern border, will be separately noticed: see *NEWRY* and *ULSTER*. The river Bann, which continues the Newry navigation to Lough Neagh, has a north-north-westerly course within the county of about 11 miles. The Blackwater flows north-north-eastward along the boundary with Tyrone, over a distance of 15 or 16 miles. The Callen and Tall rivulets, which fall into the Blackwater a little below Charlemont, but become confluent about 1½ mile above that point, have each a course of between 10 and 12 miles, the former in a northerly and the latter in a west-north-westerly direction. The Cushier rises on the east side of Slieve Gullion, and runs 16 miles north-north-eastward to the Newry canal. The Newtown-Hamilton river, under the successive names of Whitewater, Tullyvallen river, and Craghan river, runs 14 miles southward past the town of Newtown-Hamilton, and passes into Louth to inosculate with the sea at the head of Dundalk bay. Taree or Mullybawn river, flows 9 miles parallel with the former, and to the east of it, and passes away to become tributary to it in Louth. The Fane, upon the south-western boundary, is exclusive of its affluent, connected with the county over only about 7 miles, and afterwards runs across a wing of Monaghan and the body of Louth to the sea at Lurgan Green. These streams, and also the minor ones of Camlough, Tynan, and Fleury, will be more fully noticed in their alphabetical place.

Climate.—The gentle undulation of the general surface of the county, the regularity of declination to the valleys, and comparative rapidity of gradient in the water-courses, the warm and irrelative properties of the prevailing soil, and extensive expansion of gravelly or limestone subsoil, the absence of any noticeable extent of marsh, the prevalence and almost profusion of bosky fences around the fields, and sheltering orchards around the peasants' houses, the absence of any mountains farther north than those of Fews to interrupt the vernal north-east winds, the protection of the bielly and broad screen of heights along the southern border, and the umbrella-service of the lofty mountains in Down from Mourne to Slieve Croob, which arrest the heavy clouds and the violent and moist gales from the Irish sea, and prevent most of their force from reaching Armagh, are circumstances, which, in their joint influence, render the climate of this county at once more mild, genial, dry, and healthy, than that of most other parts of Ulster. The harvest, in consequence, is from 10 to 14 days earlier than in some neighbouring counties. South-east winds are the most violent, moist, and prolonged; they seldom bring fair weather, and are often accompanied with torrents of rain; and they prevail during the winter months, and frequently do not abate till spring is far advanced. North-east winds, when they prevail in March, very materially

retard vegetation, and are most pernicious to fruit-trees, and to almost all the tenants of the garden; and they have been observed to be now more severe than during the labours of a former generation. The medium temperature at the Armagh observatory is 49.5°.

Minerals.—Excepting in a small part of the Slieve Gullion range, all the upland district in the south-east of the county, including the Slieve Girkin, the Fathom, and the Newry mountains, consist principally of granite. Some small spots in the neighbourhood of Newry are sienitic. The vale between Slieve Girkin and Slieve Gullion, and a band of country about 1½ mile in mean breadth and about 17 miles in length, which curves round the skirt of the granite district, from the southern boundary of the county by the west side of Slieve Gullion to the north side of the Newry mountains, consist variously of rocks metamorphosed by granitic protrusion, of serpentine or crystalline micaceous schist, of micaceous shining schist, of siliceous schist, and of argillaceous schist passing into greenstone or greenstone slate. The remaining district south of the city of Armagh, and two triangular northerly projections, the one immediately east of the city, and the other on the eastern boundary, or around and north of Tandragee,—districts jointly constituting the larger moiety of the county, consist principally of greywacke and greywacke slate, or at least are, in all their extent, characterized by the transition series. The part of the Slieve Gullion range which we remarked as an exception to the granitic formation, consists of old red sandstone and sandstone conglomerate. A district comprehending about 64 or 70 square miles, and lying north and west of the city of Armagh, but also sending a narrow belt along the western boundary to a point 5 miles south of the city, consists of carboniferous or mountain limestone. A district of 11 miles from east to west, and averagely about 4½ from north to south, almost equally bisected by the river Bann, and lying around the towns of Lurgan and Portadown, consists of tabular trap. This district is the continuous offshoot, and the southern termination of the great trap-field of Antrim, Londonderry, and Down; and exhibits, we presume—though we want precise information—the same curious and interesting phenomena as are witnessed in the south of Antrim: see *ANTRIM COUNTRY*. The district along Lough Neagh is of the tertiary formation, but has been noticed by anticipation in the mineralogical section of our article on Antrim.

The rocks of the county are, in comparatively a very small degree, metalliferous or otherwise subservient to economical purposes. Lead, though traceable in various places, occurs in considerable quantity only around Keady, and even there has ceased to be mined. Ironstone is found rich in contents but not great in amount. Other forms of iron ore appear to exist, but not in such quantity as to invite investigation with a view to mining. Regulus of manganese and antimony have been seen in a very few and limited spots. Soapstone, coloured earths, a variety of ochres, and the clays in the tertiary formation, rank among the useful minerals. Marble of fair quality is quarried from the limestone beds in the vicinity of Armagh. The limestone, as raised and burned for manure, is the grand article of mineral wealth. The sandstone of the county, though occasionally applicable to such purposes as rude masonry or coarse grinding-stones, is not esteemed by stone-cutters, or in request as a building material.

Soil.—So great a variety of soil exists, that only a very general notice of it can be attempted within our necessarily narrow limits. Though forming pendicles of sterility, and little expanses of moorish

or mountain wilderness, the general soil is notwithstanding excellent,—occasionally prime, prevailingly fertile, and rarely incapable of improvement and cultivation. A sandy loam is probably of rarer occurrence than any other soil; and yet loam of other varieties predominates, and generally lies on a retentive subsoil. The valleys have naturally a rich and loamy soil, very grassy, producing in great luxuriance, and even rankness, the poa dultans or water-fescue grass, yet neither marshy nor yielding many aquatic plants. The southern declivities of the hills and swells are carpeted with such rich natural grasses, that cattle show great reluctance to leave them for a fresh pasture on a northern exposure. Though much of the uplands is yet clothed with heath, ferns, and kindred herbage, very little is carpeted with moss, or of a character akin to turf-moor. Even the entire bog of the county would, if equally distributed, be little if any more than sufficient to supply the current local demand for fuel; and occupies, to any extent, the place of a soil to be reclaimed and cultivated, chiefly in consequence of its being largely aggregated in particular localities. As to the vastly preponderating district of naturally arable ground, the soil of the hilly portion is, for the most part, deep and retentive, but superincumbent on such gravelly strata, as, when trenched up, affords all the resources of improvement,—the limestone portion is very grateful both in tillage and in meadow, red in colour at Armagh, shading off to white as it recedes to the west, and forming along the banks of the river a very deep brown loam, so very rich as to be almost a perennial soil, yielding great crops without any manure,—the eastern or Orior barony portion is a light friable stony earth, now sternly siliceous, now mixedly argillaceous, and often superincumbent immediately on rock,—the low, flat, and considerably boggy portion in the north, is partly sheer bog, convertible into red ashes, and easily reclaimable, and partly a light moor on a whitish or yellowish clay, with a sufficient declination to facilitate draining,—and the great north-east portion, or the greater part of the baronies of O'Neilland, is a rich deep brown loam, lying on clay or gravel, and highly improvable by the application of lime.

Estates and Farms.—The estates of the county consist of freehold, church, and college lands; and the second and third, in many parts, considerably exceed the first. Leases in perpetuity are few in number and small in value. Some leases are for three lives or 31 years; but greatly the majority are for one life only, or for 21 years and a life. Owing to the prevalence of the linen trade, and the very great density of population, land is in such high demand that, even 40 years ago, a well-situated small estate currently brought in the market from 25 to 30 years' purchase; and at that period, the average rental of the cultivated districts was about 25s. per English acre.—Most of the larger proprietors' mansions are modernized castles, quite in the old style of architecture; and they generally occupy low sites at the base of hills, and display the wealth more than the taste of their owners. Though most of the more modern mansions are large, nearly all are neat or handsome, and a few are both capacious and noble. The farmhouse of a character prevalent in England and Lowland Scotland, or of a class intermediate between the gentleman's house and the peasant's cottage, exists in such few specimens as scarcely to challenge notice. Even the better sort of prevailing farm-house is a mere thatched cottage, of stone and mortar walls, disposed in kitchen, workshop, and one or more bed-chambers, and accompanied under the same roof-tree, by cow-house, pig-sty, and perhaps a stable. Houses, whose inmates attend little or subordinately to agri-

culture, and largely to the linen manufacture, are usually neat, cleanly, and comfortable. The poorer cottages are, for the most part, white-washed, well-thatched, and accompanied by a trimly enclosed and thrifflily dressed kitchen-garden. The miserable hovel, presenting so sad a spectacle in many other parts of Ireland, whether the hut of the appalling bog-hole character, or the cabin of the haggard and squalid kind which covers shivering in the breeze, is, in its worst features, quite unknown in Armagh, and, even in its mitigated form, occurs more seldom than probably in any other county in Ulster.—Farms, if the tiny parcels of land usually held by agricultural tenants may be dignified with that name, do not average, throughout the arable parts of the county, more than 5 acres; they possibly average even less; and, Lilliputian as they are, they suffer, in many instances, virtual subdivision between the head of a family and one or more married children. He, however, who should infer from the smallness of the holdings the penury, idleness, or unenterprising spirit of the tenants, would be guilty of hasty and utterly incorrect induction; for he would forget at once the high fertility of the soil, the peculiar arts of husbanding mere pendicles of land, and the general practice of combining the pursuits of agriculture with the work of the loom, or some other department of productive labour. Tracts of considerable extent are occupied as bleaching-grounds; still larger and more numerous tracts are farmed for the raising of provisions to knots or communities of persons employed in the linen manufacture; very large tracts are disposed, for the mingled purposes of utility and ornament, in gentlemen's demesne grounds; and the Fewa mountains, as well as other pastoral districts, are distributed in extensive grazing farms. The enclosures which prevail are incomparably richer than what might be expected from the puny average amount of the holdings, and are even such as would do honour to some British districts of farming aristocracy. Thorn fences are very common, well-trained, well-dressed, and of neat and sheltering aspect; and, owing to the smallness of the fields, the inter-spersion of single trees, and the great prevalence of little tufts of orchard ground, they give the country a warm, woody, and joyous appearance. Paling, so common in Britain, so starchedly formal, so stiffly unpicturesque, and eventually so rickety and broken-toothed, is nearly unknown in Armagh. Sunk fences occur only in demesne grounds; and there they are peculiarly estimable, completely serving their characteristic object, without either marring the natural contour of the surface, interfering with its beauties, or obstructing the general prospect.—In 1841, the number of farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres each in extent, was 11,632; from 5 to 15 acres, 9,428; from 15 to 30 acres, 2,072; and upwards of 30 acres, 606. But this statement is exclusive of all out-districts.

Agriculture.—Amidst a chaotic mass of what we either know or strongly suspect to be misrepresentation, there is before us, of a kind on which we can rely, no later a detail of the agriculture of Armagh, than that in Sir Charles Coote's Statistical Survey, published in 1804. We shall, therefore, simply give the substance of Sir Charles' information, and add, from good authority, a general statement respecting improvements which have been made, and are in progress.—Tillage, on the small farms, is effected, to a large extent, with the spade; and, when properly conducted, serves better than that by the plough, and also saves manure. Wheat, which is a very general crop in the baronies of Armagh and O'Neilland, yields, on an average, 160 stones per statute acre; oats, which are the great cereal crop

throughout the county, yield 168 stones; and barley, flax, and potatoes, yield respectively 124, 90, and 2,000 stones. Courses of crops, excepting approved and judicious ones practised by proprietors and the well-informed, are too generally of the scourging kind, which defy all nurture of the soil, and attempt to secure present advantage without comprehensively regarding aggregate profit. One example is, first, potatoes on a lea, stubble ploughed, and manured with dung; second, flax; third, fourth, and fifth, oats, all prepared by two ploughings and two harrowings. Another example is, first, potatoes; second, wheat, sowed immediately in the potatoe fallow, and always trenched in; third and fourth, oats. Another course, practised on very fine ground, exhibits flax, barley, and two crops of oats; the barley prepared with two ploughings and harrowings, but more frequently with trenching. Plain fallowing is scarcely known. The average proportion of crops, supposing one-fifth of a farm of 5 acres to be reserved as cow-pasture, exhibits 2 acres of oats, 1 acre of potatoes, three-fourths of an acre of wheat, and one-fourth of an acre of flax; and, supposing two-fifths to be kept in grass, it exhibits $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of oats, 1 acre of potatoes, and one-fourth of an acre of flax. A portion of the potatoe ground of the preceding season is always sown in flax; and the remainder is appropriated sometimes to wheat, and sometimes to barley. Such is a summary of the most important parts of agricultural economy as practised in 1804. But now the produce in cereal crops is probably 60 per cent. greater than at that period; excellent corn and green crops are produced even in the granitic district; the intermixture of green and cereal crops in regular approved and profitable systems of rotation, is extensively practised; improvements in tillage, manuring, field-dressing, and other departments, have been largely accomplished; the cultivation of flax has very much declined; the lazy-bed method of potatoe-culture has been extensively superseded by the drill method; sub-letting and the con-acre system are much on the decline; the principle is recognised, and, so far as comports with the people's peculiar condition, has been somewhat acted on, of consolidating small holdings; and, in general, agriculture, both as a science and as an art, has made a degree of progress highly creditable to the county, proportionally very much greater than in some boasted districts of England, and so steadily and expansive as to augur none of the long pauses of complacent inaction, or the fitful alternations of advance and stationariness which have characterized it in some of the earliest scenes of improvement in Britain. A skilful farmer from Lowland Scotland or most parts of England would still, in traversing the county, detect one or two prime matters, and several second-rate ones, which stoutly call for reform; but, were he a liberal and candid man, and inclined to allow for the peculiar disadvantages under which the county labours, he would observe much more to admire, and something even to reprove the extensive farmers of more favoured lands.

Several days after completing what we had to say on the county of Armagh, we obtained possession of the voluminous Reports of "Commissioners for Inquiring into the Condition of the Poorer Classes in Ireland;" and, turning to their "Observations on the Nature and State of Agriculture," we were so much gratified with their statement of facts respecting the barony of Lower Fews, regarded as a fair specimen of the entire county, that we resolved, while allowing our article to remain just as it was written, to dovetail into it a few of the Commissioners' remarks; and, in order that continuity may be only once broken, we

shall here place all our quotations in a single group.

"Agriculture appears to have made great advances in a few years in the county of Armagh, and in the barony of Lower Fews in particular." "The farms in this barony are mostly very small, say 3 to 10 English acres, upon which a man and his wife subsist by the produce of their own labour, in some cases obtaining two crops in the year from the same ground, viz., winter tares followed by turnips or cabbages, and rape followed by tares, potatoes, turnips, or cabbages; these crops are succeeded by grain or flax the next year, on which clover is sown for mowing and stall-feeding. The crops of clover, tares, cabbages, turnips, potatoes, and rape, are sown at such periods and to such extent as will command a full supply of green food and turnips throughout the whole year. According to the improved system, the green food is mowed or shorn, and given to the cattle in the house. By this economical mode of using it, one acre will support as many cattle as three acres when grazed, and it possesses the advantage of affording profitable employment to the wives and children. It has also been the means of enabling the small farmers and cottiers to keep a cow or two. This practice of raising green crops for the summer food of cattle in the house is greatly superior to the general one in use in England, of allowing the cattle to roam at large in the pastures, as it not only admits of more cattle being fed in the same farm, but by the accumulation of manure the produce in grain has also increased." "A man here occupying 20 to 50 acres is considered a large farmer, and the general opinion is that a farm of 20 acres or upwards will not be able to produce as much food in proportion as one under that size." "The soil is in general a fertile friable loam, upon a moderately retentive subsoil, and well-adapted to the cultivation of potatoes, turnips, and other green crops, as well as all kind of grain and flax; oats predominate. The average produce per acre is—wheat, 16 to 18 cwt.; oats, 15 to 17 cwt.; barley, 17 to 19 cwt.; potatoes, 8 to 10 tons; flax, 30 to 40 stones." "Great labour has been bestowed in taking down crooked fences, or meerings, as they are called, between one farm and another, and making them straight, laying each farm compact and square, thereby facilitating the operation of ploughing and working the land. Many internal fences have also been removed, as where no pasturing is admitted they are useless; these have been converted into productive arable land: every corner is also cultivated with the greatest care, and even in the mountain district patches of land, amongst rocks inaccessible to horses, are cultivated by the hand. The country, when seen from any elevation, is one continuous patchwork of grain and potatoes, densely crowded with habitations." "Red clover and Pacey's perennial rye-grass are almost the only artificial grasses sown in the lower parts of the barony, that is, on the low and good lands; but on the moory ground near the mountains, where the land is worth about 7s. or 10s. per acre, they prefer what they call the white grass, *Holcus lanatus*. Mr. Blaker showed us a patch of Italian rye-grass in the Earl of Gosford's demesne, which was very luxuriant, leafy, and succulent, and promises to be of great benefit." "Many of the implements used in this barony have undergone considerable improvement, particularly the plough, the improved iron one having superseded a clumsy wooden one. The old cars have nearly all disappeared, and their place is now occupied by a light one-horse cart, to which they judiciously attach the horse as near as possible to his work; the horse now draws 15 or 20 cwt. with the same ease that he frequently drew 10 or 12 cwt., independently of

the great improvement in the roads which has in many places been made."

Live Stock.—The horned cattle of the county are light, seldom exceeding 3 or 4 cwt. The cows are chosen rather for milk than for feeding; and the larger proportion of the milk being intended, not for the dairy, but for domestic consumption, they are usually esteemed in the degree, not of their milk's quality, but of its quantity. They yield, on the average, about two quarts in winter, and ten quarts in summer; and, were their pasture not so much limited by the smallness of their farms, they would yield greatly more. Though no farms are devoted exclusively to the dairy, and most devote to it scarce the moiety of the produce of, on the average, 1 or 1½ acre of pasture, a very considerable aggregate of butter is sold in the markets of Armagh and Newry for exportation. The fattening of black cattle for the market is unknown among the farmers of any ground capable of tillage, and is practised to so limited an extent even in the uplands, as hardly to constitute a regular trade. Such stock as are designed for the shambles, are selected simply for bulk and bone, and with reference solely to prospective weight. Improvements in the breed of black cattle, or introductions of foreign and superior varieties, are so limited as not to require notice. Horses are very seldom bred in the county, and are imported chiefly from Fermanagh and Connaught. Those most esteemed by the farmer are short-legged, nimble, and active, and often are preposterously worked at the age of two years; and those in request for the saddle are very generally a dwarfish, hardy, sure-footed breed, with little show of strength, but possessing great power of endurance. The native Irish 'garçon,' slender in bone, and remarkable for speed and hardiness, are bred in the mountains, and used chiefly around Newry and along the western border. The carriage and saddle-horses of the gentry are imported from the best markets, and frequently procured at very high prices.—The native sheep are very coarse and ill-shapen, light in weight and coarse in wool, and both horned and hornless; but, though capable of surprising improvement when brought down to low or rich pastures, they are an object of exceedingly limited and subordinate attention. The Connaught sheep is generally reared in large numbers within the demesnes of the man of fortune and the wealthy bleacher; and is kept in very small numbers, for a brief period, and solely for sake of the fleece, by a portion of the small farmers. Goats are numerous and wild in the mountains; and may elsewhere be seen, in extensive dispersion, one by one, browsing within a limited range of jack-cord, by the sides or on the tops of enclosures. The native hog is narrow, long-legged, long-sided, and sharp-snouted; but it has been improved by a cross with the Berkshire breed. Pigs, though not fed in herds, are so universally diffused, or enter so uniformly into the small farm economy, as to yield, throughout the county, a very great aggregate of pork. Large flocks of geese are fed in the mountains; turkeys are numerous reared on the small farms, but are generally sold when poults; and chickens may be seen around almost every cottage. Pigeons are no object of attention. Rabbits are very limitedly protected. In 1841, the total of horses and mules was 12,323; of cattle, 35,069; of sheep, 5,042; of pigs, 28,236; of poultry, 150,269; of asses, 263;—and the estimated value of the horses and mules was £79,584; of the asses, £263; of the cattle, £227,949; of the sheep, £5,546; of the pigs, £35,295; of the poultry, £3,756;—in all, £371,393. But these statements are exclusive of live stock to the value of £11,354 in the civic districts.

Woods.—Armagh is too densely peopled and too much a manufacturing county to have almost any spare ground for wood. Planting has been practised chiefly for ornament, and is in a great measure confined to demesnes; and natural wood, except in some patches among the mountains, or coppices along the margin of streams, was long ago all but totally destroyed. Yet many districts, particularly in the barony of Armagh, are highly embellished with both old and young trees; and, from a cause which we formerly named, the profusion of orchard clumps and the prevalence of quickset enclosure, the greater part of the county would, on a cursory view, be pronounced by a stranger better wooded than many an equal extent of territory which has five or even ten times its number of trees. The orchards aggregate afford so large a supply of fruit for the market as to have won for the county the designation of the Orchard of Ireland. The total extent of woods, in 1841, exclusive of detached trees, was 8,996 acres; and of these 406 acres were oak, 19 ash, 10 elm, 17 beech, 212 firs, 5,549 mixed plantations, and 2,783 orchards. The number of detached trees was 406,075; and had they been annexed into woods, they would have occupied 2,538 acres.

Manufactures.—In Armagh and the other towns, brewing, chandling, soap-boiling, tanning, and the various arts of handicraft are practised for the supply of the local market. Woollen goods are manufactured throughout the county, yet only for domestic use, and not in sufficient quantity to supply more than probably one-tenth of the demand. A fabric called 'Unions,' produced from a mixture of cotton and flax, has, of late years, been somewhat extensively woven for exportation. But at once the staple trade, a general and prime means of support, and a pursuit associated to a large extent with that of agriculture, is, and long has been, the manufacture of linen. The total value of pieces in packs and boxes, produced in the county, and marked in the Dublin Linen Hall, between the years 1792 and 1802, averaged £209,079 19s. 11½d. per annum; the total estimated value of the whole linen trade, in 1804, was £300,000; and the total value of unbleached linen sold in the county, in the years 1821–24, and exhibited in the returns of the seal-officers and inspectors of the late Linen Board, averaged £576,332 10s. per annum. Though the means of authentic information ceased with the dissolution of the Linen Board in 1824, yet the returns of the collectors of customs indicate a large increase in the quantity of linen exported from Ulster, between 1825 and 1835; and, with the exception of Antrim, no county is likely to have contributed more to the increase than Armagh. The fabrics produced are cambrics, lawns, diapers, damasks, chequers, and a great variety of plain linens. The weavers of the finest goods have both their residences and their markets in the north; and the weavers of the coarse fabrics are diffused chiefly along the western border. Hand-loom weaving still maintains predominance; and two or more looms are usually found in one cottage. Yet the introduction to Britain of machinery for spinning flax has exerted a strong influence on Armagh, and, to a certain extent, been locally copied. Spinners cannot now earn more than 1s. 6d. per week; and weavers, who formerly earned 2s. a-day with ease, or 2s. 6d. with exertion, have now average earnings of only about 1s.

Fairs.—The principal fairs at present held within the county are the following:—Acton, May 4 and Dec. 11; Armagh, 1st Tuesday of every month; Ballinglera, Jan. 5, May 8, June 8, Aug. 12, Oct. 2, Nov. 8, and Dec. 11; Blackwater town, 2d Wednesday of every month; Camlough, 3d Monday of every month; Charlemont, May 12, Aug. 16, and

Nov. 12; Clare, May 12; Jonesborough, June 4, Aug. 14, Oct. 21, and Dec. 3; Keady, 2d Friday of every month; Killyleagh, last Friday of every month; Lurgan, Aug. 5 and 6, and Nov. 22 and 23; Markethill, 3d Friday of every month, May 6, and Oct. 26; Middleton, 1st Thursday of every month, and Nov. 28; Newtown-Hamilton, last Saturday of every month, and Nov. 7; Poyntz-Pass, Jan. 4, Feb. 8, March 7, April 4, May 2, June 6, July 4, Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3, Nov. 7, and Dec. 5; Portadown, 3d Saturday of every month, April 20, June 8, and Nov. 12; Port-Norris, 2d Monday of every month; Richhill, Jan. 11, Feb. 8, March 3 and 14, April 11, June 13, July 11 and 26, Sept. 12, and Oct. 10 and 15.

Communications.—The roads of the county are in general good and well kept; and they are so abundantly, minutely, and intricately ramified as to be describable only by means of a road map. One principal line runs parallel with the Newry canal, and forks toward Lurgan and Portadown; good roads connect all the towns and large villages; and principal roads radiate from Armagh toward Dungannon, Moy, Lurgan, Tanderagee, Acton, Newry, Dundalk, Castleblaney, Keady, and Tynan, and pass away, in most instances, to large towns or sea-ports at a distance. Water-communication is maintained with Belfast and its bay through the Bann and the Lagan navigation; with Newry town and Carlingford bay, by the Newry navigation; with Enniskillen and all the ramifications of Lough Erne, by the Ulster canal; and with part of Tyrone, and the interior shores of Londonderry and Antrim, by the far-spreading expanse of Lough Neagh.—The railway Commissioners projected a line of railway to connect Armagh and Dublin, and were anticipated by joint-stock companies or private parties in the projection and survey of other lines traversing or immediately affecting the county. A line from Belfast to Armagh was sanctioned by parliament previous to the Commissioners' appointment; and, at the close of 1841, it was open from Belfast to Lurgan. A line was surveyed to deflect from the former at Portadown, run parallel to the Newry canal, and join at Newry a coast-line thence by Dundalk to the northern terminus of the Dublin and Drogheda railway. Another line, quite independent of this, was surveyed to connect Armagh with Dublin by way of Castleblaney and Ardee, and across the Boyne nearly midway between Drogheda and Navan. A line was surveyed also to run northward from Armagh, and connect it along the western shore of Lough Neagh, and by way of Coleraine, with Portrush on the north coast of Antrim. The Commissioners' own line passes through the towns of Navan in Meath, and Carrickmacross and Castleblaney on the east border of Monaghan, and sends off, at the first of these, a branch toward Enniskillen. The Commissioners calculate that, including intermediate stages, the number of passengers daily, in one direction, on the Armagh and Dublin line, will be 7,481; and on the Armagh and Belfast line, 4,213.

Divisions and Towns.—So late as the year 1608, the only civil divisions of the county of Armagh consisted of Ballyboes, each of which comprehended about 60 English acres. In the course of the next ten years the baronial division was introduced. This division seems at first to have cut the county into only three baronies, named O'Neilland, Fews, and Orior; it soon after admitted the additional denominations of Armagh and Turanney; and now, in consequence of later subdivision, it exhibits eight baronies, called Armagh, Lower Fews, Upper Fews, East O'Neilland, West O'Neilland, Lower Orior, Upper Orior,

and Turanney. On the south-east border also is a small part of the lordship of Newry. The following alterations in the extent of the baronies have been effected in consequence of the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 84, s. 51:—The townland of Moneypatrick, in the parish of Lisnadill, has been transferred from Lower Fews to Armagh; the townlands of Belleek, Carriekananny, Carrickgallogly, Carrowmannan, Lower and Upper Creggan, Drumnahoney, Drumnabunshin, and Greyhill, in the parish of Loughgilly, have been transferred from Lower Fews to Upper Orior; and the townlands of Carnagat and Corrinshigo in the parish of Killevey, have been transferred from Lower Orior to Upper Orior.—In 1804, the parochial division exhibited 17 entire parishes, 2 parishes partly in Tyrone, 2 parishes partly in Down, and 18 extra-parochial denominations; and then 3 of the 21 parishes were in the dio. of Dromore, and the remaining 18 in that of Armagh. In 1831, the civil parochial division, as followed in the population books, exhibits 18 parishes wholly in Armagh, 2 partly in Tyrone, 2 partly in Down, 1 partly in Louth, and only 1 extra-parochial denomination. The present ecclesiastical parochial division differs so widely from the political, and is so much characterized by the intricacy of unions, disavermments, and mutual involvements, that we must leave it to be gradually developed in the progress of our work.—The towns and principal villages are Armagh, Blackwatertown, Keady, and Charlemont, in the barony of Armagh; Belleek, Hamilton's-Bawn, and Market-bill, in Lower Fews; Crossmaglen and Newtown-Hamilton, in Upper Fews; Lurgan, in East O'Neilland; Portadown, Richhill, and Loughgall, in West O'Neilland; Acton, Tanderagee, and part of Poyntzpass, in Lower Orior; Forkhill, Jonesborough, and part of Newry, in Upper Orior; and Middleton and Tynan in Turanney.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools in the county of Armagh was 332, of scholars 13,734, of male scholars 7,924, of female scholars 5,207, of scholars whose sex was not specified 603, of scholars connected with the Established Church 4,655, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 2,864, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 511, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 5,281, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 423; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 332, of scholars 13,769, of male scholars 7,646, of female scholars 5,043, of scholars whose sex was not specified 1,080, of scholars connected with the Established Church 4,417, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 3,013, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 393, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 5,191, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 755. The school and church statistics of 1834, so strictly follow the ecclesiastical divisions, that those which fall within the county limits cannot be accurately separated; yet the latter may very approximately be judged of by reference to the statistics which shall be given in the article on the diocese of Armagh. The statistics of the county-jail in Armagh, and the bridewells in Lurgan, Markethill, Newtown-Hamilton, and the Ballybot section of Newry, will be noticed in connection with these towns. In 1841, the criminal offences against the person were 197; against property, with violence, 21; against property, without violence, 203; against property, with malice, 6; against the currency, 14; miscellaneous, 111; total, 532. Of the offenders, 428 were males, and 124 were females; 10 were not more than 12 years old,

85 between 12 and 16, 97 between 16 and 21, 233 between 21 and 30, and 39 upwards of 50; 244 could read and write, 79 could read but not write, and 229 could neither read nor write.—The expenditure on the constabulary force, in 1841, was £7,900.—The county cess, as raised for local purposes, in 1828, was £24,761; in 1838, £28,820.—The annual amount of the valuation of the county under the 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 84, is £242,005 0s. 7d.; and the expense of the valuation was £4,874 16s. 8d., or 2·0125 per cent.—The county itself sends two members to parliament; and, including the borough of Armagh, three representatives for a total population of 232,393. In 1835, the constituency amounted to 3,480, and consisted of 277 £50 freeholders, 268 £20 freeholders, 2,336 £10 freeholders, 109 £20 leaseholders, 484 £10 leaseholders, and 6 £20 rent-chargers; and, in 1841, it amounted to 2,578, and consisted of 269 £50 freeholders, 221 £20 freeholders, 1,821 £10 freeholders, 43 £20 leaseholders, 208 £10 leaseholders, and 16 £20 rent-chargers.—Pop., in 1790, as estimated by Dr. Beaufort, 120,000; in 1821, by census, 197,427; in 1831, 220,651; in 1841, 232,393. All the following statistics are those of 1841:—Males 113,892, females 118,501, families 43,175. Inhabited houses 41,297, uninhabited complete houses 2,186, houses in the course of erection 93, first class houses 829, second class 9,152, third class 19,648, fourth class 11,668. Families inhabiting first class houses 943, inhabiting second class 10,035, inhabiting third class 20,185, inhabiting fourth class 12,012. Families employed chiefly in agriculture 24,260, in manufactures and trade 15,966, in other pursuits 2,949. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions 919, on the directing of labour 18,463, on their own manual labour 23,467, on means not specified 326. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food 37,393, to clothing 16,042, to lodging, &c. 3,936, to health 89, to charity 4, to justice 290, to education 266, to religion 166; unclassified 2,516, not having specified occupations 7,445. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food 1,354, to clothing 25,441, to lodging, &c. 38, to health 40, to charity 2, to education 126, to religion 2; unclassified 5,304, not having specified occupations 41,816. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 38,803; who could read but not write, 22,727; who could neither read nor write, 37,375. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 19,319; who could read but not write, 35,180; who could neither read nor write, 49,508. Males at and above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 6,491; attending superior schools, 630. Females at and above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 5,133; attending superior schools, 299. Total of males at and above 17 years of age, 62,569; of whom 26,215 were unmarried, 33,046 married, and 3,328 widowed. Total of females at and above 17 years of age, 68,791; of whom 25,958 were unmarried, 34,433 married, and 8,300 widowed. Number of inspectors of schools, 2; of school-teachers, 225 males and 99 females; ushers and tutors, 36 males and 4 females; governesses 23, teachers of music 2, teachers of dancing 1. Number of clergymen of the Established Church 38, of Methodist ministers 10, of Presbyterian ministers 33, of Roman Catholic clergymen 38, of ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified 23, of Missionaries 1, of Scripture readers 5.

Antiquities.—The most noticeable pagan antiquities of the county are a cairn and a very curious cromlech, 2 miles north of Newry; a cairn surmounting an artificial cave on the top of Slieve Gullion; and the Vicar's cave, 5 miles south-east of Armagh,

on a lofty hill, which is supposed to be excavated. The principal civil antiquities are various old castles, and the vestiges of the Earl of Tyrone's intrenchments, thrown up during the long-continued war with the English, and still called Tyrone's Ditches. The principal ecclesiastical antiquities are the cathedral of Armagh, two or three old churches, and traces, more historical than architectural, of about 12 or 13 monastic establishments.

ARMAGH, a barony in the county of Armagh, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by co. Tyrone; on the east by O'Neilland and Fews; on the south, by co. Monaghan; and on the west, by Turaney and co. Tyrone. Length, 14½ miles; breadth, 6½; area, 47,866 acres. Pop., in 1831, 39,466; in 1841, 41,607. Houses 7,166. Annual valuation, £49,452 18s. 4d. Sums levied under the grand warrants of Spring and Summer 1840, £4,460 11s. 9d., and £4,168 14s. 7d. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,047; in manufactures and trade, 2,954; in other pursuits, 812. Males at and above 5 years of age, in 1841, who could read and write, 7,813; who could read but not write, 4,123; who could neither read nor write, 5,687. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,171; who could read but not write, 7,057; who could neither read nor write, 7,709.—This barony comprehends no entire parish; but consists of parts of the parishes of Armagh, Cloufacle, Derrynooce, Eglis, Grange, Keedy, Lisnaddil, Loughgall, and Tynan. The rich limestone lands of this barony are in good heart, excellently enclosed with white thorn hedges, judiciously disposed in fields proportionately to the size of farms, exuberant in prime crops of wheat and other grain, and thickly sprinkled with neat and comfortable cottages. The western border, about Tynan, is warm and bosky with the plantations of the Caledon and Glasslough demesnes; and the country thence to Armagh is beautifully rolled and nodulated with undulation and hillock, and exhibits on many a small conical hill a crown of shrubs or of trees.

ARMAGH, a parish in the county of Armagh, Ulster. Some authorities, civil as well as ecclesiastical, represent it as co-extensive with the benefice or union of Armagh. Thus understood, it lies in the baronies of Armagh, Lower Fews, Upper Fews, West O'Neilland, and Turaney; and comprehends, in addition to Armagh proper, the parishes of GRANGE, EGLIS, LISNADDIL, and BALLYNOYER: which see. Length, 15½ miles; breadth, 6½; area, 47,013 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches. Pop., in 1831, 33,310; of the bar. Armagh section, 17,774; of the Lower Fews section, 4,687; of the Upper Fews section, 5,331; of the West O'Neilland section, 1,857; of the Turaney section, 3,661. As distinguished from the other parishes of the benefice, and as exhibited in the Ordnance Survey, and in the census of 1841, the parish lies partly in the barony of West O'Neilland, but chiefly in that of Armagh; and it contains within the latter section the city of ARMAGH: see next article. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 4,006 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches. Pop., in 1831, 10,518; in 1841, 12,654. Houses 1,883. Area of the O'Neilland section, 1,051 acres. Pop. in 1841, 542. Houses 92. Area of the rural districts of the bar. Armagh section, 3,286 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,867. Houses 298.

Most of the landscape, as well as much of that in adjacent parishes, borrows prominent features from the edifices and comparatively lofty site of the city. The surface is beautiful and finely improved. The river Callen flows past the base of the high ground crowned by the city, and proceeds northward to a tract of flat and boggy land in the neighbouring parish of Grange. Around or near the city are the neat demesnes of

New Holland, Anneville, Rosebrook, Tullamore, Nappa, and Elm Park.—Armagh parish is a rectory in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, including that of the district or parish of Grange, £500. With in each of the other four parishes which jointly with this constitute the benefice of Armagh, is a perpetual curacy of its own name; partly within one of them is the perpetual curacy of Armagh-Breague; and partly within two others is the perpetual curacy of Killyleagh. See ARMAGH-BREAGUE and KILLYLEAGH. Gross income of the benefice, £2,187 0s. 10d.; nett, £1,457 14s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. The dean of Armagh cathedral has long, by usage, but not by statute, held the incumbency. The statistics of the union will be given separately in the notices of the respective parishes. Two stipendiary curates in the parish of Armagh have each a stipend of £75; and, in addition, the one receives £150, the other £25, from the archbishop. The parish-church is the cathedral. Sittings 750; attendance 500. St. Mark's chapel-of-ease was built in 1832, at the cost of £3,691 18s. 2d.; of which £1,900 was lent by the late Board of First Fruits, £262 given by Archbishop Beresford, and £1,529 18s. 2d. raised by parochial assessment and sale of gallery pews. Sittings 1,134; average attendance 450. One Presbyterian meeting-house, formerly in connection with the Synod of Ulster, is attended by 800; and one, formerly Secessional, is attended by from 100 to 150. An Independent meeting-house is attended by 90. Two Wesleyan Methodist chapels are not reported on. A Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 1,912; and, in common with two chapels in Grange and Eglisb, has 4 officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,586 members of the Established church, 1,588 Presbyterians, 44 other Protestant dissenters, and 5,546 Roman Catholics; and, in the same year, 18 daily schools had on their books 556 boys and 567 girls. One of the schools, attended by 105 boys and 84 girls, has about £100 a-year from an endowment by the late Archbishop Stewart, and £31 10s. from the present archbishop and Mr. Stewart; and about 100 of the scholars are clothed, 15 of them by the dean. Another, the charter female school, attended by 10 or 12 girls, all of whom are clothed and boarded, was founded by the widow of the late Dean Drelincourt, and endowed by the late Archbishop Stewart. Another, the cathedral school, attended by 12 choir boys and 30 private pupils, was endowed by Archbishop Beresford for the education of choir boys, and yields the master a salary of £75. Five were private schools for general female education; and 3 were private schools for the classical education of boys. A boys' and girls' school in connection with the National Board, yet managed by a local committee, is aided with £50 a-year from the Board, and a sum not named from subscription; and it was attended, in 1833, by a large number of scholars, in consequence of a partial distribution of clothing, in 1835 by 138 boys and 272 girls, and in 1840 by 294 boys and 275 girls. Since 1835, the National Board have opened a second boys' and girls' school in the city, and salaried it with respectively £20 and £15. The royal school or college is not included among the daily schools, and will be noticed in the next article.

ARMAGH,

A post, market, and ancient town, a royal borough, the capital of a county, and the ecclesiastical metropolis of Ireland, stands in the parish, barony, and county of Armagh, 15 miles north-north-west of Newry, 31 south-west of Belfast, 47 south of Coleraine, 66 south-east by south of Londonderry,

41 east of Enniskillen, and 82 north by west of Dublin.

General Description.—Armagh—uncorruptedly, Ard-magh or Ard-magha, 'the lofty field or plain'—occupies the summit and gently sloping sides of Drumsalech, 'the hill of willows,' and is immediately environed with a rolling or softly tumulated country of beautiful contour. The environs, and even the site, were formerly patched with lake, marsh, bog, and such dense woods and thickets as were impervious to the sunbeams, and prevented the free circulation of the air. Even so late as the beginning of the 18th century, a small lake called Lappan remained in the very town, at the foot of Market-street, and abounded with eels. But the marshes have been drained, the bogs converted into meadow or corn-field, the offensive lakes annihilated, the woods and thickets cut down or thinned, and the whole surface so improved and embellished as to present an unwrinkled and unmarred face of health and beauty. Previous also to 1765, when Dr. Richard Robinson, successively Bishop of Leighlin and Kildare, and subsequently Lord Baron Rokeye of Armagh, was appointed to the primacy, the town itself was little better than a collection of mud cabins, without an archiepiscopal residence, with few and paltry or neglected public buildings, and destitute of almost every feature of either urban beauty or metropolitical importance. But that noble and patriotic prelate built in and around the city a palace, a college, an observatory, churches, bridges, hospitals, an obelisk, a military barrack, an infirmary, and shambles; he partially renovated and improved the cathedral; he prompted the reconstruction, in neat masonry, of many a dwelling-house; and, expending not less than £30,000 from his own resources, as well as exerting both his proprietorial and his official influence over the purses of others, he left the city, at his death in 1794, a well-built and ornamented town of stone and slate. Two prelates who succeeded him, various other parties of influence, and, in a large degree, the enterprising citizens themselves, have prosecuted the urban improvement which he so splendidly commenced; and, powerfully aided by the natural advantageousness of the site and the environs, they have eventually rendered Armagh the most handsome and interesting of all the inland towns of Ireland.

The Callan and the Ballinabone rivers traverse the environs each at the distance of about 3 furlongs from the city, the former on the west, and the latter on the east; they form a confluence at a point half-a-mile from the city's northern extremity; and both are spanned by bridges, carrying across the numerous lines of thoroughfare. On all sides except the south, a belt of river-course thus zones, at a fine distance, the site of the city; and this feature greatly aids the soft and constant tumulation of the ground, and the profusion of demesne, park, and wood embellishment, in flinging opulence over the scenery of the environs. The approaches from the south and the north, pass through quite a museum of luxuriance and beauty, which increases in wealth and attraction till the town is entered; that from the west, after leaving the brilliant series of close landscapes hinted at in our notice of the barony, steals into the city amidst the animation and cheerfulness of numerous rural habitations and various light and lofty mills near the winding banks of the Callan; and that from the east, after luxuriating through the opulent scenery of Richhill, and the still more opulent grounds of Castle-Dillon, suddenly reveals the deanery, the observatory, the primate's obelisk, the palace, the cathedral, and the city itself, with all the force and the thrilling effect of romance. The body of the town is an oval of about 500 yards

by 330; and the entire town extends, in the direction of the greater axis, or from north to south, about 1,450 yards, and in the opposite direction, about 750. But south of these limits extends the archiepiscopal demesne, with the palace at the distance of 3 furlongs; and east of them, with the Mall or public promenade intervening, stand several of the most prominent public buildings. The cathedral crowns Drumsalech, in the midst of an open area, in the very centre of the oval and of the city. Toward the area around it climb various streets, some obliquely, and some in the converging manner of radii. Intersecting these streets, at points a brief distance down the hill, a line of edified thoroughfare terraces the declivity, and describes an irregular or curving circle. Round most of the base of the hill, and forming the line of the main oval, runs the principal series of streets, bearing over part of their extent the names of Ogle, Thomas, and Upper English streets. Diverging from the series, or sweeping down the hill and intersecting it, are the streets which lead out to the suburbs and the country, Lower English-street, College-street, Irish-street, Callan-street, and the streets toward Monaghan and Richhill. Nearly continuous with the last, and climbing the hill toward the cathedral, is the most spacious of the thoroughfares, an irregular rectangle, the site of the market-house, and the arena of the public markets. The private houses are neatly built with calcareous stone, and generally slated; new and handsome structures appear both singly and in rows; and both the dwelling-houses and the shops indicate snugness, comfort, opulence, and even a degree of gentility. The public edifices, viewed in the aggregate, are built with hewn limestone, of a very vivid colour, and finished in a chasteness of style which combines beauty and utility; they occupy such judiciously selected sites as prevent them from being concealed by contiguous dwelling-houses, or degraded by the vicinity of any incongruous objects; and they possess so fine a combination of elegance, proportion, and conspicuousness, as to be ornamental at once to the town itself and to the surrounding country.

The Cathedral.—A cathedral is alleged to have been erected, in Armagh, in the year 445 by St. Patrick; and is said, in the tripartite life of the saint, to have been an oblong edifice, 140 feet in length, and divided into nave and choir. Even an earlier structure is asserted to have occupied the site, to have been constructed of willows or wattles, and to have, in consequence, given to the hill the name of Drumsalech. An ecclesiastical structure claiming to be the cathedral of St. Patrick, or a successor to it, was pillaged and burnt in 839 and 850; partly broken down by the Danes of Dublin in 890; burnt by lightning or accidental conflagration in 995 and 1020; repaired and tile-roofed in 1125; more thoroughly restored in 1145; and reduced by fire to irretrievable ruin by Sir Phelim O'Neil in 1642. In this edifice were buried the bodies of the celebrated Brian Boromh and his son Murchard, and the heads of his nephew Conan, and his ally Methlin, prince of the Decies of Waterford. These remains of the heroes of Clontarf, after being 5 years sepulchred in the monastery of Swords, were conveyed hither by the clergy, and laid in state during twelve nights' performance of funeral obsequies. The present cathedral was built in 1675; renovated and greatly improved by Archbishop Robinson; and, a few years ago, repaired at a great cost, £10,000 of which was contributed by Archbishop Beresford. The Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenue and Patronage said respecting it in 1834, that it was in a dilapidated state from age; that the provincial

architect employed to examine it pronounced it unworthy of any considerable expenditure towards its improvement; that various plans had been considered for realizing the means of re-edifying it either in whole or in part; and that, notwithstanding the munificent contribution of the primate, the chapter were totally incompetent to effect its suitable restoration. The pile, though not for a moment to be compared with most of the stately and richly ornate cathedrals of England, is a passable specimen of the later pointed style of architecture. It is cruciform; and measures 119 feet in the clear from end to end of the transepts, and 183½ feet from east to west, or along the choir and the nave. A square tower, whose battlement is 31 feet above the roof, and 110 above the ground, rises from the intersection of nave and transepts; and is surmounted by a spire of 40 feet in height. The proportion between the height of the roof and that of the tower seems defective to a spectator at the base of the hill, but appears quite symmetrical when the edifice is seen from a remoter distance; and the disproportionate elevation of the spire was occasioned by the obstinacy of the architect whom Archbishop Robinson employed to construct it. Among various monumental erections which adorn the interior, are a bust by Bacon of Archbishop Robinson, whose remains lie interred below; a full length figure of Archbishop Stewart; a beautiful and costly figure, by Rysbrack, of Dean Drelincourt; and monuments of William, Baron Caulfield,—of his son, William, Viscount Charlemont, who died in 1671,—and of the Rev. Dr. Jenny, rector of Armagh, who died in 1758.

The Palace.—The archiepiscopal residence, erected by Primate Robinson, is an elegant yet chaste and unostentatious structure. Its length is 90 feet; its width, 60; and its height, 40. The pile is simple, without wings or lesser parts; and has a light and pleasing appearance. Nearly ¼ of a mile south-west of it, and behind a plantation, is a suite of large and commodious offices. Beside the palace, and coeval with it in erection, is a handsome private chapel. In the demesne stands the obelisk erected by Archbishop Robinson, a nicely proportioned structure of marble, 157 feet high, raised at the cost of more than £1,000. It was dedicated by the founder to the honour and memory of his friend the Duke of Northumberland; but, having been projected and entirely constructed in order simply to give employment to operatives at a period of great public distress, it is justly regarded as a monument of his worth. A large lawn around the palace spreads on every side over the undulations and gentle hills of the surface; plantations skirt the lawn, or relieve its uniformity; a terrace in one of the skirting woods commands a most beautiful view of cultivated hill and dale, and of the rich eastern suburbs and environs of the city; and the whole demesne, tastefully laid out, well kept, and chastely luxurious, is liberally thrown open for the recreation of the citizens.

The College.—Armagh figures early and prominently in the ancient literature of Ireland. A college, alleged to have been founded here by St. Patrick, was long one of the most celebrated seminaries in Europe; and received the patronage and support of the kings of Ireland, down to Roderick O'Connor, the last of the native monarchs. Many learned men, not only of the Irish nation, but from almost every part of Christendom, issued from this college, to instruct their respective countrymen, and diffuse knowledge among barbarians; and some of them figure in the annals of hagiology as martyrs. An ecclesiastical synod convoked by Gelasius at Cleonard or Clane, decreed that none but Alumni of

Armagh should be permitted to deliver prelections on theology. Florence Macarthy, as quoted by Sir James Ware in his *Antiquities of Ireland*, asserts, though with little probability, that the number of students at one time exceeded 7,000. The departments taught in the college were the vernacular tongue, grammar, rhetoric, logic, music, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and theology.—The present college, or grammar-school, or royal-school, was founded by Primate Robinson, and cost him upwards of £4,000. He wished to have very greatly enlarged it, and rendered it an university; and, had government co-operated with him, or afforded him the requisite facilities for the attainment of his object, he would have endowed the institution with the larger part of his great fortune. Even after being wearied with prolonged and final disappointment, he bequeathed £5,000 toward the extension of the college into an university, provided the foundation-stone were laid within 5 years of his decease; but this last and affecting effort of his generosity, like every previous one, was defeated. The institution, even on the limited Academy scale on which he was compelled to leave it, is great and influential. The building is situated at the base of a hill, nearly a furlong east of the north end of the Mall, on the road from College-street to the deanery. It is a spacious, regular, and handsome edifice; admirably contrived for its purpose; containing apartments for a master, a school-room of 56 feet by 28, a large dining-room, and spacious airy dormitories; and having appended to it every requisite accommodation, and an extensive enclosed play-ground. During the incumbency of Dr. Carpendale, who was appointed to its preceptorship by the founder, the institution was regarded as the Eton or Westminster of Ireland. An endowment, granted to it by Charles I. out of forfeited lands, yields nearly £1,400 a-year.

The Observatory.—This edifice occupies an elevated site, 250 yards north of the College. The south front displays, in great neatness of architecture, an elevation of two stories, with a large circular turret in the centre, surmounted by a dome. The reverse of a medal, struck in honour of Primate Robinson, by the ingenious William Mossop of Armagh, exhibits this front with the appropriate encircling legend, "The Heavens declare the Glory of God." The observatory contains apartments for the resident astronomer, a museum, and astronomical rooms; and is surrounded by a very elegant demesne of 20 acres. Primate Robinson, the founder of the institution, endowed it with lands and a perpetual fund, which yield to the resident astronomer about £400 a-year; and he and Primate Beresford, each expended £3,000, in supplying the building with conveniences, and furnishing it with astronomical instruments. The professorship of the institution is at present ably filled by Dr. Robinson.

The Library.—This building stands in the vicinity of the cathedral; presents a very handsome appearance; contains spacious and neat accommodation for a large collection of books, and an elegant suite of apartments for the librarian; and has attached to it a court of 10 acres. Primate Robinson not only constructed the edifice, and stored it with an accumulation of scarce and valuable works in both ancient and modern literature, but endowed it with a perpetual fund, which 40 years ago yielded £300 per annum, and is applied to the purchase of books, the salarizing of the librarian, and the repairing of the edifice. The library contains, at present, between 20,000 and 30,000 volumes; and may be used by every person who resides within 30 miles of the city, and deposits double the value of the books

which he borrows. The observatory and the library are under the corporate governorship, for the public use, of the archbishop, the dean, and several members of the chapter of the cathedral.

Churches and Extinct Monasteries.—St. Mark's church, situated 350 yards south-east of the college, and half that distance east of the Mall, is a handsome modern edifice. One of the Presbyterian meeting-houses was built with part of the ruins of the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul. One of the Methodist chapels stands near a spot on which the founder of Methodism frequently preached. The Roman Catholic chapel stands on the south side of the area around the cathedral, and is itself the cathedral and metropolitan church of the Roman Catholic diocese and primacy.—An abbey is alleged to have been founded in Armagh by St. Patrick; and a monastery, which affected to be identified with it, afterwards figured as a celebrated Augustinian friary, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. A religious establishment, founded in 610, and ascribed to St. Columba, was nearly destroyed by fire in 670 and 687, and was frequently desolated of its inmates, and plundered of its books, records, and treasures, by the Danes. A Franciscan friary of Minorites was founded in 1263 or 1264, by Patrick O'Scanlain, Archbishop of Armagh, or, according to Allemande, in 1291 by O'Donnell. A Dominican friary is said also to have existed in the city; but when, or how long, seems not recorded. Two nunneries, the one called the Church of St. Bridget, and the other called Teampull-na-feartagh or 'the Church of Miracles,' absurdly claim, like the Augustinian friary, to have been founded by St. Patrick. Pretension, in the total absence of authentic information, even soars so high as to affirm that the Church of Miracles was erected for the use of St. Lupita, the eldest sister of St. Patrick; and that the saintess was interred within its walls; and that her body was identical with one discovered about 140 years ago, inhumed erect between two crosses, deep beneath the rubbish of the nunnery's ruins. In 1612, the Augustinian friary and its possessions were granted to Sir Toby Caulfield, for the nominal rent of £5 Irish; and, in 1618, the two nunneries were given to Francis Annesley, Esq. A writer in the Dublin Penny Journal says, "In our memory, the last fragments of the Culdean buildings," the establishment of St. Columba, "were pulled down, and the habitable part of the Augustinian monastery, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, was levelled to the earth." The remains of one of the other monasteries, situated within the primate's demesne, were very extensive about the middle of last century, but have been reduced to some tolerably preserved arches and intervening pieces of wall.

Remedial Institutions.—The Lunatic Asylum for the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cavan, stands on the left bank of the Ballynabone river, a furlong above its junction with the Callan, and was erected in 1824-5, at an expense of £20,000. This was the first of the district asylums in Ireland, and is not so well planned as those of later date. It was originally designed for the reception of only 106 patients; and though afterwards altered by the transmutation of one or two rooms into dormitories, it possessed quite inadequate accommodation for the cases within its extensive and populous district. The last report of it states that idiot criminals had been forced upon it since the passing of the Act 1st Vict. c. 25; that the presence of these and of previous incurables had filled the establishment, and greatly defeated the remedial treatment of the curable; but that, when idiots and harmless incurables should be removed to the Poor-law houses, there would be

sufficiency of accommodation for the lunatic poor of the district. On 1st Jan., 1841, there were in the asylum 62 male and 56 female patients; and between that date and Jan. 1842, 21 male and 17 female patients were admitted, 9 males and 9 females were cured, 6 males and 3 females were relieved and given up to friends, 3 males and 4 females died, and 19 males and 1 female waited to be received. From the opening of the institution on 14th July, 1825, till 1st Jan. 1842, 649 males and 505 females were admitted, 280 males and 240 females were cured, 130 males and 90 females were relieved and given up to friends, 73 males and 40 females were unrelieved, yet harmless, and given up to friends, 92 males and 72 females died, and 10 males and 5 females were transferred to the Derry Asylum. In 1841, 50 males and 55 females were employed at different trades and other works, and 15 males and 2 females were unemployed from imbecility. The total expenditure for that year was £2,107 7s. 10d.; the total of salaries was £539 4s.; and the average cost for each patient was £17 5s. 5d.—A private Lunatic Asylum near the city appears to be well-conducted; in 1840, it had 20 patients; and, though sufficient accommodation did not exist for that number, the proprietor promised to the inspector immediately to supply it.—The Armagh County Infirmary has only 40 beds, but contains apartments for the surgeon which, if converted into wards, would afford space for at least 20 beds; and, even if these were rendered available, it might probably possess an insufficient amount of accommodation. During the year 1840, it had a total of 607 intern patients; expended £1,286 8s. 4d., and received £145 9s. from subscriptions, £683 1s. 10d. from parliamentary and county grants, and £432 4s. 9½d from other sources.—The fever hospital, situated beyond the borough boundaries, and nearly half-a-mile north-east of the cathedral, was erected and is maintained solely by Archbishop Beresford, and it contains 40 beds, and is intended for the use exclusively of the citizens. Jacob Arthur Macan, who died in India in 1819, bequeathed to the sovereign, burgesses, and inhabitants of Armagh, the greater part of a property valued at £23,000, for building and endowing in the city an asylum for the blind, on the plan of that at Liverpool, but perfectly unrestricted and unaffected by any question of religious denomination. This bequest, though retarded from taking effect, was reported, in 1835, as likely to occasion a full provision, which should be available, first for the blind in the county of Armagh, next for the blind in other districts, and next, if the state of the funds should permit, for a portion of the deaf and dumb.

Poor-law Buildings and Union.—A workhouse for Armagh Poor-law union was contracted for on Oct. 11th, 1839,—to be completed in June 1841,—to cost, for building and completion, £7,200, and for fittings and contingencies, £1,554 7s. 10d.,—to occupy an area of 7 acres, 27 perches, purchased for £1,246 12s. 2d.,—and to contain accommodation for 1,000 paupers. The Poor-law union, for which this workhouse has been provided, ranks as the 33d, and was declared on April 25th, 1839. With the exception of one electoral division, that of Caledon, which is in Tyrone, the whole union lies in co. Armagh; and it comprises an area of 154,281 acres; with a pop., in 1831, of 107,143. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Armagh, 10,343; Grange, 2,802; Oakley, 3,276; Richhill, 6,089; Kilmore, 4,501; Annaghmore, 3,767; Killyman, 1,950; Loughgall, 5,442; Charlemont, 5,210; Ballymartin, 2,508; Glenaul, 4,177; Tynan, 4,554; Middleton, 5,199; Brootally, 3,308; Ballyards, 2,585; Crossmore, 4,146; Keady, 4,906; Derrynoose, 4,323;

Armagh-Breague, 3,632; Lisnadill, 3,343; Clady, 3,554; Killeen, 2,876; Markethill, 5,495; Hamilton's Bawn, 4,586; and Caledon, 4,413. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 12 and 37; and of the latter, 4 are returned by Armagh division, 2 by each of the divisions of Richhill, Loughgall, Charlemont, Tynan, Middleton, Keady, Derrynoose, Markethill, and Caledon, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The cost of the valuation was £376 6s. 4d., exclusive of £21 for revising it. Paupers began to be admitted in Jan. 4th, 1842; the total expenses thence till Feb. 6th, 1843, amounted to £3,658 5s. 10d.; and the total amount of previous expenses was £1,125 5s. 4d. Six dispensaries within the union have their seats at Blackwatertown, Caledon, Keady, Loughgall and Richhill, Markethill, and Tynan; they serve for districts whose united area amounts to 134,589 acres, and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 95,287; and, in 1839, they unitedly received £956, expended £939 8s., and administered to 10,571 patients.

County Buildings.—The county gaol, situated opposite the south-east end of the Mall, and near the divergence of the outlets to Belfast and Newry, was pronounced 38 years ago, "a modern and complete building, standing on a plain, with every advantage of good air, and proper accommodations for the prisoners," and "admirably planned as to strength and security." But in the Prison Reports of 1840 and 1841, it is denounced as an "old and very defective building, totally unfitted for carrying into practical effect any method even approaching to a proper system of classification and separation, according to the provisions of the late Act." Yet it is defective only as seen through the medium of the judicious and benign principles of prison discipline, which unhappily had scarce an advocate at the period of its erection; it is likely to be speedily forced down by these principles to give place to a suitable successor; and, while it stands, it has the advantage of being as zealously subordinated to their scope and operation as its construction can well admit. Its accommodations are 18 dormitory cells, 19 other rooms with beds, 8 day-rooms, 4 work-rooms and sheds, 9 yards, 12 solitary cells, 2 hospitals, 3 baths, 4 stores and other appropriate conveniences. The prisoners on 23d Dec., 1841, consisted of 74 men, 25 women, 10 boys, and 6 hospital patients. Throughout 1841, the average number of prisoners was 136, the average annual cost of each £12 8s. 10½d., and the total annual expense of the gaol, £1,692 5s. 1½d. The county court-house, or sessions-house, built in 1809, and situated opposite the north-west end of the Mall, and in the line of College-street, is constructed of hewn limestone, has a handsome portico, and produces in the perspective of the street a very striking effect.

Other Public Buildings.—The barracks, situated on the Belfast or Richhill road, 200 yards east of the gaol, are a neat erection of their class, well-designed, occupying an extensive and suitably enclosed area, and standing on a fine open eminence in full view of the contiguous prison.—The shambles, constructed by Primate Robinson, are a proper erection of their kind, and adapted jointly to convenience, cleanliness, and utility. A market-house was built by Primate Bolton, but appears never to have been quite finished, and, at the commencement of the present century, was a ruin. Between it and the cathedral, and in the area of the market-place, stood an antique mutilated market-cross, curiously but rudely sculptured, and thus described in 1803 by Sir Charles Coote:—"It appears that the top of the cross has been damaged; the symbolic subject is Christ's crucifixion between the

thieves, in old basso relieve; the others are so much obliterated, that I leave their solution to more expert antiquarians; they appear rather a kind of rude ornamental fret-work, than any distinct characters." The present neat market-house was designed at his own expense by Archbishop Stewart. Among the numerous erections of Archbishop Robinson was an assembly-room, which, while dedicated to fashionable dissipation, was yet designed to subserve charitable purposes, but which, as it aware of the incongruity between its objects, he left quite incomplete. The card and supper rooms are on a large scale; the ball-room is 60 feet by 30; and the kitchens and servants' apartments are suitably laid out.—The Mall, already repeatedly named, may, though no 'building,' be here formally noticed. It is about 500 yards long, and from 60 to 160 yards broad; it is enclosed with a dwarf wall, like, and iron gates; and it consists of a neat gravel walk, encompassing a lawn of about 6 acres. It was laid out under the protection of an act of parliament; and is watched over by a care-taker or public officer. The expense of completing it was defrayed by subscription, but was in a few years repaid from the profits of the lawn.

Trade.—In the 17th century, camlets, as well as linen and woollen cloths, were manufactured at Armagh; but at present linens and unions are the staple produce of both the city and its vicinity. Bleaching is conducted to a large extent in the environs, and reciprocates with a well-stocked market of yarns and cloths. A large amount of agricultural produce is disposed of in the city. A chief business is a well-conducted and spirited retail trade for the supply of the extensive and populous circumjacent country. Weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Saturday; and annual fairs on May 21st, July 10th, Aug. 12th, Tuesday before Oct. 10th, and Nov. 20th. A branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland was established in the city in 1826; a branch of the Bank of Ireland, in 1827; branches of the Belfast Bank and the Northern Bank, in 1835; and branches of the Ulster Bank, and the Agricultural and Commercial Bank, in 1836. The town's railway communications are noticed in the article on the county. In 1838, the public conveyances were a car to Aghnacloy, 2 coaches to Belfast, a car to Caledon, 2 coaches to Dublin, 7 cars and a caravan to Dungannon, a mail car and a stage car to Enniskillen, a mail car to Monaghan, 8 cars to Moy, a caravan to Newry, a caravan to Stewartstown, and a car to Tanderagee, and the mail coach in transit between Newry and Coleraine.—In 1842, the Armagh loan fund had a capital of £1,014, circulated £3,671 in 1,357 loans.—The amount of excise revenue collected in the Armagh district, in 1828, was £84,076; in 1839, it had fallen to £60,791. We have no returns for later years; but the number of gallons of spirits taken out for home consumption, within the Armagh collection, which, in 1841, amounted to 349,594, had, in the year ending January 5, 1843, sunk to 118,008.

Municipal Affairs, &c.—The old royalty, or the district called 'the Corporation,' occupies the whole peninsula between the Callan and the Ballynahone, from an irregular line south of the city, and comprehends an area of 1,147 statute acres. The parliamentary and the new municipal boundary coincides over only about 2½ furlongs on the south-west with the old boundary; it everywhere else extends within the old or corporation limits; and it comprehends the whole city and suburbs, excepting some straggling buildings, and describes an irregular circumference of about 3½ statute miles. The earliest and principal charter was granted in 1613, the 11th year

of James I. Other charters were given in the 12th year of James I., the 10th of Charles I., the 4th of James II., and the 27th of George II. The corporation, styled 'the Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Ardmagh,' consists of a sovereign, 12 free burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen. A fee of £2 to the town-clerk, besides the stamp-duty of £3, is payable on the admission of a free burgess. The election of the inferior officers is vested by charter in the corporation, but came to be, with slight restriction, exercised solely by the primate. The corporation possesses no exclusive jurisdiction, civil or criminal. The seneschal of the manor of Armagh, who is appointed by the primate, holds his court in the city, and exercises jurisdiction, both by attachment of goods and by civil bill process, in all causes of action arising within the manor, and not exceeding £10. The city lies chiefly within this manor, and partly within that of Mountnorris. The assizes are held in the town twice a-year. At the county quarter-sessions, held also twice a-year in the city, the assistant barrister disposes of cases within his civil bill and other statutable jurisdictions for the city and division of Armagh. Petty-sessions are held every Saturday by the county justices of the peace, resident in the city and its neighbourhood. Excepting the town-sergeants, who are employed in the arresting of vagrants, the borough has no police force distinct from the county. An assessment formerly made by presentment of a corporation grand jury for police purposes, gradually increased from £854 7s. 2d. Irish, in 1821, to £1,180 19s. 3d. British, in 1832. Under the acts of 1789 for the supplying of water to corporate towns, the city was supplied from 1793 to 1800, in a bungling and inconvenient style by means of timber pipes, but afterwards by means of metal pipes, and with distribution to private houses. The cost of the supply, aggregately in 1793-7, was £1,057; in 1798-9, £450; in 1800-15, £4,551; in 1816-28, £4,506; in 1829-33, £1,816. The number of houses supplied, in 1814, was about 150; and in 1829-33, it was 272. The tolls and customs of the borough appear to have long ago become private property; and, though reduced in exaction to half of their quondam amount, continued, as exacted in 1834, to be an object of popular complaint. Excepting a waste which was granted to them in pursuance of the trusts of an act of parliament, the corporation are not now possessed of any property. Previous to the union, the borough sent two members to parliament; since the union, it sends one; and previous to the Reform act, it was a pocket borough of the primate. Constituency, in 1832, 437 householders and 11 burgesses; in 1835, 680 householders and 12 burgesses; in 1841, 880 householders and 12 burgesses. A presbytery of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church has its seat in Armagh; meets on the first Tuesday of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.; and has under its inspection 20 congregations. Area of the town, 269 acres. Pop., in 1831, 9,470; in 1841, 10,245. Houses 1,493.

History.—The early history of Armagh, both civil and ecclesiastical, is so shrouded in feature that its true lineaments cannot be seen; and its later history is such an almost uniform series of plundering and bloody incident on the part of Dunes and Irish septs, as to possess very little real interest. We shall therefore present only the briefest outline of both, and regard ourselves as exonerated from the historiographer's duty, in reference to the former, of discriminating between fable and authentic story.—A city called Eamhain or Eamania—a name corrupted from *Aem-huim-ue*, 'the noble city,'—is affirmed to have been built on or near the site of

Armagh, by a Scottish prince, upwards of two centuries, or according to O'Connor, 353 years before the Christian era. This city claims to have been the capital of Ulster, and royal seat of the kings of the north; and is said to have been sacked and burned, in the 4th century, by a chieftain of Connaught, called *Cairbre Liffechar*. Colgan affirms that, in his time, the ruins of the city were standing. Camden says that the ruins of the royal palace of the city, which both he and Speed, who wrote in 1614, call *Owen Maugh*, were still visible near Armagh. O'Halloran, a modern author, also affirms their existence at the time when he wrote. Yet legends and traditions, which nowhere show more of the voracity of the shark than in Ireland, seem wondrous shy in gulping down a morsel so exquisitely to their taste as this pretty story of the city *Emania*. St. Patrick, who very generally figures in history as the founder of Armagh per excellence, and the founder of the great majority of Irish towns and villages which claim a high and ecclesiastical antiquity, is alleged to have been attracted to the spot by its metropolitical importance, and to have selected its vicinity as the site of ecclesiastical structures, and the scene of ecclesiastical ministrations, whose influence should be paramount over all Ireland. He obtained from *Daire*, a chief of the circumjacent country, a grant of the hill *Druimsailech*, changed the name of the place to *Ardmagh*, and planted on it, if we can believe *Joeclyn*, "his archbishop's see, designing it for the primacy, metropolis, and mistress of all Ireland." Yet, even after our caveat against being regarded as assenting to the truth of every part of our brief outline, we might mislead a raw or young reader did we not tell him that little of really authentic matter, such as would satisfy a scrupulous historian whether of Catholic or Protestant faith, is known respecting St. Patrick. His biographers, Archbishop Usher, and *Joeclyn* the Lancashire monk, are likely to be followed by Episcopalians, and by Catholics; but no writer sufficiently unconcerned in 'the primacy,' or the hagiology of St. Patrick, is yet before us whom we can follow as an altogether unbiassed guide; and original or recondit sources of information—though we have glanced at some of them—are too elaborate in management for the rapid pen of a topographer. Whoever feels curiosity to know what labours and mortifications are ascribed to St. Patrick by the Church of Rome, may consult the *Romish Breviary*; and whoever wishes to see a Churchman's account of his real or alleged successors, from his "resigning the primacy to St. Benignus, and living in private to see it descend to three successors, all of whom he nominated," will find it intermixed with some curious historical annals, in Ware's *View of the Bishops of the See down to 1678*, or in *Beaton's Political Index*, down to the appointment of Primate Robinson in 1763.

Previous to the conquest of Ireland by the English, and even in the various subsequent civil wars, Armagh suffered more of the horrors of fire, plunder, and sword, than probably any other Irish town of its size. "From time immemorial," to adopt the words of a periodical writer, "it has been the scene of many a deadly feud and bloody engagement,—in wars, waged at one time between the Irish chieftains themselves,—at others, between the Irish, Danes, and Ostmans,—and afterwards between the natives of the country and the invading armies of Scotland and England." In 670, 687, and 778, it was burnt; eight times in the 9th century, and thirteen times in the three following centuries, it was plundered, burnt, or otherwise laid waste by the Danes; during the conquest of Ulster by the English, it was pillaged by De Courcy, Fitz-Adelm, and De Lacy; and

during the period which intervened till the accession of James I., but especially during the civil wars in the reign of Elizabeth, it was repeatedly burnt, plundered, or otherwise strewn with the desolation of warfare. No fewer than 17 burnings of the city, either partial or total, are on record. So quick is the repetition of warlike incident, so akin in character to each former instance which followed, and so slenderly relieved is the appalling and monotonous story with any other narrative than such literary matter as we incidentally noticed in our descriptive paragraphs, that readers, as well as ourselves, will gladly pass to other topics.

The Bishopric.—The see of Armagh, though claiming to have been founded and even made primordial by St. Patrick, does not fairly appear in history as an archbishopric, or even as fixedly prelatial, till the year 1152. The sees suffragan to it about 50 years later were Connor, Down, Louth, Clonard, Kells, Arlough, Raphoe, Rathlure, Duleek, and Derry. By subsequent unions, suppressions, and other changes, the suffragans came to be Down and Connor, Dromore, Derry, Raphoe, Clogher, Meath, Kilmore, and Ardagh,—the last held in commendam by the Archbishop of Tuam. By the Act of 1833, the province of Armagh was so enlarged in territory as to comprehend that of Tuam, and, at the same time, so diminished in suffragans as to include, with the Archbishop's own see, only 6 bishoprics. The present province extends over all Ulster, over by far the greater part of Connaught, and over a very considerable part of Leinster; and its 6 bishoprics are Armagh with Clogher, Meath still single, Derry with Raphoe, Down with Connor and Dromore, Kilmore with Elphin and Ardagh, and Tuam with Killalla and Achonry. A contentious struggle long maintained between Armagh and Dublin for priority, terminated some two or three centuries ago in the Archbishop of Armagh being styled 'Primate of all Ireland and Metropolitan,' and he of Dublin 'Primate of Ireland and Metropolitan.' In 1834, the province, within the limits which belonged to it prior to the Church Temporalities Act, contained 544 parish churches, 66 other places of worship connected with the Establishment, 425 meeting houses of Presbyterians, 218 meeting houses of other Protestant dissenters, and 715 Roman Catholic chapels; its pop. consisted of 517,722 Churchmen, 638,073 Presbyterians, 15,823 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,955,123 Roman Catholics; and it contained 247 daily schools, of which no lists could be obtained, and 4,235 of which full statistics were procured, the former computed to be attended by 16,055 children, and the latter having on their books 109,118 boys, 105,234 girls, and 2,089 children whose sex was not specified. Of the total number of schools, 2,396 were supported wholly by fees, 2,086 wholly or partly by subscription; and of the latter, 461 were aided by the National Board, 112 by the Association for Discourteasing Vice, 61 by Erasmus Smith's fund, 195 by the Kildare-street Society, and 460 by the London Hibernian Society.—The Roman Catholic province of Armagh includes the archdiocese of Armagh, and the 8 suffragan dioceses of Derry, Clogher, Raphoe, Down and Connor, Kilmore, Ardagh, Meath, and Dromore.

The see of Armagh is charged in the King's books at £400. In 1833, the episcopal revenue was, gross, £17,609 16s. 7d.; nett, £14,494 0s. 3d.; and was stated by the primate to be fairly capable of increase to the amount of £6,918 17s. 7d. The see lands are said to comprehend 104,000 acres.—The chapter of the cathedral consists of a dean, a precentor, a treasurer, an archdeacon, and the prebendaries of Mullaghbrack, Ballymore, Loughgall, and Tynan.

The only revenue controlled or managed by the chapter in their corporate capacity, is the economy fund, which annually amounts, according to the average of three years ending in 1831, to £180 1s. 5d. The dean holds, by precedent, yet not strictly in virtue of his office, the benefice of Armagh. The corps of the precentorship is the benefice of Killevey; of the chancellorship, that of Kilmore; of the treasurer'ship, that of Creggan; of the archdeaconship, those of Carreenteel and Aghaloo; and of the prebends, the respective benefices whence they have their designation. The subordinate officers of the cathedral are 8 vicars choral, who have each £84; 6 stipendiaries, who have each £30; 8 chorists, 4 of whom have each £10, and 4 each £5; an organist, who has £180; and a schoolmaster of choir boys, who has £75. The estate of the vicars choral, out of which all these subordinate officers are paid, yields a gross income of £875 8s. 8d.

The diocese of Armagh comprehends nearly all the county of Armagh and the county of Louth, about a moiety of the county of Tyrone, a considerable nook of the county of Londonderry, and a very small part of the county of Meath. Length, in statute measure, 75 miles; breadth, from 12½ to 32 miles; area, 809,289 acres, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 482,641. The parishes, including perpetual curacies, but excluding the chapelry of St. Mark's in Drogheda, amount to 118; the benefices which consist each of a single parish, to 74; the benefices which consist of united parishes, to 14; the total of benefices, to 88; the resident incumbents, to 72, and the chaplain of St. Mark's, Drogheda; the non-resident incumbents, to 16; the benefices without stipendiary curates, to 41; the benefices which have each one stipendiary curate, to 40; and the benefices which have each two or more stipendiary curates, to 7. Gross income of the benefices, £53,252 9s. 6½d.; nett, £44,310 14s. 1½d. Gross income of the curates, exclusive of certain advantages and extraneous allowances enjoyed by a few, £3,992 0s. 1d. Average gross amount of vestry assessments for church purposes, £3,832 4s. 9½d.; for general purposes, £2,362 19s. 7½d. Benefices with glebe houses, 73; without them, 15; with glebe lands, 78; without them, 10. Cost of glebe houses, £84,076 2s. 2½d.; extent of glebe lands, 19,200 acres, 1 rood, 1½ perch. The patronage of 3 benefices belongs to the Crown; of 44 a chapelry, to the diocesan; of 20, to incumbents; of 13, to laymen and corporations; and of 8 to alternate parties. Value of appropriate tithes, not payable to incumbents, £432 6s. 8d.; of inappropriate tithes, £2,801 13s. 0½d. In 1834, the places of worship belonging to the Establishment, were 99; to Presbyterians, 68; to other Protestant dissenters, 44; to Roman Catholics, 120: the number of members of the Established Church was 108,012; of Presbyterians, 84,837; of other Protestant dissenters, 3,340; of Roman Catholics, 309,447: the number of benefices with no member of the Established Church, was 1; with not more than 20 members, 3; with between 20 and 100 members, 11; with between 100 and 1,000 members, 34; and with between 1,000 and 5,000 members, 39. In 1834, 623 daily schools had on their books 23,601 boys, 15,318 girls, and 935 children whose sex was not specified; and 66 other schools, no lists of which could be obtained, were computed to be attended by 4,752 children. Computed total of children under daily instruction, 44,606; proportion of this total to the entire population, 8.1. Of the total number of schools, 249 were supported wholly by fees, 374 wholly or partly by endowment or subscription; and of the latter, 67 were connected with the National Board, 26 with the Asso-

ciation for Discountenancing Vice, 19 with the Board of Erasmus Smith, 22 with the Kildare-street Society, and 59 with the London Hibernian Society.—The Roman Catholic dio. of Armagh is distributed into 51 parishes: two of these, Armagh and Drogheda, are bishops' parishes, and are served by the primate and 6 curates; and the others are served by 49 officiates, and 60 coadjutor officiates. Efforts have recently been made for the erection of a splendid new Roman Catholic cathedral in Armagh. The Roman Catholic primate resides alternately at Armagh and Drogheda. The convents within the dio. are a Dominican with 3 friars in Armagh, a Dominican with 2 friars in Dundalk, a Franciscan with 3 friars in Armagh, an Augustinian with 3 friars in Armagh, a presentation with 12 nuns in Armagh, and a Sienna convent of St. Catherine with 22 nuns in Armagh.

ARMAGH-BREAGUE, a *quoad sacra* parish, on the mutual border of the baronies of Armagh and Fews, and on the south-western border of co. Armagh, Ulster. It is included, *quoad civilia*, in the parishes of LISNADILL and KEADY: which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 9,113 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,632. The surface extends among the water-sheds and nascent affluents of the streams which run respectively northward to Lough Neagh, and south-eastward to Dundalk bay; is naturally moorish, upland, and wild; and forms part of the pastoral district of the Fews mountains. Such land as is arable has nearly all been reclaimed from a moorish condition. The village or hamlet of Armagh-Breague is situated about 3½ miles south-east of Keady.—This parish is a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Armagh. Gross income, £80; nett, £55. Patron, alternately the incumbent of Lisnadill, and the incumbent of Keady. The church was built in 1830 by means of a grant of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, from 100 to 120. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 800 persons; and, jointly with two chapels in Lisnadill and Kilelun, is under the care of three officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 008 Churchmen, 1,410 Presbyterians, and 1,748 Roman Catholics; 485 of the Presbyterians, and 872 of the Roman Catholics, were in the Lisnadill section; and 925 of the Presbyterians, and 876 of the Roman Catholics, in the Keady section; a Protestant Sunday school was attended by 80 children, a parochial school by 80 boys and 40 girls, and a hedge-school by about 10 boys and 10 girls. The parochial school was aided with donations amounting to £5 a-year.

ARMOY, a name of FERMOY: which see.

ARMOY, or ARMOY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, and lying partly in the barony of Upper Dunluce, but chiefly on the western border of the barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 9,665 acres,—of which 1,143 are in Upper Dunluce. Pop., in 1831, 2,622; in 1841, 2,766. Houses 416. Pop. of the Dunluce section, in 1841, 470. Houses 90. Part of the surface is a portion of the romantic vale of the river Bush; and a chief part consists of the hilly ramifications which are connected with Knockade. The land is in general of but middle-rate quality. The village of Armo, situated in the glen of the Bush, about a mile from Kenbane Head, and 4 miles south by west of Ballycastle, appears to have been anciently a place of some note. Its name means 'the yellow height, or hill.' A round tower at the village is so far dilapidated as to exhibit, in tolerable preservation, a height of only about 44 feet, and so closely resembles the less damaged tower at Antrim, described in our notice of that town, that any description of it would be superfluous. Around the

tower is a cemetery. About 2 miles distant, and more inland, is an old castle, enclosed in plantation, but unnoticed in history. Fairs are held in the village on Jan. 5, Feb. 25, March 29, May 25, Nov. 12, and Dec. 25. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1831, 129; in 1841, 315. Houses 61.—*Arnoy* parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £225. Gross income, £250 10s.; nett, £232 7s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built, in 1820, by means of a loan of £383 1s. 6d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, from 60 to 80. A Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 150 to 400, and a Roman Catholic chapel by from 100 to 400; and the latter shares with the chapel of Ballintoy the services of one officiate. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 576 Churchmen, 817 Presbyterians, 1 other Protestant Dissenter, and 1,359 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were attended by from 155 to 205 children; and 4 daily schools, two of which were aided respectively with £5 from the rector, and £8 from the National Board, had on their books 164 boys and 102 girls.

ARNEY (THE), a river of the co. Leitrim, Connaught, and the co. Fermanagh, Ulster. Its remotest head-stream rises $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Manor-Hamilton, and runs 7 miles eastward to Lough Cane, or Upper Lough Macnean. Another considerable head-stream rises not far from the centre of the Fermanagh barony of Magheraboy, and flows south-westward to the same lake. The river is popularly viewed, however, as issuing from the foot of Lough Nitty or Lower Lough Macnean, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the latter head-stream's insolation with Lough Cane; and thence it has a course of about 7 miles, in a direction south of east, to Upper Lough Erne, at a point 3 miles south of Enniskillen. The stream has almost everywhere wooded banks, and luxuriates over much of its course among the beautiful demesne grounds of Florence Court. The Arney and the chain of lakes which it connects form the line of division between the dioceses of Clogher and Kilmore.

ARRA. See **OWNEY**.

ARRA (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Clanwilliam, confluent with the Aberlow, co. Tipperary, Munster.

ARRAN, a sea-girt barony in co. Galway, Connaught. It consists of a group of islands, often called **SOUTH ARRAN**, to distinguish them from **Arran** or **Arranmore**, in the county of Donegal. The islands form a chain about 12 miles long, and nowhere more than 2 miles broad; and lie across the mouth of Galway bay, in the direction of east-south-east and west-north-west. The South Sound, which divides them from the county of Clare, is about 4 miles broad; and the North Sound, which divides them from islands and peninsula in the Galway barony of Moycullen, has a mean breadth of nearly 7 miles. Their whole area, excepting apparently about one-thirtieth, or at the utmost one-twentieth, consists of the three islands of Innishere on the east, Ennismain in the middle, and Arranmore on the west. The first and the second of these are jointly about one-half the size of the third. Foul Sound and St. Gregory's Sound, each about half-a-mile broad, divide respectively Innishere from Ennismain, and Ennismain from Arranmore. On the western skirt of Arranmore, and extending from its coast to the distance of about 12 or 14 furlongs, lies a mimic archipelago, called the Branch Islands. In the sounds which separate the three chief islands from one another and from the main island, are various islets so small as, for the most part, to draw no attention except from the watchful mariner. **ARRAN-MORE**, **ENNISMMAIN**, and **INNISHERE**, as they give

name to three parishes which they chiefly constitute, will be separately described. The whole Arran group seems to be a continuation of the limestone country of Burrin in co. Clare. The large and splendid marine inlet which the group partially covers is traditionally asserted to have been a lake, screened or curtained from the ocean by a band of limestone country of which the Arran islands are fragmentary remains. "It is related in one of the old Irish annals," says Hardiman, the historian of Galway, "that, in the year of the world 1909, there were but three lakes of any consequence in the whole island [of Ireland], namely, Loch-Foidream, said to have been at Slievemis, near Tralee, in co. Kerry, Fin-Loch, the present Lough-Carra, in co. Mayo, and Loch-Lurgan, which is described as a spacious lake between co. Clare and West Connaught, to the south of Galway, and extending a considerable distance toward the east. This lake is supposed to have been the present bay of Galway, which was once, say the annalists, separated from the ocean by strong banks, until the Atlantic, hursting over them and uniting with the water within, formed the bay, leaving the three islands of Arran, the towering remnants of the chain or barrier, which were too high to be overflown by the billows. The position of these islands, with relation to the mainland, as it favours, seems also to have given rise to this idea. O'Flaherty says that, in his time, a lough in a neighbouring inlet of the sea, was called Lough Lurgan; but how far the entire circumstance is deserving of credit is left, without any comment, to the judgment of the reader." The surface of the islands, in a general view, commences with precipitous cliffs on the south, and terminates in a gradual descent to the water's edge on the north; yet it presents undulations and other diversities of feature; and constitutes, in grouping with the circumjacent sea, and the intricate and commanding coast-line of the mainland, a series of interesting and even brilliant landscapes. The islands contain a considerable proportion of good arable and pastoral land, and yield a rental of about £2,000 a-year. The inhabitants are partly agriculturists and partly fishermen; but they occasionally experience much distress, and have sometimes been employed in quarrying ashlers of limestone for the public works of the Government Boards in the harbours of the mainland. The fishermen catch great quantities of turbot at a less distance than 25 miles from the islands; they catch the fish called Glassing on a bank from 25 to 30 miles distant; they share with the fishermen of Galway in the cod and ling fisheries; and they have been known to prosecute their avocation at 40 miles' distance in the open Atlantic. Their boats, though good and of the same construction as those of the Claddagh fishermen, are too small to brave the perils to which they are exposed. Even the eurragh, or the boat of willow-work, sheathed with tarred linen, and of a size to carry 3 or 4 men, is said to be still occasionally in use. Both fishermen and agriculturists are a singularly unpolished, credulous, and neglected people. Their raiment is home-made, rude, and generally over-worn; their shoes or boots are a roughly formed fabric of untanned leather, called poppooties; and their whole costume indicates unacquaintance alike with modern civilization and with even the rude elements of luxury.

Arran is profuse in curious, antiquarian, traditional, mythological, and monastic associations. The largest island, often called by the peasantry of the adjacent mainland, Arran of the Saints or the Blessed, had at one time 10 small monasteries, and 10, or as some say, 13 churches; and the other islands had 5 churches and a Franciscan priory. A circular fort, called Dau-

Angus, constructed of uncemented stones, great in extent, and surmounting a cliff which overhangs the sea, appears to be a very ancient structure, yet can hardly, as the peasantry and even graver parties credulously allege, be the erection of some chieftain of the name of Angus, who flourished before the Christian era, during the reign of a pretended Mauda, queen of Connaught. Baths, druidical temples, altars, stone pillars, sacred mounts, holy wells, holy beds, holy groves, and kindred objects, are so numerous as to have rendered the islands, in the estimation of the Catholic peasantry, quite a region of thaumaturgy. It is quite astonishing with what enthusiasm these consecrated places by legend are still visited by thousands. These devotees shrink from no privation and hardship in their pilgrimage; and happy is he who carries upon his person 'a holy stone' from some of the sacred places as a talisman against evil. The inhabitants long fancied that they could see from their coasts the Hy-Brasil, or 'Enchanted Island,' the paradise of the ancient Irish; and the peasantry of the adjacent mainland still regard Arran itself as possessing some properties higher almost than paradisaic, yet so intimately connected with a profession of the Roman Catholic faith as to be forbidden subjects of our notice. The islands have for centuries had the reputation also of being inimical to the life of mice, and the putrefaction of human bodies. "There is in the west of Connaught," says Giraldus Cambrensis, "an island placed in the sea, called Aren, to which St. Brendon had often recourse. The dead bodies need not be graveled, for the ayre is so pure that the contagion of any carrion may not infect it: there may the son see his father, his grandfather, and his great-grandfather, &c., &c. This island is enemy to mice; for none is brought thither; for either it leapteth into the sea, or else being stayed it dyeth presently." St. Enna or St. Ende, as well as St. Brendon, is said to have made Arran a favourite resort. One very absurd tradition of the islands asserts that a native, called Conubhar-Mac-an-Eigh, or 'Connor the King's son,' killed beef in his own house every Christmas for 180 years, and that he died in 1580 at the age of 220 years.

The ancient sovereign lords of Arran were O'Briens, descendants of the celebrated Brian Boromh; and they held, at the same time, the territory of Tromra, in the county of Clare. The corporation of the town of Galway stated, in an address to Queen Elizabeth, that they paid the O'Briens of Arran a tribute of wine for guarding Galway bay against pirates and coast plunderers. "This address," says Mr. Hardiman, "was signed on 30th March, 1588, by John Blake, the mayor, and Walter Martin and Anthony Kirrivan, bailiffs, and countersigned by Anthony Dermot, notary, whereby they testify to Queen Elizabeth, in favour of Murrough MacTurlough O'Brien, then living, that the MacTiegies of Arran, his ancestors, were, under her Majesty and her predecessors, the temporal captains or lords of the islands of Arran, and their territories and hereditaments elsewhere, under the name of MacTiege O'Brien of Arran, time out of man's memory; and that they had seen the said Murrough MacTurlough authorized by all his sept, as chief of that name, and in possession of the premises as his own lawful inheritance, as more at large, say they, doth appear in our books of records, wherein he continued, until of late he was, by the usurping power of the O'Flaherties, expelled, from whom it is taken by some inquest found in her Majesty's favour. 'We say, moreover,' add they, 'that the sept of MacTiege O'Brien of Arran, since the foundation of this city and town, were aiding and assisting to ourselves and our prede-

cessors against her Majesty's and her predecessors' enemies, in all times and places whereunto they were called, as true, faithful, and liege people to the crowns of England, to maintain, succour, and assist the town.' The islands are now the property of John W. Digby, Esq.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Arranmore or Iunismore, Innishere, and Ennismain. Area, 11,288 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,191; in 1841, 3,520. Houses 598. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 440; in manufactures and trade, 160; in other pursuits, 42. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 173; who could read but not write, 134; who could neither read nor write, 1,178. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 71; who could read but not write, 69; who could neither read nor write, 1,349. Arran gives the title of Earl, in the Irish peerage, to the noble family of Gore.

ARRANMORE, or IUNISMORE, the largest of the islands, and a parish, in the insular barony of Arran, just described, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains the villages of KILLANY and KILRONAN: see these articles. Length, 61 miles; breadth, 14; area, 7,635 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,315; in 1841, 2,592. Houses 451. Pop. of the rural districts in 1841, 1,364. Houses 224. The island extends from east-south-east to west-north-west. Its south side is precipitous, grandly bold, an almost straight line of unindented mural limestone bulwark. The north side is low, fringed with a shingly beach, and deeply indented by two bays or natural harbours. The cliffs of the south are not more bold than romantic, are frequented by clouds of the sea-fowl called puffins, and are curiously perforated with holes, in which the puffins nestle, and whence the islanders supply themselves in seasons of scarcity with the eggs of the fowls for food. Other curiosities are Kilmurry fort, Great Kevin's Head, and the objects noticed in the preceding article. The highest ground in the island appears to rise less than 400 feet above sea-level. Good oats are raised; sheep are pastured; and oxen of an esteemed kind are reared. The chief residence is the seat of John W. Digby, Esq. A lighthouse in the centre of the island exhibits a revolving light of a bright colour; and, including the cost of building stores, occasioned in 1840 an expense of £880 18s. 4d. On the island are 2 villages, 8 hamlets, and a station of the coast-guard. The bay north from the village of Killany, named after it, separated by a peninsula from St. Gregory's Sound, and partly covered by an islet called Straw Island, is the principal harbour, not only in Arranmore, but in the whole Arran group. Outward-bound ships, from Liverpool to the West Indies and America, are frequently driven toward this harbour, and would find it a valuable retreat were the entrance to the sheltering part of it widened, and a pier suitable for large vessels provided. The entrance is by the west side of Straw Island; and though deep, is exceedingly narrow and somewhat dangerous; yet could it, is said, be widened for the trivial expense of £300.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Tuam; and forms part of the benefice of BALLINAKILL: which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £6 13s. 8d., and the rectorial for £20 1s. 0d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to the Rev. John Digby. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by from 400 to 600, and has one officiate. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 28, and the Roman Catholics to 2,077; and 4 day-schools, at Killany, Kilronan, Kilmurvey, and Coorrough, were attended by from 160 to 230 scholars.

ARRANMORE, or NORTH ARRAN, an island in the parish of Templecroan, barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies 14 mile west of Arteen Point,

in the Rosses, 8 miles north by east of Daurus Head, less than a mile west of Rutland Island, and 3 miles south-west of Cruit Island. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 4,335 statute acres. Pop., about 1,000. The surface is rolling and hilly, and sends up a summit to the altitude of 745 feet above sea-level. Only about 650 acres are in tillage and pasture; all the remainder being rock and bog. Ironstone and manganese abound. Subdivision of land among tenants and cottiers descends to even "a cow's foot," or the quarter of a cow's grass. The northern and western shores are steep inaccessible cliffs; but the east coast has several marine indentations capable of being cheaply improved into snug little fishing harbours. The side of a ledge of rough rocks in one place might, at a small expense, be cut into a good landing-place, and would, says Mr. Nimmo, "be indestructible." An opening at Skaitaling, though shallow, is a good boat harbour in northerly swells; it is flanked on the south by a long ledge or reef; and it could be thoroughly improved at an expense of only £70. A creek at Leaburg, near the anchorage called Arran Road and to leeward, requires a small pier along a ledge of slate rock; it could be provided with one at the cost of about £450; and it would then shelter the boats of the north end of the island, and enable small vessels to discharge. A little sandy bay, called the Tent, and situated between Skaitaling and Leaburg, is nearly enclosed by rocks, could at small cost be made quiet in all winds, and, though very shallow, would be a good place for laying up boats. The inhabitants pursue the fishery with more zeal than any other persons on the Donegal coast; and they have many currachs and yawls, but no boats fit for going outside of the Sound. A lighthouse on the island exhibits a fixed bright light; and, in 1840, cost £74 13s. 8d.

ARRAN (New). See KILLEEN.

ARRIGADEN. See ARIGADEEN.

ARRIGAL. See ARIGAL.

ARRIGLAN. See ARAGLIN.

ARROW, or ARVA, a lake in the barony of Tiraghbrill, co. Sligo, Connaught. It commences within a mile of the boundary with co. Roscommon, and extends north-north-westward to a point 8½ miles from Colcooney. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 5,120 acres. Its shores are jagged, sinuous, and intricate; its bosom is all over studded with islets; and its scenery, though scarcely brilliant or imposing, possesses many features of beauty. Along its west shore winds the highway from Dublin to Sligo, by way of Boyle; and this road, just after passing the watershed between the counties, and while running down the Sligo side of the descent, commands a fine view of the lake and its basin, with the Sligo and Leitrim hills in the perspective. On the road and near the lake are the village and castle of Ballinacree; between the road and the lake is Hollybrook, the charmingly situated mansion of John Ffolliott, Esq.; and on the lake's east shore are the ruins of Ballinadown Abbey, a structure founded by the McDonoughs, in 1427, for Dominican nuns.

ARROW, ARVA, or UNICION (The), a river of co. Sligo, Ulster. It issues from the lake just described, and pursues a north-north-westerly, yet in part a sinuous, course of about 10 miles, to a confluence with the Owenbeg in the vicinity of Colcooney. Over about one-half of its length it runs in Tiraghbrill; and over the remainder, it divides that barony from Corran.

ARTAGH. See TAUGHBOYNE.

ARTANE, or ARTAINE, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 954 acres. Pop., in 1831, 583; in 1841, 367. Houses 59. The land

is of excellent quality. The hamlet of Artane has a pleasant appearance, and occupies an agreeable site, near the northern shore of Dublin bay, about 2½ miles from Dublin-castle. A castle which stood at the hamlet about 17 years ago, and was then in habitable repair, was long the seat of the Dorellans of Ravensdale. John Allen, or Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, having provoked the ire of the house of Kildare, by advocating the measures of Cardinal Wolsey, attempted to flee to England, and was shipwrecked near Clontarf, captured, carried before Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, then with the antagonist army at Artane, questioned respecting the object of his attempted flight, and ordered to be taken "out of his lordship's sight." His captors, misconceiving the order for his removal to be a mandate for his death, hurried him into the hall of Artane-castle, and tragically deprived him of life. At the commencement of the civil war of 1641, Luke Notterville, son to Lord Notterville, and one of the Roman Catholic leaders, at the head of a body of royalists, seized and garrisoned this fortalice. The manor of Artane was for many ages the property of the family of Holywood. In the 13th century, John Holywood, or De Sacrobosco, a member of this family, was a distinguished mathematician and philosopher, and in the reign of Edward III., R. Holywood, another member of it, was a baron of the exchequer. A tombstone of the family, erected in the cemetery in 1713, is a fragmentary and simple monument, with an escutcheon, representing a chevron engrailed between three pigeons, and a pigeon the crest.—This parish is a chapelry in the dio. of Dublin, and forms part of the benefice of Finglass, appropriated to the chancellorship of the cathedral of St. Patrick. Its ecclesiastical statistics are all mixed up with those of FINGGLASS; which see. The church was small, and has for many years been a ruin. A boys' and girls' school are salaried with respectively £13 15s. and £11 from the National Board; and, in 1840, had on their books 70 boys and 59 girls.

ARTHUR'S FERRY, a ferry on the river Shannon, between the parish of Kilquinn, co. Clare, and that of St. Patrick, co. Limerick, Munster. It occurs at the termination of the canal from Limerick, a little above the island called Illan-arone. The Commissioners for the Improvement of the river Shannon proposed to build between the ferry and Illan-arone, a weir for the purpose of keeping up the water in summer to a proper level, for the free navigation of the Limerick canal. "When this weir is erected," says the Report, "a much greater mill-power will be obtained at the city of Limerick. Estimate, £7,600."

ARTIURSTOWN, a village in the parish of St. James, barony of Shelbourne, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on Waterford Harbour, between Duncannon Fort and Ballyhack, 3 miles below the confluence of the Barrow and the Suir. Its site and the circumjacent estate are the property of Arthur, Lord Templemore; and from him the place has its name. A pier of excellent construction was, a few years ago, completed at the village; and is likely to be very useful for export and import trade. Good roads connect it and the village with an extensive district. The cost of the pier was £1,500; and of this £810 was granted by government, and £750 contributed by Lord Templemore. A fever hospital in the village contains 27 beds, is very efficiently conducted, and has been a most valuable means of preserving life and preventing the extension of fever. In 1840, its receipts amounted to £69 14s. 3d., and its expenditure to £158 4s. 7½d.; and it had 203 intern patients, all of whom were from within a distance of 5 miles. A

dispensary at the place serves for a district containing a population of about 10,000; and, in 1840, it received £100 4s., expended £119 3s. 0½d., and made 903 dispensations of medicine. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1831, 170; in 1841, 285. Houses 48.

ARTICLAVE. See ARDECLEAVE.

ARTRAMONT, or ARDRAMONT, a parish in the barony of East Shelmallee, 4 miles north of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,377 acres. Pop., in 1831, 661; in 1841, 754. Houses 135. The surface is drained southward, and much beautified by the river Sow; and declines in the direction of the stream to the vicinity of that expansion of the estuary of the Slaney, or of Wexford Harbour, at the head of which stands the village of Castlebridge. The land is of very good quality, and extensively wooded. The charmingly-situated demesne and handsome seat of Artramont, the property of George Le Hunt, Esq., adjoin Castlebridge, and are much adorned by the natural and the cultivated beauties of the Sow. The parish is traversed northward by the road from Wexford to Dublin, by way of Oulart. The Artramont estate was given by Oliver Cromwell to the ancestor of the Le Hunts, Colonel Le Hunt, whose commission as captain of the Protector's body-guard is still in the possession of the family. Under Artramont mansion, among some aged cedars of Lebanon, exists a moss-covered donjon,—the sole relic of the fortress of the Roches, formerly lords of Roche's Land. "A barrowing tale," says Mrs. Hall, "known as Roche's Revenge, is told of one of the chieftains of that line,—Wat Reoch, Walter the Rough, as he was called. He had suffered by the depredations of a neighbouring Irish leader of 'kerne,' named O'Morroo, who ruled the adjacent territory, still known as the O'Morroo's country. Wat gave him warning that the next forty should be the last; and he surprised and captured the freebooter in the act of recrossing the river with the prey. The moon was high, the tide low; and as Wat Reoch observed the long bank of slime left bare by the receding waters, a horrid idea of retribution entered his mind. It was effected on the spot, and at the instant. A strong stake was procured, and fixed upright on the margin of the stream [the Slaney] at low watermark. To this the captive was bound; one arm pinioned behind him, the other left free, and provided with a loaf of bread. In this situation he was left. For several successive tides, Wat Reoch watched his living victim from the windows of his tower, none covering him higher than the breast. At length the flood tide came! One button after another on his jerkin disappeared beneath the water, which at last reached his chin, and soon closed over his head for ever."—Artramont parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ferns; and forms part of the benefice of ARDCOLME: which see. Tithe composition, £184 11s. 7½d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 74, and the Roman Catholics to 600; and a daily school, aided with £20 and important additional emoluments, was attended by 59 boys and 32 girls.

ARTREA. See ARDTREA.

ARUNDEL-MILLS, a village in the parishes of Dysert and Templemalus, barony of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. Area of the Dysert section, 4 acres. Pop., in 1841, 197. Houses 46. Area of the Templemalus section, 3 acres. Pop., in 1841, 91. Houses 17.

ARVA, co. Sligo. See ARROW.

ARVA, or ARVACH, a *quoad sacra* parish, and a village in the *quoad civilia* parish of Killeshandra, barony of Tullaghonohy, co. Cavan, Ulster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 6,988 acres. Pop., in

1831, 4,580. About 566 acres are pastoral upland; 161 acres are bog, and nearly all subservient to the supply of fuel; and the remainder of the area is a strong clayey land, for the most part wheat-bearing, and everywhere productive of excellent oats and potato crops. Around the village of Arva is a chain of small lakes, the shores of which have been planted by the proprietor, the Earl of Gosford. The village is situated on the south-west border of the county, about 2 miles north-north-west of Lough Gouna, 3 north of Scrabby, and 8 south-south-west of Killeshandra. In 1840, a dispensary here received £54 19s., expended £56 9s. 6d., and made 611 dispensations of medicine. Area of the village, 25 acres. Pop., in 1831, 422; in 1841, 615. Houses 101.—Arva parish is a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Kilmorc. Gross income, £98 2s.; nett, £92 6s. 7½d. Patron, the incumbent of Killeshandra. An assistant curate has a salary of £75. The church was built, in 1821, by means of a grant of £738 9s. 2½d., and a loan of £92 6s. 1½d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and enlarged, in 1827, by means of a loan of £400 from that Board. Sittings 400; attendance 300. The Roman Catholic chapel at Corranee, is attended by 600 persons, and served by 3 officiates who belong to the parish of Killeshandra. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,833 Churchmen, 97 Presbyterians, and 2,889 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools were attended by 334 children; and 6 daily schools, at Arva, Derna-winkle, Castlepoles, and Drumbahill, had on their books 233 boys and 272 girls. One of the daily schools was aided with £12 from subscription, and £7 from the Association for Discourteasing Vice; one with £13 from the London Hibernian Ladies' Society; one with £3 3s. from subscription; and the second and third of these, and also a fourth, with a gratuity from the London Hibernian Society proportioned to the proficiency of pupils.

ASHBOURNE, a small post-town in the parish of Killeglend, barony of Ratoath, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry, 10 miles north-north-west of Dublin, 12 south by east of Slane, and 13 south-south-west of Drogheda. The proprietor is Frederick Bourne, Esq., to whom and his brothers the public are highly indebted for improvements in roads and conveyances. The town is washed by a rivulet which falls into the sea near Swords, and it has several small retail shops, and 2 inns and posting-houses. West of the town is an old quadrangular building dignified with the name of Ashbourne Castle; and adjacent to it is an occasionally used, and sometimes crowdedly attended race-course. The town was founded so late as about the year 1823. Area, 34 acres. Pop., in 1831, 473; in 1841, 375. Houses 50.

ASHFIELD, a seat and property in the vicinity of the town of Castleblakeney, co. Galway, Connaught. The seat is encompassed with some wood about ¼ of a mile west of the town. A belt of bogs, which describes the segment of a circle from the vicinity of Ashfield-house to a point 1½ mile north-east of Clonbrock-house, contains an area of 3,280 English acres. The belt is about 4½ miles in length, extends chiefly along the margins of the nascent Ahascragh river, and, excepting a small piece at the east end, lies on the south-west side of the road from Ballinasloe to Castleblakeney. It consists of Ashfield bog on the west, Clonpee bog in the middle, and Clonbrock bog on the east. "These bogs," says Mr. Griffith, in the 4th Report of the Commissioners on Irish Bogs, published in 1814—"These bogs do not form one continued mass of red bog, but are connected together by interven-

ing tracts of black bog. * * If the improvement of the river Ahascragh were effected, there would be no difficulty in draining, not only the whole of the red bog, but, what is much more important, the great tract of black bog near Ashfield and Kinclare, which, between Ashfield and Clonpee bridge, amounts to 680 Irish, or 1,101 English acres, the greater part of which might be irrigated with advantage." Average depth of the bogs, 23 feet; area of the red heath bog, 2,178 English acres; estimated cost of reclaiming the whole of the bogs, £3,421 16s. 7d. Irish.

ASHFIELD, a *quoad sacra* parish, within the *quoad civilia* parish of Killersherdiny, in the north of the barony of Tullaghgarvey, and in the vicinity of the town of Cootehill, co. Cavan, Ulster. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 4,535½ acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,010. About 243 acres are unprofitable; and the rest of the land is of middle-rate quality. The surface is drained westward by the Cootehill river, and traversed northward by the road from Dublin to Clones. About a mile from Cootehill is Ashfield Lodge, the seat of Col. Henry Clements. The only village is CLEMENTSTOWN: which see.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Gross income, £122 8s.; nett, £108 10s. Patron, the incumbent of Killersherdiny. The late Board of First Fruits gave, about the year 1796, £461 10s. 9d. for building the church; and lent in 1820, £230 15s. 4½d. for the erection of a spire. Sittings in the church 300; attendance 200. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600, and is served by two officiates, who belong to the parish of Killersherdiny. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,385 Churchmen, 208 Presbyterians, 16 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,315 Roman Catholics; and 5 daily schools, at Ashfield, Dooburric, Drummurry, Cortobber, and Littermore, had on their books 240 boys and 177 girls. One of the schools was connected with the Kildare-street Society, and another was aided with £10 and other advantages from subscription, and £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice.

ASHFORD, a seat of Lord Oranmore, in the parish of Cong, barony of Kilmalin, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands at the head of Lough Corrib, in the vicinity of the town of Cong.

ASHFORD, a hamlet in the parish of Killeedy, barony of Glenquin, co. Limerick, Munster. A Roman Catholic chapel here has an attendance of about 550. In 1840, the dispensary of Ashford and Broadford, under the Newcastle Poor-law union, received £147 6s., expended £158, had recommended to it 1,733 patients, and served for a district with about 7,000 inhabitants. Pop. returned with the parish.

ASHFORD, a hamlet and the site of a post-office, in the parish of Rathnew, barony of New-castle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the road between Dublin and Wexford, 8 miles from Rathdrum, 4½ from Newtown-mount-Kennedy, and 22 from Dublin. It occupies a pleasant site on the Vartry, and has a good inn. In its immediate vicinity stands Rossana, the handsome seat of Daniel Tighe, Esq., and formerly the occasional retreat of the authoress of *Psyche*. Rossana park boasts some of the noblest oaks and Spanish chestnuts in the county. Pop. returned with the parish.

ASIGH. See ASSEY.

ASKEATON (THE), a name of the co. Limerick river DEEL: which see.

ASKEATON, a parish on the north-east border of the barony of Lower Connello, and containing the ancient town of Askeaton, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 6,521

acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,699; in 1841, 4,438. Houses 671. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,184; in 1841, 2,576. Houses 387. The surface declines northward down the course of the Deel or Askeaton river to the Shannon; and, though quite destitute of the features which give force and high character to landscape, presents some softly agreeable scenes, and a few mimic groupings of romance. The Deel, above the town, leaps and tumbles in cascades and cataracts among rocks, winds among finely outlined hills, or between precipitous and overhanging cliffs, and presents, in its frolics and costume, a succession of decidedly picturesque aspects. The land of the parish, though chiefly of limestone formation, is partly rocky and in general of only middle-rate quality. The parish is traversed westward by the north road from Limerick to Tarbert; and will be traversed in the same direction by the Shannon line of railway communication with Dublin. Antiquities will be noticed in connection with the town.—Askeaton parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Limerick. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £150, and the rectorial for £300; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to Thomas Leland, Esq., of Dublin. This vicarage, the rectory of Lismakeery and the chapelry of Iverus, constitute the benefice of Askeaton. See LISMAKEERY and IVERUS. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 3. Gross income, £455 14s. 5d.; nett, £390 15s. 10½d. Patron, Sir Matthew Blackiston, Bart. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church is so ancient a structure that no record exists of the date and cost of its erection. Sittings 250; attendance, about 120. The school-house of Iverus is also used as a parochial place of worship. The Askeaton Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 1,000 and 1,500, and jointly with a chapel in Iverus, is served by 3 officiates. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 197, and the Roman Catholics to 3,815; the Protestants of the union to 341, and the Roman Catholics to 6,967. In the same year, 7 daily schools in the union, all situated in Askeaton parish, had on their books 249 boys and 113 girls. Two of the schools were aided each with £7 16s. from Archdeacon Fitzgerald; one, a female parochial school, with £14 from subscription and £8 from the Ladies' Hibernian Society; and one, a male parochial school, with £22 from subscription. In 1839, the National Board granted £160 toward the building and fitting up of a school for boys and another for girls, each of which was expected to have an attendance of 150.

ASKEATON, a market-town, the capital of the parish just described, and formerly a parliamentary borough, stands on the river Deel, 2½ miles above its confluence with the Shannon, 5 north-north-west of Rathkeale, 14 west-south-west of Limerick, and 15 east by north of Tarbert. Though anciently a large walled town, it is now a poor lumpish village; and though advantageously situated for trade, and an object of attention in the plans of at least two great national works of improvement, it does not seem to be moving from stagnancy and inertia. Only about 20 of its houses are slated; and the rest, of course, possess the cabin or hut character so prevalent in poor Irish towns. Yet some of the older and roofless houses retain a ghastly appearance of having once been respectable. The town has shared the fate of its ancient lords, the Desmonds. Its castle, built by the seventh Earl of Desmond, is a ponderous and splendid ruin, on a considerably high rock, insulated by the Deel, and immediately above the town. Its remains are 40 feet high, contain Desmond's gaoil and banquetting-room, and evince uncommon strength in union with fine architectural taste. Besides being fortified by

its pinnaced site on the rock, and its encinurement with the divided stream of the Deel, it was surrounded by a lofty wall, and accessible only by a drawbridge. During the last Earl of Desmond's rebellion in 1580, when the King's forces, under Sir George Carew, were approaching Askeaton, the garrison of the castle, being unprovided to sustain a siege, placed a train of gunpowder within the walls, evacuated the place, fired the train, and blew up a considerable part of the building. The Earl, after three years of ceaseless warfare and various success, was driven from his castles, spoiled of his army, chased to the fastnesses of Kerry, and compelled to lie perdu in mean apparel, much distress, and almost total unattendance. Kelly of Moriarta eventually tracked the footsteps of a few kerns who had ventured to seize some cattle for the Earl's subsistence; he found the hunted and fallen noble lying languidly before a fire in a ruined house; he assailed him, wounded him, and drew from him the faint cry, "Spare me, I am the Earl of Desmond;" and, heedless of the appeal, he struck off the Earl's head, and carried it to the Earl of Ormonde, to be sent to Queen Elizabeth, and impaled on London bridge. Thus perished a family who, for four centuries, had shined with splendour and magnificence around them, and frequently measured swords with the supreme civil power of the country. The Earl's forfeited lands amounted to 574,028 Irish acres.—About 30 yards from the castle, the Deel is spanned by an old bridge of 9 arches. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the town, and on the east brink of the river, stand the ruins of Askeaton abbey. This pile was founded in 1420, by James, the seventh Earl of Desmond, for friars minorites; and, long after its dilapidation, it ranked as one of the finest ecclesiastical ruins in Ireland. The cloisters, which are the chief part now remaining, form a square arcade of about 160 feet; they are entirely composed of black marble; and they exhibit some beautiful and richly ornate chisellings.

Askeaton was constituted a borough by charter of 11 James I. The limits included only a small space round the edified area. The charter directed that the corporation should consist of a provost and 12 free burgesses; that the free burgesses should hold their office for life, and annually elect from among their own number the provost; that vacancies in the free burgess-ship should be filled up by the corporation from among "the better and more honest of the inhabitants;" that the provost might hold every Monday a court of record for the trial of all actions personal to the amount of 5 marks; and that the corporation, in prosecution of the chief object of their being constituted, should return two members to parliament. The borough, owing to the principle of self-election in its constitution, became at once a close borough; it continued to act as such till it was disfranchised at the Union; and it was then under "the patronage" of Lords Carrick and Massey. Of the sum of £15,000, which was awarded as compensation for the loss of its franchise, £6,580 was given to the Earl of Carrick, £6,580 to the trustees of the will of Hugh, Lord Massey, £1,100 to Sir Vere Hunt, Bart., and £200 to Sir Joseph Hoare, Bart. So extinct did the corporation become after the borough's disfranchisement, that the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, when making inquiry a few years ago on the spot, could with difficulty obtain any evidence of its former existence. Power was given by James I. to Sir Francis Berkeley to hold in Askeaton weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and a fair on 20th and 21st July. Fairs are now held on 30th July and 9th Oct. Some tolls which are collected are private property. A seneschal's court, whose

officer was appointed by Sir Matthew Blackiston, lord of the manor of Askeaton, was held in the town till 12 or 14 years ago, and exercised jurisdiction to the amount of £10 Irish. A court of petty sessions superseded the seneschal's court, is held once a fortnight by two, three, or four county magistrates, and tries claims for labourers' wages, and cases of petty assault. When higher jurisdiction is required, recourse is had to the court of quarter sessions at Rathkeale. A party of the county constabulary are stationed in the town. A quay exists immediately below the bridge, on the right bank of the Deel, directly opposite the main body of the town; and a good landing-place, used by vessels, occurs on the left bank, half-a-mile below the town. The river is at present navigable for small vessels at high water up to the quay; but owing to the interruption of a ledge of rock, which crosses the river's channel a short distance below the quay, the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Shannon Navigation recommended the construction of a wharf at Corthasoothera, the landing-place just noticed, and the site of a quondam, but ruinous pier, on the left bank. The wharf, say the Commissioners, will cost £900, and will need to be connected with the town by means of a branch road. See DEEL. The Shannon line of railway, as projected by the Railway Commissioners, touches Askeaton, and while passing the town, as well as over a distance of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles between Ballyroque and Fannamore, has a gradient of 1 in 660. The town, at present 13 hours and 33 minutes distance from Dublin, will be brought by railway time, within 5 hours and 35 minutes. Its only public conveyances, in 1838, were a caravan and a car in transit from Limerick, the former to Shangolden, and the latter to Tralee. In 1840, a dispensary in Askeaton received £113 4s., expended £110 3s., and administered to 1,500 patients. Area of the town, 56 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,515; in 1841, 1,862. Houses 284.

ASSEY, ASIGH, or ATHSY, a parish in the barony of Lower Dece, and in the valley of the Boyne, 4 miles south of Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 1,218 acres. Pop., in 1831, 108; in 1841, 138. Houses 17. The land is in general good. On the banks of the Boyne stand the ruins of the old castle of Assey. Much embellishment is borrowed from Bective demesne, which lies along the opposite side of the river.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £62 15s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Assey and Balsoon rectories [see BALS00N] constitute the benefice of Assey. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$. Gross income, £137 12s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £115 14s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the Crown. The churches of both parishes are ruins in the midst of cemeteries. The union has at present neither glebe-house, church, chapel, nor school. The incumbent of Kilmessan, whose church is only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant, and to whose benefice Assey and Balsoon were formerly united, performs occasional duties, and receives, in compensation, the annual sum of £10. In 1834, the Protestants of Assey parish amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 107; the Protestants of the union to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 420.

ATHANEASY. See ATHNASSEY.

ATHASSEL, or RELICKMURRY, a parish, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Cashel, and partly in the barony of Middlethird, but chiefly in that of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, Munster. The Clanwilliam section contains the villages of GOLDEN and THOMASTOWN; which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 12,770 acres,—of which 562 acres are in Middlethird. Pop., in 1831, 6,801; in 1841, 5,431. Houses 784. Pop. of the Middlethird section, in 1841, 200.

Houses 28. Pop. of the rural districts of the Clanwilliam section, in 1841, 4,490. Houses 650. The land is in general good, and in some places prime. The surface lies along the bottom of the luxuriant valley of the Suir, and is traversed westward by the road from Cashel to Tipperary. About the year 1200, a priory was founded at the hamlet of Athassel by William Fitz Adelm de Burke, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to Edmund the Martyr. The founder was steward to Henry II.; after the king's return from Ireland, he was intrusted with the management of Irish affairs; and dying about the year 1204, he was buried at Athassel. The De Burgos, who were his lineal descendants, bestowed ample possessions upon his favourite priory, and contributed to it many decorations. Richard the Red, Earl of Ulster, after entertaining the assembly of nobility at Kilkenny in 1326, retired to this priory, and shortly afterwards died within its walls. The ruins of the edifice are still extensive, and indicate its former magnitude and splendour. The choir measured 44 feet by 26; the nave, of the same breadth as the choir, and supported by lateral aisles, was externally 117 feet in length; the tower was square and lofty; and the cloisters were extensive. A tolerable view of the ruins from the north-west, and exhibiting the dilapidated tower, the roofless nave, the cloisters, and a roofless chapel in the south-west corner, is given by Dr. Ledwich, in his *Antiquities of Ireland*. "We cannot," says that antiquary, "behold the numerous arches, walls, windows, and heaps of masonry promiscuously mixed in one common ruin, without saying with Ovid—

*'Omnia sunt hominum tenet pendente feno:
Et subito casu, quo valeat, ruunt.'*

Athassel village was twice burned by an armed force. The parish of Athassel and the parish of Relickmurry, or Religmurry, were at one time distinct. At present, however, they are so united, or rather blended, that two of our highest or final authorities designate them 'the parish of Athassel and Relickmurry,' another 'the parish of Athassel, or Relickmurry,' and another 'the parish of Religmurry.'—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £550. Yet the tithes of three townlands, the value of which is not reported, are inappropriate, and held under lease from the vicars choral of St. Patrick's, Cashel. Athassel rectory, jointly with the rectories of BALLYGRIFFIN and DANGANDANGAN [which see] constitute the benefice of Athassel. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 2½. Gross income, £886 8s. 7d.; nett, £684 9s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1808, by parochial assessment, at a cost not known; and a tower was added in 1815 by means of a loan of £646 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 180; attendance 80. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,450, and shares with the chapel of Kilfeacle the care of two officiates. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 209, and the Roman Catholics to 5,567; the Protestants of the union to 215, and the Roman Catholics to 7,375; and the daily schools of the union to 7; attended by 296 boys, and 184 girls. Six of the schools were in Athassel parish; and one of these was aided with free school-house, dwelling-house, 2 acres of land, and £10 a-year from Lady Elizabeth Matthews.

ATHBOY (THE), a rivulet of the co. Meath, Leinster. It rises near Crosskeys in the barony of Demifore, and runs an easterly and south-easterly course of 13 miles past the town of Athboy to the Boyne, at a point 2½ miles above Trim.

ATHBOY, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Lunc, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 11,884

acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,317; in 1841, 5,365. Houses 912. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,358; in 1841, 3,539. Houses 005. The surface is drained by the Athboy rivulet, and consists for the most part of excellent land. Athboy Lodge, the seat of Sir Francis Hopkins, Bart., and also Danson's Court, adjoin the town.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Meath. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £200, and the rectorial for £360; and the latter are appropriated to the primary, and held under lease from the primate. The parishes of GIRLEY, KILDALKEY, MOYAGHER, and RATHMORE [see these articles], are united to this vicarage to form the benefice of Athboy. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 11. Gross income, £509 8s. 1d.; nett, £432 8s. Patron, rotatively the Crown, the primate, and the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £80, and resides with the incumbent. The church is so old that the cost and date of its erection are unknown, and so inconvenient, that many of the parishioners are excluded. Sittings 300; attendance 350. The Athboy Roman Catholic chapel has two officiates, and an attendance of 3,000. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Girley and Kildalkey. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 333, and the Roman Catholics to 5,158; the Protestants of the union to 500, and the Roman Catholics to 11,214. In the same year, 6 daily schools in the parish had on their books 260 boys and 142 girls; and these, with 4 other schools in the union, had 502 boys and 294 girls. One of the Athboy schools was a girls' free-school, supported with £3 3s. a-year, and the proceeds of the sale of gloves, for making which the girls were paid; another was a free-school for both sexes, supported by £40 Irish from Lord Darnley; and another was aided with £12 a-year from the National Board. In 1840, five schools were aided by the National Board; a boys' school and a girls' school in the town, each with £15; a school at Fraime with £12; and schools at Rathcarne and Balrath, each with £1 6s. 2d.

ATHBOY, a market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, stands in the parish just described, and on the Athboy river, 6 miles north-west of Trim, and 28½ north-west by west of Dublin. It consists principally of one long street; and has only about 30 houses of the annual value of £10 and upwards. It is a poor place, and does not seem to be improving. An extensive flour-mill in the town obtains its supplies of corn from the surrounding farmers and from Navan. Though a weekly market and annual cattle fairs are well attended, there is no market for grain. The weekly market is held on Thursday, and the fairs on May 4th, Aug. 6th, and Nov. 7th. A number of resident dealers in corn and pigs make their sales in Navan. In 1828, a caravan travelled between the town and Dublin. The Earl of Darnley, on whose estate the town is situated, supports a small widows' almshouse. In 1839–40, a dispensary here received £114 7s., expended £127 16s., administered to 1,692 patients, and served for a district of 23,844 acres, with a pop. of 8,530. In 1842, the Athboy Loan Fund had a capital of £404; circulated £483 in 178 loans; and cleared a nett profit of 19s. 5d.—Athboy appears to have been a borough by prescription; and it had charters or kindred documents of 9 Henry IV., 24 Henry VI., 2 Edward IV., 7 and 9 James I., and 5 James II. The charter of 9 James I., which appears to have been the governing one, describes the borough limits as extending "one mile beyond the town in every direction;" vested the right of electing the portreeve in the majority of the burgesses and freemen, and that of electing the burgesses and all inferior officers in the corporation.

at large; appointed the portreeve to be the sole justice-of-peace within the borough; and gave power to hold a court of record, with jurisdiction to £10. The corporation seems to have been kept up, not with the object of exercising any municipal rights, but solely for the purpose of returning two members to parliament; and the Earls of Darnley were their "patrons," and received for their private use the whole of the sum of £15,000 which was granted at the Union as compensation for disfranchisement. The corporation has for years been extinct. A court of petty-sessions, presided over by the county magistrates, is held every Thursday. A manor court, erected by patent of 6 William and Mary, has not been held since 1800. A chief constable, and a posse of the county police, are stationed in the town. The nearest prison is the county gaol at Trim. Tolls and customs, claimed as the private property of the Darnley family, were collected till 1823, but were then resisted and abandoned.—In 1317, a Carmelite friary was built or refounded in Athboy; in 1325 and 1467, it was the meeting-place of chapters of the Carmelite order; and in the 31st year of Henry VIII., it was dissolved. Area of the town, 80 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,959; in 1841, 1,826. Houses 307.

ATHBURY. See **BLACKWATERTOWN.**

ATHCARNE, or ARDCARNE CASTLE, an interesting old mansion on the Nanny Water, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands about 5 miles from Drogheda, on the new road from that town to Dublin, by way of Duleek and Ashbourne. The structure is one of the best Irish specimens of the Elizabethan style of architecture, and, till lately, preserved unchanged its original character and form. It consists, not only of an extensive dwelling-house, numerous in parts, and various in breadth, height, and position, but of a lofty, massive, very broad, battlemented, and turreted tower; and presents, from every point of view, a picturesque variety of outline rarely if ever to be found in modern domestic architecture. On one of the walls are remains of armorial bearings, and the initials and date, "W. B. J. D., 1590;" the latter indicating that the structure was erected, in 1590, for William Bathe and Janet Dowdal. William Bathe was a descendant of the Knightstown family, a person of much distinction, and the ancestor of the De Bathe, Barons, who, for some time, figured prominently in Meath. Athcarne-castle is now the residence of G. J. Gernon, Esq.

ATHEA, or ATTEA, a Highland village in the parish of Rathronan, barony of Shanid, co. Limerick, Munster. It is washed by the nascent Galy river, and stands on the direct or mountain road between Rathkeale and Listowel, about 7 miles west of Newcastle. It has a branch of the Abbeyfeale dispensary. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1841, 215. Houses 34.

ATHEA, a Roman catholic parish, including the above village, in the dio of Limerick. Post town, Newcastle. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

ATHENEASY. See **ATHNASSEY.**

ATHENRY—pronounced *Athénry*—a barony, in co. Galway, Connaught. It is bounded on the north-west by Clare; on the north by Tyaquin and Kilconnel; on the north-east by Clonmacnoo; on the south-east by Leitrim; on the south by Leitrim, Loughrea, and Dunkellin; and on the west by Dunkellin and Clare. Its length, from east to west, is 20 miles; its extreme breadth, not far from the west end, is 8; but its breadth, over the eastern half of its length, averages only about 1½. It contains no entire parish, but consists of parts of the parishes of Athenry, Kilconneran, Kilconickney, Killymore-Daly, Kiltullagh, and Lickerrig. By act of 6 and 7 William

IV., the whole of the parish of Kilrickill, seven townlands in the parish of Abbeygormagh, and two townlands in the parish of Killoeran, were transferred from the barony of Athenry to that of Leitrim, and one townland in the parish of Kilconickney was transferred to the barony of Loughrea. Area of the barony of Athenry as now constituted, 25,782 acres. Pop., in 1831, 9,444; in 1841, 8,179. Houses 1,385. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,062; in manufactures and trade, 253; in other pursuits, 143. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 805; who could read but not write, 340; who could neither read nor write, 2,409. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 435; who could read but not write, 393; who could neither read nor write, 2,826.

ATHENRY, a parish in the baronies of Athenry, Clare, and Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. The Athenry section contains the town of **ATHENRY**; see next article. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 6; area, 24,852 acres. Pop., in 1841, 5,988. Houses 1,094. Area of the Athenry section, 13,198 acres; of the Clare section, 8,797 acres; of the Dunkellin section, 2,955 acres. Pop. in 1841, of the Clare section, 1,277; of the Dunkellin section, 520; of the rural districts of the Athenry section, 2,596. Houses in these three respectively, 222, 86, and 494. The pop. returns of 1831 mix up with the parish of Athenry the whole of the parish of Monivae, lying in the baronies of Clare, Kilconnel, and Tyaquin, and exhibit the pop. of Athenry at 12,580; and the documents of subsequent years, which give the statistics of the ecclesiastical parish, exhibit its area at 30,000 acres, and its pop., in 1831, at 7,068. See **MONIVAE.** The land in general is of indifferent quality, and averages in value about 15s. per plantation acre. The surface, though varied, is partly bleak, and nowhere very marked in feature. Near the town are the mansions of Castle-Lambert, Castle-Ellen, and Rockfield.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Tuam. The composition and gross income, £1,067 10s.; nett, £902 15s. 9d. Patron, alternately the Crown and the diocesan. The incumbent is non-resident. A curate has a salary of £69 4s. 7d., and the use of a small walled garden. The church was built, in 1828, by means of a loan of £1,384 12s. 3d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, from 80 to 90. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by about 2,000 persons, and has an officiate for itself. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 170, and the Roman Catholics to 7,454; and 5 daily schools, one of which received £3 3s. from the rector, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, had on their books 180 boys and 117 girls.

ATHENRY, one of the most ancient towns in Connaught, a market town, the capital of the cognominal parish and barony, and formerly a parliamentary borough, stands on the road between Galway and Ballinasloe, by way of Kilconnel, 11 miles east of Galway, and 18½ west of Ballinasloe. Though relics of its former importance still exist, and the business of its markets and fairs has lately increased, it wears a very desolate aspect, and affords small promise of any material improvement. Only about 20 houses pay from £10 to £20 of rent. A gateway and some portions of a wall which was built round the town, are still in existence. Portions also of the castle of the Lords De Bermingham remain. A splendid Dominican friary was founded in the 13th century, and was destroyed by accidental fire in the 15th. The great east window and some other relics of the pile, still standing, show it to have been a fine specimen of architecture. A military barrack encloses in its yard the site of the cloisters, and was

principally constructed with materials from the monastic buildings.

Ptolemy, after having described the northern coasts of Ireland, and proceeded to notice the western, mentions a people called Auterii, and calls their chief town *Nagmata* *αὐτῶν πόλις*, "Nagmata, an illustrious city." Ware, whose opinions on Irish antiquities are entitled to respect, thinks that the Auterii inhabited the territory which now constitutes the counties of Galway and Roscommon, and argues, with much probability, that the town of Athenry, commonly called in Irish *Ath-an-righ* or *Aitanri*, was Nagmata, the capital of the Auterii. In the 13th century, the town, if not commenced, was in a sense refounded, or was principally built, and received the proud accession of a strong castle, by a colony of English under the family of De Bermingham. In the 4th year of Edward II., a murage charter, or royal grant of power to collect money towards walling and fortifying the town, was given "to the bailiffs and honest men of Athenry;" and on the roll which contains it appears a mandate, to prevent war between Richard de Burgo and O'Brien of Thomond. In 1315, Richard de Bermingham, the fourth baron of Athenry, along with Sir William Leigh de Burgh, led an army against Fedhlim O'Connor, then the chief of his name, the ally of Edward Bruce of Scotland, the pretender to independent sovereignty, and the invader, in connexion with Bruce, of the province of Connaught. Fedhlim was encountered near the town of Athenry, slain on the field, and so utterly destroyed that 8,000 of his men are said to have lain hors de combat beside him, while his power and his great ancestral name perished. Athenry is recorded to have acquired strength and prosperity from the event and spoils of the battle; Richard de Bermingham, its master, and the victor in the field, was the fourth baron in descent from William de Bermingham, who accompanied Strongbow to Ireland; and in consequence of his conquering the kings of Connaught and Manaoch, slaying many of the Connaught and Munster chieftains, and achieving victory in the fields of Athenry, Finle, and Tagher, and in other engagements with the natives, he was called by the Irish *Risdeard-nagmata*, "Richard of the battles." In 1575, the Mac-an-Earlas, or sons of the Earl of Clanricarde, at the head of a party of insurgent Irish, marched upon Athenry, captured and sacked it, destroyed some houses and public works in it which had been recently erected by government, set its new gates on fire, dispersed the masons and labourers who were at work in enlarging it, and broke down and defaced the queen's arms and other armorial bearings which were in readiness to be erected; and they remained three days in possession of the town, till induced to flee to the mountains by the arrival of intelligence that the lord-deputy was approaching against them at the head of a special force from Dublin. During nine years the town was almost a deserted heap of ruins; but, in 1584, several of the former inhabitants petitioned the queen's council for such encouragement as would enable them to bring over English artisans to rebuild and improve it, and also to support sufficient force for its subsequent protection; and, as the result of their petition, several buildings were erected, and many other improvements made. In January, 1596, the northern Irish, under Hugh Ruidh O'Donnell, aided by the followers of Tibbot M'Walter Kittagh Bourke, in the course of their invading Connaught, and desolating nearly the whole of co. Galway, invested Athenry, burned the gates, and entered the town; but, repelled from the castle, and unable to scale the battlements, they took possession of the wall-towers, made prisoners of

such of the inhabitants as defended them, and then, with the exception of the castle and the Dominican abbey and church to which they had not access, reduced the whole town to ashes. Since that period, the town has been so much neglected, as never once to have risen above the character of a large, poor, haggard village.

The borough of Athenry is very ancient, and probably existed by prescription. Writs of 1, 4, 8, and 18 Richard II., are extant, showing that it then returned members to parliament. Charters or kindred documents were granted to it in 4 Edward II., 16 Elizabeth, 13 Charles II., and 4 James II. The liberties of the borough extend about 3½ miles toward Orammore, and about 1 mile in other directions; but are not accurately defined. The corporation consisted of a portreeve or provost, and an indefinite number of burgesses and freemen. They returned two members to parliament, till the borough was disfranchised at the Union; but were merely the tools of the Blakeney family; and the sum of £15,000, awarded as compensation for the loss of their franchise, was all paid to the trustees of the marriage settlement of Theophilus Blakeney, Esq. Only 3 freemen existed in 1833, the date of the Municipal Corporation inquiry; and even they had never attended any corporate meeting. The commissioners, after fully detailing the condition in which they found the borough, remark, "It is difficult to say what advantage such a corporation as described in this Report, however reformed, could be to so small a community, nor does its continuance seem to be desired by the inhabitants, as far as municipal government is concerned. The present body is of no public utility, and decidedly unpopular. The corporate property, instead of being, as it now is, applied to the private use of an individual, might be advantageously employed in objects of local improvement, which would be further advanced by the total abolition of the tolls." The property, once very extensive, was reduced to the tollhouse, said to be worth about £15 a-year, two plots of ground, capable of producing about £50 a-year, the tolls of the town, worth about £40, and the borough pound,—all of which, excepting the pound, were demised by Mr. Blakeney to the then portreeve at 1s. a-year during his own life and 7 years. A town or portreeve's court, for all pleas real and personal, to any amount, continued in 1833 to be held as often as business required—which latterly was very seldom,—and was held generally on Monday, not in any fixed courthouse or place, but in different parts of the town. Petty-sessions, generally presided over by three of the county magistrates, are held every Friday. Excepting a serjeant-at-mace, the town has no borough police: it is a station, however, of the county constabulary. The streets are not lighted; and they are kept in repair only by county presentment. A gaol formerly existed in the town; but now the nearest available one is the county gaol at Galway. A market is held weekly; and fairs are held on May 5, July 2, and Oct. 28. In 1838, and previous years, there does not seem to have been any public conveyance either from the town or in transit. In 1840-41, a dispensary in the town received £105 10s., expended £100 6s., relieved 611 extern patients, and had a district of 21,205 acres, with a pop. of 9,049. Area of the town, 42 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,319; in 1841, 1,236. Houses 242.

ATHGLASSON, a village in the parish of Kilskeer, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop. in 1831, 114.

ATHIRDEE. See ARDEE.

ATHLACCA, a parish on the west side of the barony of Coshma, 2½ miles south-west of Bruff, co.

Limerick, Munster. Area, 5,511 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,381; in 1841, 1,372. Houses 175. The surface declines to the north, lies in the basin of the Maig, and is traversed by the beautiful affluent of that river called the Morning-Star.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Limerick; and forms part of the benefice of DROMIN: see see. Tithe composition, £306 12s. 7½d. The church of the benefice is situated in Athlaca; and was built in 1813, by means of a loan of £516 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 80; average attendance 8. Two Roman Catholic chapels in the union are attended by 800; and have two officiates. In 1834 the Protestants of Athlaca amounted to 23, and the Roman Catholics to 1,297; and a hedge-school had on its books 58 boys and 17 girls.

ATHLEAGUE, a parish partly in the barony of Killian, co. Galway, but chiefly in that of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. The Roscommon section contains the villages of ATHLEAGUE, CLOONKENEG, and DROMAN: see these articles. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 13,012 acres,—of which 4,976 acres are in Killian. Pop., in 1831, 5,361; in 1841, 5,087. Houses 903. Pop. of the Galway section, in 1831, 1,625; in 1841, 1,437. Houses 247. Pop. of the rural districts of the Roscommon section, in 1841, 2,580. Houses 470. The river Suck, partly making a long and tortuous detour into Roscommon, and partly dividing that county from Galway, passes southward through the parish, mazy in its sinuosities, almost doubling on itself in a great sweep at the village, low in its banks and basin, and swampy, sluggish, and almost stagnant in its progress. Yet, though the parochial surface is flat, tame, and occasionally boggy, it experiences relief, especially in the district immediately around the village, from a comparative profusion of wood. The land averages in value about 28s. per plantation acre. The mansion of Fortwilliam stands near the village, and that of Rookwood 2 miles to the west.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £135 13s. 10d., and the rectorial for £90 9s. 3d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to the Incorporated Society. The vicarages of Athleague, FUERTY, and KILNEGNET, [see these articles,] constitute the benefice of Athleague. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 8. Gross income, £363 7s. 6d.; nett, £314 7s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £95, and the use of Fuerty glebe land. Athleague church is so old a building that the date and cost of its erection are not known. Sittings 100; average attendance 30. There is a church also in Fuerty. The Athleague Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000, and is served by two officiates. A Roman Catholic chapel exists also in each of the other two parishes. In 1834, the Protestants of Athleague parish amounted to 146, and the Roman Catholics to 5,098; the Protestants of the union to 333, and the Roman Catholics to 15,903. In the same year, 7 hedge-schools in the parish had on their books 288 boys and 130 girls; and 22 daily schools in the union, including the former, had 897 boys and 477 girls.

ATHLEAGUE, a village, the capital of the above parish, stands at the eastern point of a long salient angle of the river Suck, in the barony of Athlone, 4 miles south of Roscommon town, co. Roscommon, Connaught. The passage across the river at the village consists of a chain of low bridges, carried from island to island, and connected by raised causeways; is long in proportion to the actual breadth of the water; and winds obliquely from the left bank down to the right. "Passing from the left bank," says Mr. Weld, "there is first a long causeway, with one arch sufficient for the water passing into the

mill-race; then a bridge of six arches with starlings between; then more causeway, then one small arch; then more causeway; and, finally, two small arches; in all ten." The village commences at the end of the long winding causeway; extends down the flat along the right bank of the river; and sends off a transverse street or road up a somewhat rapidly ascending hill. Only 15 houses are of a class superior to cabins; and only 3 of even these are slated. Some large insulated mills, worked with undershot wheels on the Suck, have a decayed appearance; and some malt-houses, once worked in connexion with them, are abandoned to other uses. "The appearance of the place," says Mr. Weld, speaking of the village in 1832, "was quite dead; no shops, no movement. A small inn, bearing a rather neuter aspect than what is commonly seen in such places, tempted me to stop; but the whole place did not afford a feed of oats for my horse. The woman of the house, of unusually good address, said she had come hither from the town of Roscommon; and regretted the change, since there was no business stirring on the road. Several neat small houses, surrounded with trees, stand on the banks of the Suck, near Athleague." Fairs are held on June 11 and Sept. 4. Area of the village, 32 acres. Pop., in 1831, 468; in 1841, 631. Houses 112.

ATHLONE, a barony in the county of Roscommon, Connaught. It is bounded on the north by the half barony of Ballymoe and the barony of Ballintober; on the east, by co. Longford and co. Westmeath; on the south-east, by King's co.; on the south, by the barony of Moycarmon; and on the west, by co. Galway. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 10; area, 146,185 acres. Pop., in 1831, 56,865; in 1841, 51,927. Houses 9,135. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 7,192; in manufactures and trade, 1,533; in other pursuits, 818. Males of 5 years of age and upwards who could read and write, 638; who could read but not write, 3,154; who could neither read nor write, 13,455. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,608; who could read but not write, 3,113; who could neither read nor write, 17,190.—This barony comprehends part of the parishes of Athleague and Taughboy, and the whole of the parishes of Camma, Drum, Dysart, Fuerty, Killenvoy, Kilmain, Kiltoun, Rahara, St. John, St. Peter, Taughmacconnell, and Taughlara. The eastern boundary is Lough Ree and the river Shannon; and the western, over much the greater part of its length, is the river Suck. The surface, according to the estimate of Mr. Weld, consists of 107,918 acres of tillage and pasture land, 26,463 acres of bog, and 1,461 acres of water. Limestone and limestone gravel are almost the only rocks; they frequently rise into hills of considerable elevation, the gravel forming the tumulation, and the stone sometimes cropping out; but they nowhere shoot up in mural cliffs, or intricately featured masses, and seldom, if anywhere, constitute picturesque landscape. The hills are, for the most part, irregularly dispersed, and are, in many instances, separated by bogs and flat alluvial plains; yet they occasionally prolong themselves in ridges of one or two miles, extending, for the most part, from north-west to south-east, and, in a few instances, in the opposite direction. A mass or series of hills tumulates the whole northern border from east to west; it forks at a point a short way south of the parallel of Mount Talbot; and thence it is prolonged in two lines, or series of clusters, which flank respectively the Shannon and the Suck, and which are separated from these rivers, as well as internally broken down and fragmented, by bogs and low alluvial grounds. The elongated group on the side of the Suck contains the highest

ground, occasionally displays the bare limestone rock in such continuous masses as to appear grey rather than green, is highest and wildest somewhat south of Mount Talbot; yet, though prevailingly rough and stony, produces such fine herbage as to be aggregately a series of excellent sheep-walk. The largest bogs occur in the vicinity of Athlone and along the Suck; and turbaries, sufficient for the supply of fuel, are so generally dispersed as to be, in only a few instances, at an inconvenient distance from any habitation. Though the barony is in no place distant more than 5 miles from either Lough Ree, the Shannon, or the Suck, and though it is not destitute, in the interior, of rivers, loughs, and turloughs, it is in general more arid than any other district of the county, and in a few places is all but parched from a deficiency of water. The GRANOUGH [which see] is, with the exception of the Suck, the largest interior stream. Some of the loughs and turloughs lie at a higher elevation among the hills than is usual in the county; and though all at present comparatively unattractive, they in some instances possess pleasing natural features, and might be improved by planting. The largest is BALLAGH: which see. The black cattle pastures are inferior in celebrity to those in the plains of Boyle and the districts of Tulsk and Kilcorkey; yet they owe their inferiority only to the limitedness of their range or continuous extent. The sheep-walks, as was remarked long ago by the celebrated agriculturist Arthur Young, are of a very superior description. Improvements in tillage and cropping have not yet expelled the rudest practices from numerous farms; yet they have walked freely athwart the barony, and—what would surprise most English and Scottish theorists—they have proportionally made stronger and more numerous lodgments on the smaller, the positively Lilliputian holdings, than on farms of any tolerable size. But "amongst the hills on the side towards the Suck," says Mr. Weld, "I saw the harvest of considerable fields borne home on the backs of men, women, and children, in lundies proportioned to their respective strength; the carriers barefooted." "Farms of one, two, and three hundred acres," says the same writer, "are not rare; but very minute divisions of land, more especially near towns and villages, are also common. In proportion to the minuteness of the subdivisions the condition of the people appears to become worse. In the vicinity of Athlone, hovels are to be seen of as wretched a description as could be found in any part of the country; though, upon the whole, improvement is afloat, and the generality of the new cabins, in every part of the barony, are decidedly superior to those built by the last generation."

ATHLONE,

A market, post, and corporate town, a parliamentary borough, and a strong and important military station, stands on the river Shannon, partly in the barony of Brawney, co. Westmeath, partly in the barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, and very nearly in the centre of Ireland. It is cut by the Shannon into almost equal parts, commands the grand thoroughfare between Dublin and more than one-half of Connaught, and is 12½ miles north-east of Ballinasloe, 45 east-north-east of Galway, 20½ south-south-west of Longford, 30 west by south of Kinnegad, and 60 west by north of Dublin. As two parishes not only take part of their designation from it, but, with the exception of a very small portion in the parish of Kiltoom, contain the whole of its area and population, these, the one on the Leinster and the other on the Connaught side of the river, require to be

noticed previously to our describing the town. See KILTOM.

Parish of St. Mary.—This parish, called also Athlone, and St. Mary's of Athlone, extends along the left bank of the Shannon, in the barony of Brawney, co. Westmeath. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3; area, 11,456 acres,—of which 1,386 acres are water, and 248 acres are in the town of Athlone. Pop., in 1831, 7,396; in 1841, 7,264. Houses 1,216. Pop. in the town of Athlone, in 1831, 5,099; in 1841, 3,320. Houses 552. The land, except immediately around the town, is for the most part bad, and extensively improvable bog. The surface is prevailingly low; nowhere rises much above the level of the Shannon; expands over a considerable space into fens and marshes which lachrymously flank the river, and aggregately possesses little landscape, or even artificial embellishment.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £304 12s. 3½d. Gross income, £497 12s. 3½d.; nett, £398 2s. 0½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built about the year 1827, at the cost of £2,307 12s., lent by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 1,000; attendance, from 500 to 600. A Baptist meeting-house is attended by about 40; a Wesleyan by 100; and a Primitive Wesleyan by 100. The parish Roman Catholic chapel is attended by about 1,400, and has two officiates; and a Friary Roman Catholic chapel is attended by about 600, and has as officiates the friars of a Franciscan convent. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,116 Churchmen, 2 Protestant dissenters, and 6,479 Roman Catholics; the greater part of the Wesleyan and Baptist congregations being in communion with the Established church. In the same year, 14 daily schools had on their books 225 boys and 140 girls; and of these, the parish-school was aided with £28, books and premiums, and a free house, from three societies, the rector, and subscription,—the Abbey school, with £12 from subscription,—and a school of the Baptist Irish Society, with £12 from that society; while one was a boarding and day school for young ladies, and the rest were all pay-schools. In 1840, a boys' school and a girls' school at Anchors-bower were aided with respectively £12 and £10 from the National Board.

Parish of St. Peter.—This parish, extending along the right bank of the Shannon, and containing most of the western or Connaught section of the town, is in the barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon. It contains the villages of BELLACUGH and BOGGANFIN: which see. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 7,617 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,317; in 1841, 3,460. Houses 1,025. Pop. in the town, in 1831, 5,273; in 1841, 3,073. Houses 422. About one-third of the parish is tillage and pasture land, not very fertile; and the remainder consists of bog and unprofitable moor. The soil of the arable grounds is mostly argillaceous, in some places very productive, and in many containing brick and coarse pottery clay. Moorish flats on the verges of the bogs have a mixture of calcareous gravel; and the western bogs cover, at a depth of 15 feet and upwards, a profusion of oak, yew, and other timber. Iron ore and chalybeate springs occur on every townland; limestone is the prevailing rock; and shell-marl is, in numerous places, abundant.—The tithes of this parish, compounded for £46 15s. 5d., are wholly inappropriate, and belong to the Incorporated Society. A perpetual curacy, erected within the parish, and co-extensive with it, is a separate benefice in the dio. of Elphin. Gross income, £131 1s. 7½d.; nett, £130 18s. 1½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built in 1804, at the cost of

£738 9s. 2½d., partly gifted, and partly lent by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; average attendance 130. Three Roman Catholic chapels are attended by respectively 1,500, 630, and 400, and have 4 officiates, who officiate also in the chapel of Drum. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 592 Churchmen, 7 Protestant dissenters, and 6,127 Roman Catholics; and 9 daily schools had on their books 221 boys and 173 girls. One of the schools was aided with £12 from subscription, £6 from two societies, and a house from the curate; and another with £12 from subscription, and £8 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society.

Relative Position of the Town.—Athlone singularly combines prime facilities for commerce, military strength, and almost metropolitan command. Situated within about 2 miles of the centre of the island, and surrounded by a low and practicable country, it sends off in all directions lines of ramifying roads; standing on the great road between Dublin bay and the west, at the only point where the Shannon can be forded within a stretch of 30 miles, it entirely controls the intercourse between most of Connaught and Leinster; and overlooking a navigable communication, both up and down the Shannon, as well as eastward and westward at an easy distance by the Grand canal, and eastward at not much greater distance by the Royal canal, it may traffic through all the numerous ramifications of both river and canals, and outward to the Irish sea and the Atlantic ocean. Yet, except in ancient times, for its commanding the passage of the Shannon, and, in modern times, for its being a central depot for arms and ammunition, its position has been turned to surprisingly little practical account.

General Description.—The town, especially when viewed in connection with its size and importance, not only disappoints all travellers, but disgusts some, and astonishes others. To describe it with fidelity, yet without apparent invidiousness or prejudice, is so nearly impossible, that we gladly allow the chief part of the task to be performed by Mr. Weld. "Dr. Streean," says he, "enumerates in the Connaught part of Athlone ten streets and fifteen lanes; but these are so irregular, and so blended into each other, that it is difficult to pronounce, in many instances, where they begin or end. On passing into the Connaught town from the bridge, and advancing straight forward, a considerable flat space, nearly on a level, first appears, on one side of which alone to the south there are houses, whilst the other is occupied by the lofty walls which sustain the castle mound. In this open space a weekly market is held, and it is rarely destitute of stalls during any of the intervening days; but the principal meat-market, which is well provided with shambles, is situated within an enclosure on the banks of the river, in the lower part of the town. A passage opens from it to the water, a circumstance highly conducive to neatness and cleanliness, and which can leave no valid grounds of excuse for their non-observance. The houses which front to the open space below the castle walls contain the principal shops on that side of the river." "On the low ground behind this place, the streets are obscure, and bounded in great part by the lofty walls of the distilleries, tanneries," &c. The whole of the Connaught division of the town "may be considered as consisting of two parts, the one extending along the flats, nearly on a level with the bridge, the other covering the hill above the castle, and these are connected by various winding irregular streets along the slope. The two leading ways run one on each side of the castle, which stands perfectly insulated. Along that nearest the river, there

are houses on one side alone, the fronts facing the castle, the rears extending down to the water; these are intersected by some short lanes or passages, the veriest sinks of abomination that can be imagined. The principal entrance into the barracks from the town, is from this latter street. Facing the esplanade of the castle on the upper side, a row of houses connects the two leading ways up to the hill. All these houses are laid out with shops below. The buildings along the slope next the river are old, and generally of small size, those on the esplanade better; but the largest and firmest built houses, which appear also to be amongst the oldest, are situated on the flats in the vicinity of the church. Throughout the town, a total absence of symmetry is observable, whether in reference to the style of the houses, or the alignment of the streets; and the mixture of poor and indifferent houses with those of a better description, is utterly destructive of neatness. The streets are badly paved, and the ways ill maintained. The best private houses of Athlone, and the only street having pretension to cleanliness, are situated in the Leinster division of the town; on the same side stand the only two houses which deserve the name of inns, and these are very indifferent, although the business is considerable." "The following is my enumeration of the houses in the Connaught division of the town: 67 houses of 3 stories; 2 houses of 3 stories, of superior quality; 157 houses of 2 stories, some of these thatched; 7 houses of 2 stories, of superior quality; 211 cabins of a single story, mostly thatched. But several rows of cabins, which had been latterly built, were all slated. New houses, of 2 and 3 stories, were in progress, principally along the line of the main street, on the top of the hill leading out to the Ballinasloe road. These were all fitted with shops in the lower part. Narrow lanes and closes abound, in which cabins of the meanest description are huddled together, inhabited by people whose appearance gave indication of the lowest state of civilization. The looks of the men and women were sallow and unhealthy; their only covering rags; the crying and wailing, scolding and beating, at once betrayed suffering and ill temper; whilst the violent expressions of passion were interrupted, at intervals, by wild songs and merriment of the coarsest description. The dirt and filth of these places are disgusting in the highest degree, and can scarcely fail of being injurious to the general salubrity of the town. After walking for a while through the crowded and narrow streets, it is quite a relief to enter into the squares of the barracks; to behold one place at least, where neatness, order, and cleanliness prevail, and to find pure, uncontaminated air to breathe."

But notwithstanding the general hideousness of the picture which truth compels Mr. Weld to sketch, he remarks: "In no part of Ireland, as far as my own observation extends, have I seen more urbanity, or more civility and attention to customers, than in the shops of Athlone: perhaps this may be in some measure attributable to the frequent intercourse with the officers of a numerous garrison; but I pretend not to pronounce that it is so." Owing to the limits of his work, too, he, throughout his description, speaks almost exclusively of the Connaught section of the town. Such redeeming features as Athlone possesses exist chiefly on the Leinster side, and, when viewed in connection with some improvements now in progress, and with others made since Mr. Weld wrote, they save the town from unqualifiedness or keen acerbity of denunciation. The

• Mr. Weld's work, from which we quote, was published in 1832.

principal street commences at the spacious area of the market-place, about 60 yards from the Old bridge; extends 500 yards east-south-eastward in nearly a straight line; and, though not uniform in either width or edifying, has many good houses, an airy aspect, and proximately an urban character. A slightly curving or sinuous continuation of it about a mile along the road to Dublin, while edified chiefly with thatched cabins, presents little, and in some places none, of the extremely squalid appearance which characterizes so many of the short, tortuous, narrow, and horribly repulsive streets and lanes of the Connaught section. The market-place is overlooked by a tolerably fair tower and spire; it is chiefly, though not altogether, screened with slated houses of two or three stories; it sends off no fewer than five divergent thoroughfares, and it affords what a person emerging from the lanes, if not one entering from the country, would pronounce "pure, uncontaminated air." Two or three short streets immediately north of this area, contain good private residences, and are comparatively clean and neat. The Leinster division of the town is nowhere broader than about 280 yards; and while upwards of 14 mile long, it consists, over nearly four-fifths of that extent, of only one street, which sends off two or three very brief ramifications, and subsides into an incompact or straggling line of cottages. The Connaught division, exclusive of the exterior fortifications and the straggling lines of houses beyond the borough boundaries, or measured between the river and the canal, has an extreme length of 800 yards, and an extreme breadth of 530. A new line of approach from the west was designed in connection with improvements afterwards to be noticed, and will pass beneath the south-west side of the fortifications of the battery, in front of Shamrock Lodge, and across the canal by an elegant swivel bridge to the head of Connaught-street.—Excepting over a brief space above the bridge, on the Leinster side, where a few diminutive terrace gardens lie at the rear of the houses, the Shannon, while passing through the town, is pressed along its edges by continuous masses of masonry, heaped and huddled and flung together in such utter confusion as utterly to destroy all picturesqueness of effect. The vast volume of the majestic stream is, in consequence, entirely lost for the purposes at once of scenic interest, of cooling breeze, of wharfage, and of terraced street-line.

Fortifications.—A strong castle, to command the passage of the Shannon, was built at Athlone, as early as the reign of King John. Walls round the land sides of each of the two divisions of the town probably were soon afterwards constructed; and they appear to have been either increased, or at least repaired and strengthened, in the reign of Elizabeth. On the Connaught side, scarcely any traces now exist of either walls or gates; but on the Leinster side, a considerable extent of wall still survives amidst a pressure of obscuring houses, and a gateway, perforating one of the old square towers, and exhibiting marks of the cannonade upon the town in the war of the Revolution, still affords egress near the river to a principal thoroughfare toward the north. The castle, consisting in small part of the original structure, and chiefly of subsequent additions and re-erectments, stands on a spur or offset of the hill whose shoulders and summit are occupied by the upper part of the Connaught town; and while overlooked from behind by the houses in the vicinity, in front, or towards the flat along the river, looks sheer down over a stupendous artificial wall. Insulated in the castle's court or area, stands a decagonal tower, the oldest or only original part

of the fortress, supposed to have been constructed for the keep, and still suitable for a retreat in the event of an attack or a surprise, but ordinarily used as a mere barrack for the lodgment of troops. Though very massive in its walls, striking in its position, and peculiar in its form, this tower has suffered so much from the shocks of military attack, and undergone so many repairs, and been at last so dowdily coated with pebble dashing and whitening, as to have lost its aspect of antiquity. The platform of the castle is occupied, on the verge of the side next the lower town, with the dwellings of the officers, the walls of which rise imposingly above the stupendous ones which encase the perpendicular descent of the hill; and, on the other sides, with modern works surmounted by cannon, calculated both to sweep the bridge across the Shannon, and to command the approaches from the west. The castle thus constitutes an important *ête de pont*. The entrance to it is off the ascent of the street which winds from the end of the bridge up the hill to the upper town; and the passage to its platform is protected by various barricades with loop-holes, and by a recently constructed drawbridge and fosse. The tout-ensemble of the castle's masonry, with its perpendicular position over a deep mural descent, its array of strong circular cannon-mounted towers at irregular intervals in the outer walls, and its massive ten-sided surmounting keep, presents an impressive and formidable aspect.—The military defences additional to the castle are all, like itself, on the Connaught side, and consist of advanced forts and redoubts outside of the town, to defend the main approaches along the great road from Ballinasloe. Considerable strength is derived, between the town and the outworks, from the canal, which extends 13 mile between the bends of the Shannon, and whose bridges are defended by palisade barricades; and strength, sufficient to render artificial works unnecessary, is obtained on the south from bogs which extend along the river.

Barracks.—These occupy an elevated site between the outworks on the west, and the castle and the Shannon on the east; along most of the latter side, they overhang the bank of the river; and on the south side, or that next the town, they have their main entrance at a distance scarcely exceeding the breadth of the street from the castle. Including the squares or open areas for exercise, they cover at least 15 English acres of ground. The two outer squares measure 180 yards by respectively about 100 and 110; the inner and larger square measures about 200 yards by 160; and beyond the latter lie the artillery quarters. The buildings do not extend entirely round the squares; and, in addition to both infantry and cavalry barracks for troops, they include, within the enclosure, detached houses for armoury, stores, ordnance, hospital, officers' apartments, and other purposes. The armoury is maintained in the most exact order, fancifully arranged, usually stored with arms for about 15,000 men, and so capacious that when the muskets belonging to eight regiments of militia of the central counties were ranged by themselves in one compartment, the space which they occupied appeared quite small compared with the whole.

Bridges.—A bridge of some kind appears to have been very early thrown across the Shannon at Athlone; for in 1279, Edward I. granted to St. Peter's abbey "the tolls of the bridge;" but of what style or duration the structure was, is not known. A bridge built in the reign of Elizabeth, and only at the present moment in the course of being supplanted by a more suitable erection, is, in spite of the crowdedness of the thoroughfare and the great im-

portance of the military station, the very worst, for both passage and water-way, upon the whole river. It has 9 arches, all narrow in the span, with huge massive intervening piers, and practically operates, during freshets, as a dam; it is about 300 feet long, and not more than 12 feet broad, so that carriages or cars can pass one another only at recesses on the piers, and when fairly on the carriage-way are unable to retreat; and, to render its inconveniences complete, it has one flour mill at its west end, another at its east end, and a third over part of its arches, so as to be to some extent a business-street. The mere daily thoroughfare between the two divisions of the town is an overmatch for the bridge's capacities; and on market and fair days, but especially on the week of the great cattle fair of Ballinasloe, cars, carriages, cattle and crowds of men and women choke it up to suffocation, form vast accumulations at its ends, and occasionally alternate in streams of 5 or 15 minutes run, now to the west and now to the east. A stage-coach arrives for the west from Dublin; the passengers are told to make the best of their own way along the bridge, and to rendezvous at an appointed spot on the Connaught side; all spend 10 or 15 minutes in pushing and shouldering among cars, cattle, pigs, and people, before they reach the bridge; a current at length sets in toward the west, and one passenger flings himself upon an already crowded car, another fixes himself to or upon a donkey, another is squeezed between the hams or forced along upon the rear of oxen, and a fourth is wedged among the shoulders of some grey-coated peasantry, and carried forward on tiptoe; and a full half hour after the whole have effected their passage, they observe from their place of rendezvous, the empty stage-coach bobbing along the bridge at the rate of two yards in the minute. We have figured in such a scene—as who has not who has had frequent occasion to pass between Dublin and the west?—and, from recollection of the humiliations, the sufferings, and the positive perils which we saw endured, we congratulate both Athlone and all Connaught on the provision of a new and spacious bridge. On the southern or lower side of the old bridge, stands a curious monument illustrative of the history of the erection. This consists of a wall, about 9 feet broad, filled with sculptured tablets, and surmounted by a pediment with ornamental mouldings. The tablets are of various sizes, and inserted with some regard to symmetry; they are in some instances decorated with richly chiselled mouldings; and they contain figures in relief of persons who were engaged in the construction of the bridge, the arms of Elizabeth, various devices and mottoes, and one very long and prominent inscription, in large Roman capital letters in relief, stating the date of the bridge and some circumstances of its erection. —Improvements at Athlone, designed under the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Shannon, published in their Second Report, or that of the year 1837, and estimated to cost £60,000, include the removal of the bridge just described, and of two small bridges across the canal, the construction of a new bridge across the Shannon 220 feet below the site of the old one, the construction 250 feet farther down of a semicircular weir for keeping up the water to a summer level higher than the present, the widening of the canal, the construction upon the latter of a new deep lock and an elegant swivel bridge, and the opening of an approach road or new street from the west between this bridge and that across the Shannon. The new bridge on the river has 5 elliptical arches, each 50 feet in span; its roadway is 24 feet with a footpath of 6 feet on each side, making a total breadth of 36 feet between the parapets;

its piers rest upon piles, and were constructed with coffer dams; its arches and piers are built with ashlar, the outside spandril walls with hammer-dressed masonry, and the interior with rubble; its parapet walls, wing-courses, and coping are formed of good ashlar; and its footpaths are laid with slate flags, and its roadway macadamized.

Ecclesiastical Buildings.—An abbey, founded, according to Sir James Ware, in 1214, stood near the west margin of the river, was dedicated to St. Peter, and has bequeathed its name to the parish containing most of the Connaught division of the town. "This abbey," says Sir James Ware, "is called 'The Monastery of Innocentia,' in the table of procurations of the church of Elphin, and was of the order of Benedictines or Cistercians." Scarcely a vestige of the structure now remains.—A monastery for Conventual Franciscans was founded on the east side of the river, by Cathal, or Charles Croibh Deary O'Connor, Prince of Connaught; and, being incomplete at his death, it was finished by Sir Henry Dillon. A community or fraternity of Franciscan friars still have a convent and a chapel in the town.—The parish-church of St. Peter, on the site of the old abbey, is a plain structure; and that of St. Mary, though in no way remarkable, is a pleasant edifice. The Roman Catholic chapel in the Connaught town is noticeable chiefly for its great size.

Other Public Buildings.—The market-house or Tholsel, on the Leinster side, is a poor edifice, claimed by Lord Castlemain as private property, and occupied by the garrison as a guard-house. A prison attached to the town-office is a place of the most unwholesome description, and utterly unfit for the reception of prisoners. The vice-sovereign stated, in 1833, that, on account of the loathsomeness of this dungeon, he had never made a commitment to it for a longer period than 24 hours. A bridewell, on the Connaught side, contains 2 day-rooms, 4 cells, and 2 yards; and is kept in tolerable order by the keeper, on a very small salary. "The Sessions-house, on the same side," says Mr. Weld, "is a wretched place, discreditable to the town, not merely on account of the poor accommodation, but its filthy state. It was used when I saw it as a potato store; the dock was filled with vegetables, and the court strewn with putrid leaves." The workhouse, for the Athlone Poor-law union, was contracted for on Nov. 1, 1839,—to be completed in March 1841,—to cost £7,500 for building and completion, and £1,801 10s. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 7 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches, purchased for £798 10s.,—and to contain accommodation for 900 paupers. In 1840-41, a dispensary on the Leinster side received £46 2s., expended £16 8s. 8d., administered to 842 patients, and had a district of 11,455 acres, with 7,396 inhabitants; and a dispensary on the Connaught side received and expended £108 4s., made 4,756 dispensations of medicine, and had a district of 34,481 acres, with a pop. of 15,405.

Poor-Law Union.—The Athlone Poor-law union ranks as the 30th, and was declared on April 3, 1839. It comprehends about one-sixth of co. Westmeath, and one-fourth of co. Rosecommon, jointly amounting to 109,109 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 73,052. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are, in co. Westmeath, St. Mary's, 7,599; Killeagh, 3,355; Moate, 4,800; Kilcunnreagh, 1,898; Ballymore, 3,494; Drumrancy, 3,494; Noughaval, 2,314; Bunowen, 2,352; Kilkenny West, 2,900; and Ballyloughloe, 3,306;—and in co. Rosecommon, Athlone, 12,274; Kiltoom, 4,948; St. John's, 2,136; Rahara, 1,630; Tisrara, 3,492; Taughboy, 2,564; Cam, 4,114; Dysert, 1,661; and Tanghmaconnel,

3,631. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 9 and 27; and of the latter, 5 are returned by the division of Athlone, 3 by that of St. Mary, 2 by that of Moate, 2 by that of Kiltoom, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total number of tenements valued is 11,914; and of these, 6,552 were valued under £5, 713 under £6, 659 under £7, 421 under £8, 503 under £9, 261 under £10, 502 under £12, 377 under £14, 129 under £15, 128 under £16, 196 under £18, 139 under £20, 318 under £25, 180 under £30, 240 under £40, 151 under £50, and 385 at and above £50. The total nett annual value of property rated is £110,043 10s. The workhouse was opened for the admission of paupers on Nov. 22, 1841; the total previous expenses amounted to £1,652 11s. 10d.; and the total expenses from the opening of the workhouse till Feb. 6, 1843, amounted to £3,040 15s. 0½d. The dispensary districts of the union are the two in and around the town, and those of Brideswell, Glassan, and Moate; and they aggregate comprise an area of 156,459 acres, with a pop. of 55,849. There is no infirmary or fever-hospital.

Trade.—Felt hats were long an extensive and celebrated manufacture in Athlone, and are still somewhat numerously made. Fricases and some linen are, on a small scale, manufactured. Artificers in various departments are numerous; yet in no other instances than these named do they produce, in the mercantile sense of the phrase, an article of manufacture. Distillation is at once the most prominent and the most lucrative employment, and makes a figure as conspicuous as its influence is baneful. A steam-engine of 20 horse power, set up in one of the distilleries, was found to be best worked with turf. The quantity of turf brought to the town and sold in it strikes a stranger with wonder; fleets of little boats being seen laden with it in the canal, and heaps of it elsewhere, larger than several three-story houses. So abundantly are the markets supplied with provisions, that the town is considered as aggregately one of the cheapest places of residence within an extensive tract of circumjacent country. The ‘Sportsman in Ireland’ says, respecting the supply of river fish, “The first thing that aroused my surprise at Athlone was the continued exposure for sale of trout of 8, 10, or 15 pounds each, which seemed to excite no admiration among the people. I was almost angry at the sight of such splendid creatures sold for the merest trifle; and apparently regarded with less respect than the eels which satiated the town.” Though profits are now smaller than formerly, business in general has for years been decidedly on the increase. The shops are numerous rather than large, and are almost wholly furnished with British goods, imported by way of Dublin and the canals. Weekly markets are held on Thursday and Saturday; and annual fairs on 1st Monday after Jan. 6, on March 21, on Wednesday before Ascension, and on 1st Monday in Sept. On the Leinster side are branch offices of the National and Provincial banks, the former established in 1836, and the latter in 1827. A steam-vessel of about 100 tons plies between Athlone and Shannon-harbour; connecting the town with the track and luggage boat conveyance to Dublin along the Grand canal, and with steam-boat conveyance to Limerick down the Shannon. In 1834, the boats which navigated the Shannon from the town were 171 in number, and aggregately of 4,684 tons burden. In 1838, the land conveyances from the town were a car to Ballinasloe, a caravan to Kibbegan, a mail car to Mullingar, a car to meet the Royal canal boats at Toome bridge, and mail and other coaches in transit between Dublin and towns in the west.

Municipal Affairs, &c.—The limits of the borough, as described by the governing charter, extend to “all that whole circuit and extent of land and water, lying within the compass of one mile and a-half from the middle of the bridge over the Shannon, commonly called the Bridge of Athlone, directly forth in a right line every way round, except the castle of Athlone and the precinct thereof.” The boundaries, under the new arrangement, are greatly more limited, and include, on the Connaught side, only the area between the canal and the Shannon, and on the Leinster side an irregularly heptagonal area of about 7 furlongs by less than half-a-mile. The borough was first incorporated by charter of 4 James I.; and it afterwards received charters of 16 and 17 James I., 17 and 25 Charles II., and 5 James II. The corporation, as constituted by charter, is called “The Sovereign, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and Freemen, of the town of Athlone,” and consists of a sovereign, 2 bailiffs, 13 burgesses, one of whom is the constable of the castle, a recorder, a town-clerk, a sergeant-at-mace, and a billet-master. The circumstance of the town lying in two baronies, counties, and provinces, gives rise to several jurisdictions within the borough, and occasions inconvenience and confusion in judicial administration. Quarter-sessions for the division of Moate, which includes the Leinster town, are held four times a-year at Moate; and for the division of Roscommon, which includes the Connaught town, are held twice a-year at Roscommon, and twice a-year at Athlone. Petty-sessions, presided over by county magistrates, are held within both divisions of the borough; but do not in general take cognizance of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the corporation. Courts leet and baron are authorized by charter of 27 Charles II., granted to Richard, Lord Ranelagh and his heirs, to be held within the half quarter of land of Athlone, alias Beallagh; but they have long been extinct, and even cannot be proved to have ever existed. The senechal of the manor of Trevford, appointed by Lord Castlemain, and holding his court at Moate, claims jurisdiction over part of the Leinster town, and entertains cases to the amount of £2 Irish. The sovereign of the borough, or his deputy, sits at his office, in his magisterial capacity, three times a-week; he there decides upon questions of trespass, servants’ wages, and nuisances; and he sends the more serious offences to the assizes, and minor delinquencies to the quarter-sessions. A borough court, which was presided over by the sovereign, and entertained claims to the amount of £5 Irish, ceased to be held about the year 1821. The sergeant-at-mace is the sole police force of the corporation. Borough constables were formerly appointed by the sovereign, but have been discontinued. Parties of the county constabulary are stationed in the town, and obey the sovereign as a justice-of-the-peace. The corporation possesses no landed property. The average annual amount of their receipts from tolls, customs, pontage, murage, and all other sources, during 29 years, ending in 1832, was £300 19s. 7½d.; and their annual average expenditure £303 3s. 1½d. In 1841–2, their receipts were £401; expenditure, £261. The borough, previous to the union, sent two members to parliament; and since then, it has sent one. Constituency, before the passing of the Reform act, 71; in 1835, 27 freemen, and 310 £10 householders; in 1841, 15 freemen, and 327 £10 householders. Area of the town, 491 acres,—of which 73 acres are water. Pop., in 1831, 11,406; in 1841, 6,393. Houses 974.

Name and History.—The name Athlone seems to be a corruption of *Ath-Luain*, ‘the ford of the moon.’ The town’s current name among the Erse

population is Blahluin; and this is supposed to be a corruption of *Baile-Ath-Luain*, 'the town of the ford of the moon.' An opinion is entertained that the word *Luan* became associated with these names in consequence of the place having, in the ages of Paganism, been either dedicated to the moon, or intimately connected with its worship; and this opinion is somewhat countenanced by the discovery, not very many years ago, in a bog near the town, of several antique lunettes and crescents of gold.

Such passages in the history of the town as possess interest, though few in number, have, for the most part, prominent connection with the general history of the island. In the reign of Elizabeth, Athlone-castle was the frequent retreat of the Earl of Essex during his sojourn in Ireland, and the place where he wrote several of his letters to the queen. In the civil war of 1641, the insurgents besieged the Lord-president, Jones Lord Ranelagh, in Athlone; but abandoned their enterprise on the approach of the Earl of Ormond. In 1690, after the battle of the Boyne, Colonel Richard Grace, who had long been in James II.'s service, and was now at the head of 3 regiments of infantry, 9 troops of cavalry, and 2 troops of horse, fortified Athlone in the cause of his fallen master; he set fire to the Leinster division of the town as indefensible, destroyed the central arches of the bridge, raised breastworks, redoubts, and other strengths in the bridge's vicinity, repaired the old fortifications of the Connaught town, and both enlarged and augmented the batteries of the castle; and when General Douglas, one of the ablest of King William's officers, appeared at the head of 4 regiments of horse, 2 of dragoons, and 10 of foot, and summoned Grace to surrender, the latter, firing a pistol at the messenger, said, "These are my terms; these only will I give or receive; and after my provisions are consumed, I will defend it till I eat my old boots." Douglas commenced and plied a siege with great vigour and bravery; but he eventually discovered his train of artillery to be insufficient for the enterprise,—he saw his best gunners killed, his most skilful engineers desponding, his whole army crest-fallen and sickly,—and, says Leland, "he decamped at midnight unmolested, and, in his terror of the enemy, marched by devious and painful routes to join the royal army, leaving the Protestant inhabitants, who had enjoyed the benefit of Irish protection till forced to join the besiegers, exposed to the danger of experiencing the utmost severities." In his despatch to the Earl of Portland, just when about to abandon the siege, Douglas says, "I have done my best endeavours at Athlone. All my powder is shot off except three barrels, and it has become absolutely necessary to retire to Mullingar. This place [Athlone], I do assure your Lordship, is of the greatest consequence of any in Ireland." The Irish, after Douglas's retreat, resumed possession of the Leinster town, repaired such of its fortifications as had not been destroyed, placed the bridge in a condition practicable for themselves but unavailable for an enemy, and adopted various measures to render their entire position in Athlone, as far as they could, impregnable. On the 18th June, 1691, the main division of William's army, under General De Ginkle, marched within sight of the town; on the two following days, they battered the walls of the Leinster town, and drove the Irish within their fortifications; and, on the 21st, they rushed in a victorious torrent through breaches which they had made, and swept the besieged so impetuously before them that numbers were crushed to death in mutual pres-

sure on the bridge, and numbers fell headlong from the battlements, and perished in the river. But the arch of the bridge next the Connaught town was now promptly broken; the ford between the two towns was not only dangerous from its depth and roughness, but so narrow as hardly to admit 20 men abreast; the Irish, who fired furiously from the Connaught side, were posted in great force behind intrenchments and fortresses; a place, considerably up the river, where a passage might be attempted by a bridge of pontons, was strongly and vigilantly guarded; and the assailing and hitherto victorious army seemed in consequence to be arrested from attempting further progress. De Ginkle, concluding the bridge to be the only practicable passage, raised a wooden work for the purpose of throwing planks over the broken arch; batteries played from the east side to cover the workmen, and from the west to destroy them; a sergeant and ten privates in armour rushed from among the Irish to demolish the work, and were all slain; another Irish party followed, and flung the beams and planks into the river; the English reconstructed the work, and completed a close gallery over the broken arch; they now resolved to pass in three simultaneous bodies, the principal one here, and subordinate ones at two other places; and, just when they were about to start, they saw the gallery burnt by the fire of the Irish grenades, and were once more flung helplessly back on their inventive resources. On the 30th, the day after the last repulse, while the Irish were insolent in a sense of security, and after De Ginkle and his officers had held an inspiring council of war, a party of about 2,000 of the English, headed by the most distinguished leaders, rushed, at an appointed signal, into the ford of the river, intrepidly advanced across the water amid a tremendous fire from the enemy's works, gained the opposite bank, were speedily joined by parties along the bridge and by pontons, mounted breaches which had previously been battered open on the side of the fortifications next the river, and struck such astonishment and panic into the Irish, that the latter either fell or fled, while the English were masters of the town within half-an-hour of their commencing the passage of the stream. About 1,200 of the Irish were slain in the siege; the garrison of the castle, consisting of 500 men, surrendered as prisoners; and the body of the discomfited and expelled army instantly decamping, retreated the same night beyond the river Suick, there to sustain in a few days their signal and nearly final defeat. See AUGHRIM. The siege of Athlone cost the assailants 12,000 cannon balls, numerous tons of stones thrown from mortars, 600 bombs, and nearly 50 tons of gunpowder.

On the morning of the 27th October, 1697, a tremendous and memorable storm almost desolated Athlone. "First a dreadful shower of rain, as if a whole cloud had fallen in the street; which, being forced by a violent wind, made a prodigious noise as it fell; after the rain, a dreadful and terrible clap of thunder; next ensued a thick darkness that continued for the space of half a quarter of an hour; then broke out continued lightning, without ceasing, so that heaven and earth seemed to be united by the flames, which was more terrible to the guards than all that had happened before; and ended with three claps of thunder in a fiery cloud from the north, and, running violently through the air, stopped just above the castle, and at the last three claps, in the twinkling of an eye, fell a wonderful great body of fire or lightning out of the said cloud, in figure round, directly upon the castle; and in a moment after, the magazine took fire, and blew up 260 barrels of powder, 1,000 charged hand-grenades, with 810 skains of match which were piled over them, 220 barrels of

* This is the nominative, while *Luanin* is the genitive, of the Erse word.

mu-ket and pistol balls, great quantities of pick-axes, spades, shovels, horse-shoes, and nails, all which blew up into the air, and covered the whole town and neighbouring fields, by the violence of which the town-gates were all thrown open: the poor inhabitants, who were generally asleep when this tragical scene began, awakened with the different surprising misfortunes that befel them, some finding themselves buried in the ruins of their own houses, others finding their houses in a flame over their heads, others blown from their beds into the streets, others having their brains knocked out with the fall of great stones, and breaking of hand-grenades in their houses. These stupifying disasters within doors made most of these poor amazed mortals fly to the streets for shelter!"

—Athlone gives the title of Earl in the Irish peerage to the Dutch family of De Ginckle, the descendants of William's heroic general. Barons De Reede and Ginckle, in the Netherlands. Godard De Ginckle, the general, was created Earl of Athlone and Baron of Aughrim in 1691-2; and he received in 1693 a grant of the forfeited estates of William Dongan, Earl of Limerick, comprising about 26,480 acres. The grant being reversed by parliament in 1695, the family retired to Holland, and no Earl of them sat in the Irish House of Peers till 1795. George, the ninth Earl, was born in 1820, and when 3 years old, succeeded his father Reinhardt-Diederick-Jacob, the eighth Earl. The family-seat is Amerongen-castle, Utrecht.—A presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland has its seat in Athlone, inspects 8 congregations, and meets on the first Wednesday of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.

ATHLUMNEY, a parish on the western border of the barony of Screen, co. Meath, Leinster. It contains the villages of **FACTORY** and **LITTLEFURZE**, and a small part of the town of **NAVAN**: see these articles. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 2,434 acres,—of which 35½ acres are water in the Boyne. Pop., in 1831, 1,148; in 1841, 1,269. Houses 232. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 761. Houses 139. The river Boyne, flowing northward, separates the western border from the parish of Navan, and is here crossed by two stone bridges. The land is all profitable and of good quality. Athlumney-house, the seat of P. P. Metge, Esq., sends down a sheet of plantation to the verdant margin of the Boyne. Athlumney-castle, on the border of the river, is an extensive ruin of a spacious mansion in the style which prevailed in the 17th century, combined with vestiges of the harsher features of a fortalice. The chief residences, additional to Athlumney, are Blackcastle, Boyneview, Petersville, Mooretown, and Fergantown.—This parish is a vicarage and a separate benefice in the dio. of Meath. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £90, and the rectorial for £180; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to P. P. Metge, Esq. Gross income of the benefice, £90; nett, £54 13s. 4d. Patron, P. P. Metge, Esq. The church is in ruins; but evening service is performed in a private house, and attended by from 8 to 20. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by from 400 to 450, and shares with Walterstown chapel in Monkstown the care of one officiate. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 28, and the Roman Catholics to 1,148; and 2 daily schools—the one of which in Mr. Blunell's factory, received about £18 a-year from the proprietor, and the other £15 from subscription, and £10 from the National Board—had on their books 79 boys and 50 girls. In 1840, the factory school was salaried by the National Board with £4.

ATHNASSEY, ATENASSY, ATHANEASY, or ATHENEASY, a parish in the baronies of Coshlea and Small County, co. Limerick, Munster. It

lies about 4 miles respectively south-east of Bruff, and north-east of Kilmallock; and is traversed north-eastward by the road from Charleville to Tipperary and Cashel. The surface forms part of the basin of the Maig. Area of the Coshlea section, 1,836 acres; of the Small County section, 1,001 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the Coshlea section, 974; of the Small County section, 529. Houses in the two sections, respectively, 158 and 70. The Ecclesiastical authorities state the pop., in 1831, at 547; and appear to restrict the parish to the Small County section.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Limerick; and forms part of the union of Kilmallock, appropriated to the dean and chapter of Limerick cathedral. See **KILMALLOCK**. Tithe composition, £225 4s. 7½d. Land, lying within the parish belonging to the economy estate of the dean and chapter, and amounting to 47 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches, is let to 6 tenants on leases of 21 years, at aggregate £73 2s. 1d., exclusive of 1 acre, 2 roods, 38 perches, held free by the schoolmaster. There does not appear to be either church, glebe-house, or chapel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 2, and the Roman Catholics to 570; and a hedge-school had on its books 15 boys and 12 girls.

ATHNETT. See **ANHD**.

ATHNITT. See **ADNITH**.

ATHNOWEN, OWEN, OVENS, or ST. MARY, a parish in the barony of East Muskerry, 6½ miles west-south-west of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 4,838 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,953; in 1841, 1,925. Houses 287. The townlands of Carrigane, Classes, Graige, and Lisheens, formerly belonged to the barony of Barretts; but were transferred, by authority of 6 and 7 William IV., c. 84, s. 51, to the barony of East Muskerry. The northern boundary of the parish is traced by the river Lee, and the southern and eastern boundaries by the Bride. About two-thirds of the land are good and arable; and the other third is of indifferent quality. A ramified, stalactitic, and in many respects wonderful, cave, in the parish, is thus described by Dr. Smith:—"In it is a most remarkable cave, beneath a stupendous limestone arch, 12 feet high at the entrance, but declines to less than 6. In some places it is higher, and in others so low that one is obliged to creep in advancing through it. The passage is on the west side; but, in about 20 yards, the cave winds towards the south and south-east. Another way leads on due south, to a well about fourscore yards from its entrance. There are many other branches, some running in a serpentine manner, others like so many alleys crossing each other, mostly so broad that 6 or 8 persons may walk abreast, the whole forming a perfect labyrinth under-ground. In order to visit these passages, it would be necessary to take the same precaution as Ariadne made Theseus use, when he was obliged to fight the Minotaur in the Cretan labyrinth."—"This grotto is all lined with a natural gypsum, or stalactical matter, which pervades through the rocks, and is a stronger cement than human industry has yet invented. By my computation, I went a quarter of an English mile under ground in this place; and the country people say that it runs to Gill-Abbey, near Cork. There is also another entrance near the church to this cave." The labyrinthine series of caverns, at least those most accessible, have been despoiled of their spars and stalactites, and have otherwise undergone some changes; but they still excite the astonishment of strangers, and form a favourite topic of popular story among the natives. The small village of Owens or Owen, stands on the river Bride; and Grange, the principal mansion in the parish, stands in the vicinity

of the village. Colonel Phaire, the proprietor of Grange at the period of the Commonwealth, was made governor of Cork by Cromwell; he was one of the persons to whom the warrant for the execution of Charles I. was directed; and he was concerned in the plot of 1666, for seizing the castle of Dublin and other garrisons in Ireland. The parish is bisected by the road from Cork to Inchegeelagh, and will derive prime facilities of communication from the Berehaven and Blarney railway.—Athenowen is a rectory in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £425. This rectory and that of KILNAGLODY [which see] constitute the benefice of Athenowen. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5. Gross income, £771; nett, £665 2s. 10d., exclusive of £3 5s. 6d. arising from rent of houses demised for a term of years as prebendary of Kilmaglor. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a stipend of £75. When the church was built, or at what cost, is not known. Sittings 100; attendance 70. The Athenowen Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000, and shares with the chapel of Aghish the care of two officiates. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Kilmaglor. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 55, and the Roman Catholics to 1,970; the Protestants of the union to 92, and the Roman Catholics to 3,084. In the same year, 4 daily schools in the union, 3 of which were in Athenowen, had on their books 219 boys and 96 girls; and one of the Athenowen schools had £14 a-year from the National Board, while another had £8 2s. from the rector, and local contributions. In 1840, a boys' school and a girls' school at Ovens had respectively £15 and £8 from the National Board. The dispensary district of Ovens is partly within the Poor-law union of Macroom, but chiefly within that of Cork. In 1839-40, the dispensary received £108 16s., expended £107, and had recommended to it 1,538 patients.

ATHY. See ARSEL.

ATHUR, one of the most towering and boldly-featured summits of the Dunkerrin mountains, in the barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. Mr. Fraser, speaking of the Blackstones river, which runs northward from the Dunkerrin mountains to the head of Upper Lough Carragh, says that it "leads into the midst of the most interesting mountain scenery in Kerry," and adds: "The mountains rise around on every side; their countless tops most generally fantastically wreathed in mist, and stretching away as far as the eye can reach, summit over summit, until terminated in the distance by the lofty peak Athur, towering over all,—the lonely sentinel of the scene."

ATHY,

Pronounced Athy'—an incorporated and market town, the joint capital with Naas, of the county of Kildare, and formerly a parliamentary borough, stands in the parishes of Athy St. John, Athy St. Michael, and Churchtown, barony of West Narragh and Rheban, co. Kildare, Leinster. Its site is on both sides of the river Barrow, amidst a pleasant agricultural country, 15½ miles north-east of Abbey-leix, 18 south-west by south of Naas, and 33½ south-west of Dublin.

General Description.—The principal street runs nearly half-a-mile south-westward, on a line with the Dublin road, to the river Barrow, but, over the first 400 yards, is only partially edified; it recommences at the end of the bridge across the river, and runs 500 yards farther on a straight line to a point a little beyond the Grand canal; and it then deflects, runs 370 yards south-south-westward, and subsides into

the open road leading to Kilkenny. The street which leads in from Carlow on the south-east, and leads out to Monasterevan on the north-west, regularly crosses the principal street, at a point about 60 yards north-east of the bridge; runs in a straight line along the left bank of the river, and for some distance closely skirts its margin; has an entire length of between three and four furlongs; and, though containing the new gaol, the church, and other objects of pretension, is not fully edified. Barrack-street, going rectangularly off from the main street, and running north-westward between the river and the canal, and nearly parallel with both, has a length of about 600 yards, and, though spacious at the commencement, is irregular in both width and alignment. The other streets and thoroughfares are individually of small consideration. Excepting, on the unwinged or single lines of the two chief cross streets, the breadth of the town does not average more than 200 yards. A decided improvement has been made, within the last 12 or 15 years, in the town's appearance. New houses have been built, several old ones have been renovated and raised, many inferior ones have been erased and supplanted by neat erections; and a narrow and bad street has been widened and much improved. The streets are well paved, and kept in good order; and, for a number of years past, they have, during the dark nights of winter, been lighted.

Public Buildings.—The places of worship and the schools in the town will be noticed in the articles on the three parishes in which it stands. Some small vestiges exist, on the south-west side of the river, of the church of a monastic building. This structure was founded in the 13th century, by Richard de St. Michael, Lord of Rheban, for crouched friars. The precincts of the monastery impinged on the river at the end of the bridge, and included all that part of the town's area now called St. John and St. John's Lane; and the domain consisted of the island in the river, and of the adjacent fields as far as the present barracks. The property of the friary was, in 1575, granted to Anthony Power; and, reverting to the crown, it was, by act of parliament 17 and 18 Charles II., granted to Dame Mary Meredith.—Another monastery, a Dominican one, was, in 1253, founded, on the north-east side of the river, by the families of the Boisels and Hogans. Its precincts extended from the river along the north side of the present church, to the corner of the street leading to Preston's-gate; and thence they extended to that gate, and to the rear of the gardens of the house called the Abbey; and its domain consisted of 6 messuages on and around the present site of the town, 12½ acres of islands in the river, 1 acre of heath in Ardree, a water-mill at Tulloghnorre, and 2 fishing weirs on the Barrow. The whole property was, in 1544, granted to Martin Polles, in capite for ever, at the annual rent of 2s. 8d. Irish. Preston's-gate, incidentally alluded to, was the postern gate of the monastery, and the only surviving vestige of it long after all the other buildings had perished.—Woodstock-castle, situated on the south-west margin of the river, 3 furlongs above the bridge, is an imposing ruin of a structure, hoary with antiquity, and somewhat impressive in historical association. See WOODSTOCK. White's Castle, situated at the end of the bridge, and now consisting of only a single square tower, is the remnant of a fortress built about the year 1506, by Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, for the purpose of securing, jointly with other fortresses, the frontier of the pale. The castle was repaired and enlarged, in 1575, by a person called William White, and thence derived its present name; and the remaining tower of it was, till a few years ago, used as

a county gaol jointly with the prison of Naas.—The new gaol, situated on the outskirts of the town and on the road to Carlow, is on the semicircular plan, and contains 32 cells, 3 solitary cells, 6 day-rooms, 2 work-rooms, 6 yards, 2 hospital-rooms, a chapel, and a kitchen. "This small second gaol in the county," says the inspector in 1841, "I found on my inspection in very good order, and every exertion made by the Board of Superintendence and the Officers to conduct the internal discipline on reformatory principles. The small size of the cells, having been erected with a view only to separation at night, prevents at present the possibility of making a trial of the separate system by day also; and till that mode of moral discipline is found in practice to be the best, I will not urge on the Grand Jury to go to any further expense. But, in other respects, this prison is conducted on sound principles; and the small number of criminals confined, viz., an average of 26 daily in the last year, are employed at profitable or useful work, such as weaving, shoe-making, and tailors, picking oakum, and stone-breaking for the roads."—The court-house and the barracks require no remark.—A workhouse for the Athy Poor-law union, is built on a site given free of charge by the Duke of Leinster; it occupies an area of 6 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches; it cost £5,600 for building and completion, besides a large sum for fittings and contingencies, charged against the union; and it contains accommodation for 500 persons. An excellent district fever hospital in the town was originated by the gift of £116 as the nucleus of a subscription, by a benevolent gentleman who had received that sum as relief or compensation for an accidental burning; and, in the Report published in 1841, the hospital is stated to have been in receipt of £758 12s. 5d. from subscription, to have at that time received no aid in the form of a county grant, and to have just commenced the giving of relief. The pop. within its district was 50,457. In 1839-40, a dispensary in the town received £166 8s. 3d., expended £184 4s. 11d., administered to 2,628 patients, and served for a district of 39,089 acres, with a pop. of 13,057.

Poor-Law Union.—The Athy Poor-law union ranks as the 125th, and was declared on Jan. 10, 1841. It comprises parts of co. Kildare and Queen's co., amounting to 161,878 acres, and containing, in 1831, a pop. of 50,907. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are, in co. Kildare, Athy, 7,709; Killybry, 1,732; Monastereven, 6,636; Ballybrackan, 3,728; Davidstown, 3,651; Narraghmore, 2,609; Moone, 1,826; and Castle-Dermot, 5,334;—and, in Queen's co., Moyanna, 1,659; Dysertown, 2,793; Stradbally, 3,263; Ballyadams, 3,160; Tullamoy, 1,827; and Killabin, 4,720. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 8 and 24; and of the latter, 4 are returned by the Athy division; 2 by each of the divisions of Monastereven, Ballybrackan, Davidstown, Castle-Dermot, Stradbally, Ballyadams, and Killabin, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The union came into operation on Jan. 23, 1841; but its workhouse was not opened at the date of our latest report, Feb. 6, 1843. The dispensary districts within the union are 4 in number, and have their seats at Athy, Castle-Dermot, Monastereven, and Stradbally; they unitedly comprise an area of 151,879 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 42,761; and in 1839-40, they received £575 19s. 4d., expended £509 8s., and administered to 10,418 patients.

Trade.—Athy is, as an inland town, very advantageously situated for trade. A branch of the Grand canal was cut from Monastereven to the western side of the town in 1790; and forms a junction with the river Barrow, at a point 500 yards below the bridge.

The Barrow navigation, all below the town, is available for barges; and connects Athy with all the places which intervene during the long run to the ocean, and with the port of Waterford on the river Suir. Yet the local trade, either in the department of manufacture or in that of commerce, is very much less than might be expected. While the great south road lay through the town, as it did from a very early period till some time after the commencement of the last century, trade was strong and lively; but after it was deflected through Castle-Dermot, business sickened to utter enfeeblement; and, even in spite of the opening of the canal and the improvement of the Barrow navigation, it did not till a very few years ago begin very visibly to revive. Though some stuffs, cloths, and coarse hats are made, and though various classes of artificers work for the supply of the local market, the aggregate amount of produce from all sources can hardly be called a manufacture. Corn purchased in the weekly markets, and exported by both the Barrow and the canal, constitutes the great article of trade; and, owing to the advantage of ready shipment, and the freedom of the markets from tolls and customs, it brings a better price than in the neighbouring towns. Owing to judicious encouragements by the Duke of Leinster and the corporation, this trade and its kindred branches have of late years considerably increased. In 1833, the quantity of grain sold was 57,720 barrels of wheat, 19,472 of oats, and 8,075 of barley. Weekly markets are held on Tuesday and Saturday; and annual fairs, on March 17, April 25, June 9, July 25, Oct. 10, and Dec. 11. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a car to Carlow, 2 coaches in transit between Dublin and Kilkenny, and the mail-coach in transit between Dublin and Cork.

Municipal Affairs.—Athy was created a borough by charter of 11 James I.; and had additional charters or letters-patent of 4 James II., 22 Charles II., and 30 George II. The limits of the old borough describe a circle with a radius of half-a-mile around White's Castle; but, according to the new arrangement, they are more contracted, are all included in the old, and, though comprehending less than half of the area, yet contain the whole of the town. According to charter, the corporation is entitled "The Sovereign, Bailiffs, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty, of the Borough of Athy;" its officers are a sovereign, 2 bailiffs, 12 burgesses, a recorder, 3 sergeants-at-mace, a town-clerk and billet-master, a treasurer, a bellman, a weighmaster, and an inspector of coats and culm; and its governing body are the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, with power of self-election. The constituency became, of course, completely exclusive; and the members of the governing body were the mere tools, or, in softer phrase, the immediate friends and adherents of the proprietor of the town, the Duke of Leinster. The corporation derives not from the charters any power of holding a court; and has no exclusive jurisdiction, criminal or civil. A court held on the first Monday of every month, and entertaining civil causes to the amount of £2 Irish, is presided over by the sovereign, and called the sovereign's court. Another court, presided over by the sovereign, called the borough court, and entertaining civil causes to an unlimited amount, ceased, in 1827, to be held. Athy is alternately with Naas the assize town of the county; and is always the seat of the summer assizes. Quarter-sessions are held in January and June. Petty-sessions, presided over by the sovereign and by county magistrates, are held every Tuesday. A court called a Presenting court is annually held in October; it consists of a grand jury of 23, selected from about 50, of the most respectable inhabitants, summoned by the town-clerk; it sits

only a few hours, and presents for the repairs of the bye-ways, sewers, and public pumps. The amount raised under its authority was, in 1832, £34 17s. 6d.; in 1831, £27 15s. 6d.; in 1827-30, £23 2s. The only borough police are the sergeants-at-mace. A chief constable and 11 of the county constabulary are stationed in the town, and act under the sovereign as a justice-of-peace. The corporation have no landed property, and are alleged to have never had any revenue except from tolls and crange. In 1833, the receipts, from these two sources, amounted to £144 9s. 1d.; and the disbursements, in expenses of collection and in salaries to officers, amounted to £131 5s. 5d. The borough, previous to the Union, sent two members to parliament; and when it lost its franchise, £1,200 of its compensation money was paid to Lord Ennismore, and £13,800 to the trustees of William, Duke of Leinster, upon the trusts of his marriage settlement. Area of the town, 211 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,494; in 1841, 4,698. Houses 790. Area of the Churchtown section, 52 acres. Pop., in 1831, 706; in 1841, 823. Houses 142. Area of the St. John's section, 66 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,603; in 1841, 1,387. Houses 230. Area of the St. Michael section, 93 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,185; in 1841, 2,485. Houses 418.

History.—A battle is said by Keating to have been fought in the 2d or 3d century, on the site of Athy, between the people of Munster and those of Leix, under Lavaghseagh Cean Mordha; and a ford at the place was anciently a practicable and frequented passage between the principality of Leix or Lavaghseagh in Queen's co., and that of Cellaugh or Caellan in co. Kildare. These two circumstances may account for two ancient names of the place,—Ath-Trodain, 'the ford of conflict,' and Ath-Bhiedhbha, 'the ford of the adversary.' The latter of these names, as pronounced in the Erse fashion, though looking in Roman letters as if unpronounceable, is very nearly the short modern Athy. But, a name by which—in the corrupted form of Bla-Theag, pronounced Blabai, the town continues to be known—is Bally-da-Dhne, 'the town of the two houses;' and seems evidently to refer to the two monasteries built in the 13th century. The founding of these establishments is asserted to have been the origin of the town; and as they were founded by English settlers, not only the monks, but the inhabitants of the town, were principally of that nation. In 1308, the town was burnt by the Irish. In the following year, Lord John de Bonnerille, slain near the town of Ardskill, was interred in the church of the Athy abbey of crouched friars. In 1315, the town was plundered by the Scots under Bruce; and Haymond le Grace and Sir William Pendergrist on the English side, and Sir Fergus Andriam and Sir Walter Murray on the Scots side, were slain at the battle of Ardskill, and all interred in the Athy abbey of Dominican friars. See ARDSKILL: see also ARDREE. About the year 1424, Thomas, seventh Earl of Kildare, then Lord Offaly, obtained, by marriage with Dorothea, daughter of Anthony O'More of Leix, the manors of Woodstock and Rheban, including the town of Athy, and established within them a court-baron and court-leet. Various historical passages are connected with the castle of WOODSTOCK: which see. Athy, from the gradual contraction of the English pale, became a frontier and garrison town, commanding an important passage over the Barrow, and, in this connection, it received the accession of the fortalice, the remaining tower of which is called White's Castle. In 1642, the Earl of Ormond arrived at the town with 3,000 foot and 500 horse; and sent out from it parties to relieve the garrisons of Carlow, Ballinakill, Berte, Cloghgreennan, and

Ballylinen. In 1648, Owen Roe O'Neil, at the head of his Irish force, took possession of the town; but, being harried pressed by Jones, the parliamentary general, he offered to surrender Athy, Rheban, and Maryborough, and to lay down his arms, on condition of his confederates and himself enjoying the same privileges as in the time of King James. In 1650, the town and castle were captured by Cols. Hewson and Reynolds.

ATHY, or NICHOLASTOWN, an ecclesiastical union of parishes, and a benefice, partly in Queen's co., but chiefly in co. Kildare, Leinster. It consists of the parishes of ATHY ST. JOHN, ATHY ST. MICHAEL, CHURCHTOWN, TANKARDSTOWN, and ARDREE: see these articles. Excepting part of Tankardstown, and a pendicle of Athy St. John, which are in Queen's co., all the union is on the south-west border of co. Kildare. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 8,628.—This benefice is in the dio. of Dublin. Gross income, £554 2s. 6d.; nett, £472 19s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates are employed at salaries of respectively £75 and £35. The church, situated in the parish of Athy St. Michael, and not far from the east end of the bridge in the town of Athy, is so old a building that the date and cost of its erection are unascertainable. Sittings 600; average attendance, from 280 to 300. The chapel in the gaol is served every Sabbath by both a Protestant and a Roman Catholic officiate. Roman Catholic parochial chapels exist in Athy St. Michael and in Tankardstown, and will be noticed in the articles on these parishes. The chapel of a friary in the town has an attendance of from 50 to 60, and is served by two friars. A Wesleyan meeting-house is attended by from 50 to 200; a chapel of Protestant dissenters, following the doctrines of Mr. Kelly, by from 30 to 40; and a private house, used as a separatist place of worship, by from 12 to 20. In 1834, the inhabitants of the union consisted of 1,164 Churchmen, 33 Protestant dissenters, and 7,815 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools had on their books 322 boys and 186 girls.

ATHY ST. JOHN, a parish, partly in the barony of Ballyadams, Queen's co., but chiefly in that of West Narragh, and Rheban, co. Kildare, Leinster. Its main body lies on the right bank of the Barrow; four small pendicles of it lie detached and isolated in Athy St. Michael's; and its Kildare section contains part of the town of ARTHY. Near its south border is Tonlegee-house. Length, 1 mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,123 acres,—of which 102 acres are in the Queen's co. section, and 66 acres in the town of Athy. Pop., in 1831, 1,955; in 1841, 1,781. Houses 295. Pop., in 1841, of Queen's co. section, 10; of the rural districts of co. Kildare section, 384. Houses in these respectively, 3 and 62.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Dublin, and forms part of the benefice of Athy. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £42 10s., and the rectorial for £85; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to the representatives of William Richardson. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 420 Churchmen, 18 Protestant dissenters, and 1,641 Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, Roman Catholic chapel, nor daily school.

ATHY ST. MICHAEL, a parish, partly in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, but chiefly in that of West Narragh and Rheban, co. Kildare, Leinster. It lies on the left bank of the Barrow; and its Narragh and Rheban section, contains part of the town of ARTHY. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,881 acres,—of which 567 acres are in Kilkea and Moone, and 93 acres are in the town of Athy. Pop., in 1831, 2,388; in 1841, 2,849. Houses 473. Pop. of the Kilkea and Moone section, in 1841, 94.

Houses 16. Pop. of the rural districts of the Narragh and Rheban section, in 1841, 270. Houses 39.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Dublin, and forms the seat of the benefice of Athy. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £37 13s. 2d., and the rectorial for £75 6s. 4d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to the representatives of Michael Graig. The church is noticed in the article on the benefice. The Roman Catholic chapel has 3 services on each Sabbath and holiday, is attended by 2,000 at each service, and shares with the chapel of Tankarilstown the care of 3 officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 360 Churchmen, 2 Protestant dissenters, and 2,174 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools had on their books 252 boys, 136 girls, besides an attendance of from 10 to 12 children whose sex is not specified. One of the schools was a parochial school, in two departments, attended by 84 boys and 60 girls, and salaried with £50 to master and mistress; and another was a National school, attended by 108 boys and 76 girls, and aided by the Board with £22—but, in 1840, with £27.

ATTANAGH, a parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Castle-Dunrow, and partly in the barony of Clarmalagh, Queen's co., but chiefly in that of Fassadinning, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1. Area of the Queen's co. section, 631 acres; of the co. Kilkenny section, 1,930 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 750; in 1841, 919. Houses 133. Pop. of the Queen's co. section, in 1831, 122; in 1841, 136. Houses 18. Pop. of the Kilkenny section, in 1831, 628; in 1841, 783. Houses 115.—The parish is touched on the west by the Nore, and traversed south-westward by one of that river's affluents. The land is well cultivated and tolerably fertile.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £46 3s. 1d.; and the rectorial tithes, the value of which is not stated, are appropriate. The vicarages of Attanagh and AHARNET, and the rectories of KILMENAN and ROSCONNEL [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Attanagh. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2½. Gross income, £541 6s. 3d.; nett, £453 8s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church, situated in Attanagh, was built in 1821, by means of a loan of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, from 40 to 80. The Roman Catholic chapel at Ballyouket is attended by from 730 to 750, and shares with Ballyragget chapel the care of two officiates. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also at Lisdowney. In 1834, the Protestants of Attanagh parish amounted to 68, and the Roman Catholics to 721; the Protestants of the union to 115, and the Roman Catholics to 3,967; the daily schools of the parish to 2, with from 45 to 105 boys, and from 30 to 38 girls; and the daily schools of the union to 7, with 200 boys and 100 girls.

ATTEA. See ATHEA.

ATTENASSY. See ATTHASSETY.

ATTYMASS, or ALTMASS, a parish in the barony of Gallen, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Foxford, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 2; area, 11,154 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,276; in 1841, 3,435. Houses 644. The surface has a northern exposure; is bounded on the west by the river Moy; on the east by the Ox mountains; and exhibits a chilling predominance of bog, marsh, moor, and unprofitable upland. One of the Ox mountains on the east has an altitude of 1,005 feet; and three lakes in the west have aggregately an area of 468 acres.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Killalla, and forms part of the benefice of ARDACH: which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £93 3s. 2½d.; the rectorial tithes,

jointly with those of Kilgarvin, for £231 2s. 7½d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to Sir William Palmer. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 727, and is served by one officiate. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 34, and the Roman Catholics to 3,478; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 153 boys and 100 girls. In 1840, the National Board granted £74 3s. 4d. toward the building and fitting up of a school at Triencrae.

AUBURN, LISHOY, or LISSOY, a hamlet or decayed village, in the parish and barony of Kilkenny-West, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands in a picturesque tract of country, not far from the beautiful arm of Lough Ree, called Killymore Lough, about 6 miles north-east of Athlone, and 3 south-west of Ballymahon, on the direct road between these towns. Lishoy is the proper name of the place; and Auburn a name, first imposed by Goldsmith, and now generally adopted from admiration of his poetry. Both the village, and various places in its vicinity, are celebrated in connection with the family, nativity, history, and writings of the poet. See ARDACH, BALLYMAHON, and KILKENNY-WEST. Topographers, tourists, and critics seem all to agree with the belief of the local populace, that Lissoy is Goldsmith's Auburn. "I do not," says Mr. Inglis in 1834, whom we quote in preference to other writers, on account of his being more pleasingly minute, "I do not entertain the least doubt that the village of Lishoy is the Auburn of Goldsmith, though it is equally certain that he has grafted upon its scenery English pictures of rural things and country life. Here are still the remains of 'the busy mill;' there the decent church still tops the neighbouring hill; here is the village preacher's 'modest mansion;' and there the arch of stones within which stood the 'hawthorn bush.' Lishoy was Goldsmith's favourite village; he mentions it often, and always with enthusiasm, in his letters; he passed his early years in it, or in its immediate neighbourhood, and could therefore say, 'Scenes of my youth.' All the scenery of the poem connects it with this village; for although the perishable has perished, yet all is remembered to have been as Goldsmith painted it. The preacher's mansion, now a roofless and windowless tenement, is known to have been the minister's house; and that minister is known to have been the poet's brother, and to have been, not the rector, but the curate,* on a small salary—perhaps £40 a-year, and, moreover, to have been loved and respected. The church—not in the village, or its immediate neighbourhood, where a church generally is—but topping 'the neighbouring hill,' is still seen as it is described. It is only a few years since the hawthorn bush was in its place; and opposite, 'near yonder thorn,' stands the alehouse, though not the identical house with the 'nicely sanded floor' of which Goldsmith speaks. At some little distance from the village rises a mansion which belonged to a General Naper, who, some time after 1730, [1738?] is known to have enclosed a domain, and to have ejected the tenantry. I had nearly omitted to observe, that in the name of the house where 'news much older than the ale went round,' there is strong evidence in favour of the claim of Lishoy. The alehouse is, and always has been, called the 'Three Pigeons.' Now, Goldsmith has shown on more than one occasion, great fondness for this name. There is no doubt, however, that Goldsmith has grafted English life upon Irish scenery, and that rural life in an English village,

* Mr. Inglis seems here oblivious of the fact that Goldsmith's father was rector of Kilkenny-West, and resided at Lissoy, until his death in 1747, and that it was of his much-loved paternal home the poet vaticinated only too truly in the well-known lines commencing, "Near yonder copse," &c.

and some pictures exclusively English, have been transplanted to Lishoy. The 'nicely sanded floor,' and 'varnished clock,' and 'hearth' with 'flowers and fennel gay,' little resemble the Irish village ale-house with its mud floor and turf fire. Indeed, an alehouse has no existence in Ireland, because ale is not the beverage of the people. But, notwithstanding these discrepancies which are easily accounted for, Lishoy is unquestionably 'Sweet Auburn,' and Goldsmith took all his pictures of still life, and some others besides, from his favourite village, of which he says in one of his letters: 'If I go to the opera, I sit and sigh for Lishoy fireside, and Johnny Armstrong's 'Last good night' from Peggy Golden; or if I climb up Hampstead hill, I confess it is fine; but then, I had rather be placed on the little mount before Lishoy gate, and there take in, to me, the most pleasing horizon in nature.' Several years ago, an effort was made to raise funds for erecting in or near Auburn a monument to the poet; but, like many a more important attempt connected with Irish literature, it proved abortive. In the vicinity of the village stands Auburn-house, the seat of John Hogan, Esq., sending down a sheet of plantation to the margin of Lough Ree.

AUDEON (Sr.). See DUBLIN.

AUDLEY, a locality on the west coast of Lough Strangford, a little above the town of Strangford, co. Down, Ulster. Audley road, in the Lough, is one of the few places in that marine sheet of water, which afford safe anchorage. Audley-castle, boldly situated near Lord Bangor's demesne, on a projecting eminence which commands a view of the whole lake, is the ruin of an edifice variously stated to have been one of 27 fortalices built round Lough Strangford by De Courcy, and a fortified mansion erected by a follower of De Courcy of the name of Audley, and the ancestor of a family long known in the district, but now extinct.

AUDLEY, co. Cork. See CAPPAGH-HILL.

AUGHA, or AGUA, a parish in the barony of Idrone-East, containing part of the town of Leighlin-Bridge, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 4,184 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,739; in 1841, 2,027. Houses 347. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 794; in 1841, 1,197. Houses 188. The surface extends along the east side of the river Barrow, and consists of the best description of arable land. A religious establishment is said to have been founded here by St. Finian, who died in the 6th century, and to have been pillaged by the Danes in 864. See LEIGHLIN-BRIDGE.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Leighlin, and forms part of the benefice of DUNLECKNEY: which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £138 9s. 2½d., and the rectorial for £276 18s. 5½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Colonel Weldon. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,800; and, in common with some other chapels, is served by 4 officiates. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 250, and the Roman Catholics to 1,540; and 3 schools of the National Board, and a private school, had on their books 133 boys and 248 girls.

AUGHABEHY, a rich section, probably the most important one, of the interesting coal district on the northern border of co. Roscommon, Connaught. See ARIGNA. This section belongs to Colonel Tenison, and lies in the vicinity of Castle-Tenison, the Colonel's seat. It commences at the Arigna river, and extends, with a considerable breadth, toward the crest of the ridgy hill or mountain which contains three other sections of the mineral field. The quantity of coal probably contained in Aughabehy, is estimated by Mr. Twigg at 2,550,

and by Mr. Griffith at 4,840 tons per English acre; and as the coal-bed is computed to comprise 160 acres, the total produce, according to the two estimates, would be respectively 408,000, and 774,400 tons. A large fault runs across the mountain, and throws down the strata several yards perpendicular into the west. In a small tract which has been worked on the north-east side of the fault, the seam of coal is nowhere quite two feet thick, and, in most places considerably thinner; but at two shafts which have been sunk on the leap down side of the fault, the seam averages 2 feet, 7½ inches in thickness, and excepting about half-an-inch, is coal that will produce strong coke. "The bed of coal," says Mr. Twigg, "here dips at a very gradual declination towards the centre of the mountain; and I am certain it is the same bed as breaks out at the surface of the land, on the south-west side of the mountain, in the direction from Aughabehy colliery towards Castle-Tenison. This bed is what, in several mining districts, would be called a trough or dish coal, viz., dipping or declining from the surface of the land very gradually, in a certain direction for a long space, and then rising in the same direction until the same bed made its way out on the contrary side of the mountain, at the surface." A railway of 5,500 yards in length connects the Aughabehy colliery with the Arigna iron-works.

AUGHACREW. See AGHACREW.

AUGHADERRY, a hamlet in the barony of Trough, and on the north border of co. Monaghan, a little south of Aughnacloy, Ulster. In 1842, a Loan Fund here had a capital of £564, circulated £1,818 in 491 loans, cleared a nett profit of £5 5s., and expended for charitable purposes £15.

AUGHADOWN. See AGHADOWN.

AUGHADRESBAN, one of a cluster of bogs, on the north border of the westerly projection of co. Roscommon, but partly also within co. Mayo, Connaught. The cluster comprehends the bogs of Aughadresban, Aughalusta, Aughahurriin, Ballaghadreen, Crenne, Drumalissan, Roosky, and some minor penicles of morass. It lies on each side of the new road between the towns of Ballaghadreen and Loughglyn, and it is bisected by the Lung, and subdivided by several of that river's little affluents. Area, 3,406 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches. Estimated expense of reclamation, £6,223 17s. Limestone and manuring gravel occur all round the bogs, and in patches of land which intersect them; and may be obtained within 80 perches of almost any part of the interior. "In a part of these bogs," says Mr. Longfield, "and on the road-side from Loughglyn to Crenne bridge, there may be seen a very curious example of the effects of natural irrigation on red bog. This irrigation is occasioned by the springs at the north end of Aughadresban, which forms a small deep lough on the road-side at a point which commands the whole fall of that part of the bog for about 100 perches to the river Lung, and through which the overflows of the lake constantly make their way to the said river; creating, in their progress over the red bog, which is from 20 to 30 feet deep, a natural stripe of fine vegetable pasture, which is generally the greenest spot in the country, and eagerly sought after by the cattle in summer time; so much so, that I have seen heifers in imminent danger of being bogged at every step they made through this soft pasture."

AUGHAGOUR, AGHAGOWER, or AYLE, a parish in the baronies of Burrischoole and Murrisk, 4 miles south-east of Westport, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, 25 miles; breadth, 6. Area of the Burrischoole section, 12,931 acres; of the Murrisk section, 42,117 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 11,963;

in 1841, 12,235. Houses 2,252. Pop. of the Burrischoole section, in 1831, 6,009; in 1841, 5,459. Houses 999. Pop. of the Murrisk section, in 1831, 5,864; in 1841, 6,776. Houses 1,253. The village of Aughagour stands in the Burrischoole section. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 176. Houses 33. The southern division of the parish is chiefly wild, bleak, impracticable mountain; and the northern division is, to a large extent, bog and moor, interspersed with lakes and turloughs. Only a small part is arable; and not many spots have attractions for either the agriculturist or the lover of rich landscape. Much of the surface is drained south-westward to Killery Harbour by the river; and a considerable part lies within the basin of the Ayle. The extent of water in the Burrischoole section is 153 acres; and in the Murrisk section, 403 acres. Lough Glenarragh, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles north-east of the head of Killery Harbour, lies at an elevation of 777 feet above sea-level. This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Tuam, and forms part of the benefice of WESTPORT: which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £355, and the rectorial for £95; and the latter are appropriate to the archdeacon of Tuam and the prebendary of Killybegs. The original church is said to have belonged to the monastery of Achad-Fobhair, which, like multitudes of other ecclesiastical structures in Ireland, affects to have been built by St. Patrick; and it had in its vicinity one of the ancient round towers which figure so uniquely, and with such prominence, among the antiquities of the country. The present church was built in 1827, by means of a gift of £766 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 58. A school-house at Ardygounmon is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 44. One Roman Catholic chapel at Aughagour is attended by 1,500, one at Errive by 500, a private house used as one at Carrakinnedy by from 400 to 500; and the three places are served by two officiates. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 578, and the Roman Catholics to 12,258; and a free-school at Ayle or Aughagour, aided with £18 from the Tuam Diocesan Education Society, and a sum from subscription; a free-school at Ardygounmon, aided with £15 from the same society, and a sum from subscription; 3 daily schools at Aughagour, Cashinkee, and Lammore, aided with respectively £12, £10, and £8, from the National Board; and two pay-schools at Carranmore and Triangle, had aggregate on their books 484 boys and 240 girls, besides 60 children whose sex is not specified. In 1840, the National schools seem to have disappeared.

AUGHALOO, AGHALOO, or AUGHLOR, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It contains the town of CALEDON: which see. Length, 6 miles; breadth, $\frac{4}{5}$; area, 19,583 acres,—of which 140 acres are water. Pop., in 1831, 10,144; in 1841, 9,867. Houses 1,676. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 9,065; in 1841, 8,821. Houses 1,505. The river Blackwater, flowing north-eastward, divides the parish from the county of Armagh. The land is nearly all profitable, and over about three-fourths of the area forms good or prime tillage and pasture-ground. The surface is beautifully undulated, well cultivated, and, in some places, profusely wooded; and it forms a series of interesting close landscapes. Caledon-hill, the seat of the Earl of Caledon, in the vicinity of the town of Caledon, is an elegant mansion in the midst of a well-wooded and brilliant demesne; and other noticeable residences are Crilly House, Linepark Lodge, Annaghroe, and Hermitage.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ar-

magh, and forms part of the benefice of Carrenteel, and corps of the archdeaconry of Armagh. See CARRENTEEL. Tithe composition, £609. A perpetual curacy, called indifferently Aughaloo and Caledon, is co-extensive with the parish. Gross income, £118 2s.; nett, £96 5s. 4d. Patron, the archdeacon of Armagh. The church was built about the year 1770, by means of private subscription and parochial assessment, and enlarged about 1827 by means of an assessment of £200. Sittings 750; attendance 350. One Presbyterian meeting-house at Minterburn is attended by 300, one at Crillig by 150, and one at Caledon by 150. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 684, and shares with two chapels in Carrenteel the care of three officiates. There is also an Independent chapel. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,831 Churchmen, 4,265 Presbyterians, 58 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,491 Roman Catholics; 14 Sunday schools at Caledon, Lisnulladown, Winterburne, Derrylappen, Tullybleaty, Tanaghblane, Dion, Bohard, Cullough, Ramatrit, Relaghey, and Drummond, were attended by 522 boys, 411 girls, and 100 other children, whose sex is not specified; and 13 daily schools at Drungarn, Crumbrin, Caledon, Bamuket, Mullaghmore, Winterburne, Dynan, Rahaby, Calock, Tullybleaty, and Mullinahone, had on their books 680 boys and 505 girls. One of the schools, a school for females, was supported wholly by the Countess of Caledon; 4 were aided, each with £5 from the Earl of Caledon, and £1 10s. from the curate; one was aided with subscriptions from the curate and one of the Presbyterian ministers; one had £10 from the rector, £8 from the Earl of Caledon, and a house and 4 acres of land demised by Lord Cork; one had £8 from the National Board; and the rest were all pay-schools. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Caledon, Knockaroy, Showerood, Rahaby, and Mulnahorn; and gave one of them £4, one £3, and each of the others £12.

AUGHAMACART. See AUGHMACART. **AUGHAMORE.** See AGHAMORE.

AUGHANAGH, or AGHANAGH, a parish in the south-west corner of the barony of Tiraghroll, co. Sligo, and 5 miles north-west of Boyle, Connaught. It contains the village of BALLINAFAD: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 8,839 acres; of which 1,091 acres are under water. Pop., in 1831, 2,393; in 1841, 2,714. Houses 464. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,559. Houses 432. Along the east extends the beautiful islet sheet of water, called Lough Arrow. See ARROW. Along the south extend the Curlew mountains, and along the west the mountains of Kishkorran. The vale between the Lough and the higher upland range is the seat of the parochial population. Near its head stands the village of Ballinafad; and further down is the mansion of Hollybrook. The Curlew hills are crossed, and the vale along Lough Arrow traversed, by the railroad from Dublin to Sligo.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Elphin, and forms part of the benefice of BOYLE: which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £48 9s. 2d., and the rectorial, jointly with those of Boyle and Kilmarallan, for £313, and the latter are inappropriate and belong to Viscount Lorton. The Roman Catholic chapel has an officiate for itself, and an attendance of 550. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 110, and the Roman Catholics to 2,404; and one daily and pay school had on its books 60 boys and 30 girls. In 1840, a boys' school and a girls' school at Gurtelough were attended by respectively 103 and 91, and had, the former £12, and the latter £8, from the National Board.

AUGHANLOO. See **AGHANLOO.**

AUGHANUNCON, or **AUGHANUNSHON**, a parish about half-way between Letterkenney and Rathmelton, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length and breadth, each 2½ miles; area, 4,012 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,848; in 1841, 1,649. Houses 292. The surface declines eastward to the margin of the upper part of Lough Swilly, and is traversed northward by the road from Letterkenney to Rathmelton. The land is in general good.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £147. Gross income, £443; nett, £361 17s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is a very old building. Sitings 150; attendance 40. There is no other place of worship. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 288 Churchmen, 771 Presbyterians, and 898 Roman Catholics: 3 Sunday schools were attended by 94 children; and 3 daily schools, one of which was aided with a gratuity from the London Hibernian Society, and each of the other two with £5 10s. 9d. from Robinson's Benefaction, had on their books 181 boys and 147 girls.

AUGHARA. See **ANARA.**

AUGHAVALL, or **OGUEVAL**, a parish on the northern border of the barony of Murrisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the towns of **WESTPORT** and **WESTPORT-QUAY**: which see. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 4; area, 33,695 acres. Pop., in 1831, 15,315; in 1841, 13,441. Houses 2,255. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 8,529. Houses 1,568. In the north-east corner are the rich vale, the beautiful town, the charming demesne, and the brilliant bay of Westport; near the north-west corner rises the magnificent and panoramic-viewing **CROAGHPATRICK** [which see]; and respectively on the west-border, and 4 miles to the west of it, rise Knockaskiheez and Oughty, the former lifting its summit 1,288 feet, and the latter 1,104 feet above sea-level. The sea-bord westward from Westport-Quay extends 7 miles along Clew bay, and is almost everywhere a perfect gallery of landscape; and the corner of the parish around Westport, Westport-Quay, and Belclare, is highly ornate, and occasionally luscious; but the great inland district south from Croaghpatrick to within 2 miles of the head of Killery harbour, is almost a wilderness of coarse moors and uplands,—a rough and tumultuous intermixture of mountain, bog, pool, pasture, and defile. The Owenwee river flows in the north, the Owenmore in the centre, and the Owenduff on part of the southern boundary. Two lakes, respectively in the south, and near the centre, have an altitude, the former of 791 feet, and the latter of 592, above sea-level. The road from Westport to Louisburgh passes along the coast.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **WESTPORT** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Vicarial tithe composition, £225; glebe, £25. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £75, and are appropriated to the archdeaconry of Tuam and the prebend of Killybegs. The church was built in 1797 by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 600; attendance 300. The Westport Roman Catholic chapel is attended by from 3,000 to 4,000; the Lickany one by 1,100, and the Drummin one by from 600 to 700; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, these chapels are mutually united, and have 4 officiates. The Presbyterian and the Methodist meeting-houses in Westport have an attendance, the former of from 36 to 40, and the latter of from 80 to 100. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 483 Churchmen, 58 Presbyterians, 53 other Protestant dissenters, and 14,538 Roman Catholics; 5 daily schools, which returned no precise lists, were

attended by about 150 children; and 16 other daily schools had on their books 750 boys and 396 girls. Two of the schools were aided with each £7 from subscription, and respectively £12 and £10 from the National Board; two with £20 each from the Tuam Diocesan Society and from subscription; one with £16 from the Tuam Diocesan Society; and one with £23 from subscription. In 1840, the National Board granted £111 5s. toward the erection of a boys school and a girls' school at Murrisk.

AUGHAVASS, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio of Ardagh. Post-town, Carrigallen. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

AUGHAVEA, or **AGHAVEA**, a parish in the barony of Magherastephana, 1½ mile east of Maguire's Bridge, co. Fermanagh. It contains the village of **BROOKBOROUGH**: which see. Length, 4½ miles; breadth 4; area, 17,142 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,279; in 1841, 6,730. Houses 1,188. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,799; in 1841, 6,239. Houses 1,109. A pendicle of 45½ acres lies detached, 3 furlongs to the east, in Aghalurcher. About one-seventh of the parochial area is mountainous; 17½ acres are water; and the remainder consists, in the aggregate, of middle-rate land. The Colebrook river washes the centre; and the Tempo rivulet washes the western wing. The demesnes are Nutfield, Abbey-Lodge, Gola, Draper-Hill, and Green-Hill. The road from Lisnaskea to Clogher passes north-eastward through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £300; glebe, £68 12s. 6d. Gross income, £368 12s. 6d.; nett, £300 6s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church cost £705 11s. 2½.; and, in 1810, a tower was added to it, by means of a loan of £276 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 400; attendance 250. The Roman Catholic chapel has two officiates, and an attendance of 750. The Wesleyan chapel has an attendance of 150. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,543 Churchmen, 223 Presbyterians, and 2,515 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school at Gola was attended by 80 children; and 12 daily schools at Brookborough, Tattenbar, Skeagh, Tatnamore, Aughavea, Coarsefield, Ardnuncheon, Cleffaney, Littlemount, and Ardmore, had on their books 407 boys and 277 girls. Two of the daily schools were connected with the London Hibernian Society, one with the Kildare Place Society, and one with the National Board; and another was aided with £14 from subscription, and a house, garden, and allowances.

AUGHAVILLER, or **AGHAVILLER**, a parish in the barony of Knocktopher, 2½ miles south-west of the town of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains the villages of **HUGGINSTOWN** and **BOOLYGLASS**: which see. Area, 5,671 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,887; in 1841, 1,997. Houses 317. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,494; in 1841, 1,508. Houses 227. The surface is decorated with the beautiful mansion and demesne of **CASTLEMORRES** [see that article]; and is traversed by the road from Kilkenny to Carrick-on-Suir, and by the new road from Newmarket to Piltown. Much of it is hilly and wooded; part is low and flat; and part is a mixture of bog, marsh, moor, and upland tillage. The road to Piltown commences in the parish, proceeds by the demesne of Castlemorres, ascends with a gradient varying between one foot in twenty and one in forty, and traverses the high mixed tract of spongy, moorish, and arable ground. At its commencement, and within Castlemorres demesne, stand the ruins of a castle, an abbey, and a round tower. The castle now consists principally of the keep or body of the original building; it appears to have been of great magnitude; and, along with an

extensive circumjacent estate, it was for a long period the seat of a junior branch of the Ballylinch family of Grace, and was eventually seized by the authorities of the Commonwealth as the property of a royalist. The ruin contains the sepulchral vault of the Castlemorres family. "In connection with this place of funeral deposit," says the author of the *Beauties of Ireland*, "we are enabled to present an anecdote strongly illustrative of the tenacity with which the Irish 'chiefs' of ancient families are prone to maintain their rights and hereditary privileges. The first Viscount Mountmorres having become possessed by the gift of Sir Redmond Morres, Bart., of the Knockagh estates, in the county of Tipperary, proposed to transfer the place of sepulture of his immediate line to that county. On the death of his lady, he accordingly despatched a party of workmen from his own seat to Lateragh, (a distance of between 30 and 40 miles,) with orders to open the family-vault, and make the necessary preparations for the reception of the corpse. The hearse, bearing her ladyship's remains, proceeded towards Lateragh on the following day. His lordship was possibly not aware that the proprietorship of the ancient sepulchral church of Lateragh was not vested in him, but in Mr. Morres of Rathnalin (late Ballyricard-Morres), 'chief of the name' in Ireland; and as he omitted to demand permission of that gentleman, with whom he was then at variance, the workmen were not suffered to fulfil their mission. Of all the extensive domain of Lateragh, once possessed by his ancestors, but dissipated by an unguarded member of the family, the tomb of his forefathers alone remained to the eldest representative of the name. But the privileges of that dreary spot were still maintained by the dignified senior of the family. The followers of the chief assembled from the neighbouring mountains; and, on a show of resistance being made by the servants of the peer, some of them were severely beaten, and the whole compelled to take refuge in a neighbouring mansion, the owner of which, at the head of his servants and tenants, conducted the procession in safety for several miles on its return to Aghavillar, where the remains of Lady Mountmorres were finally interred."—Aughavillar is a rectory in the dio. of Ossory, and forms part of the benefice of KNOCKTOPHER: which see. Tithe composition, £200. Two Roman Catholic chapels in Higginstown and Newmarket share with 3 other chapels the services of 3 officiates, and are attended by respectively 1,200 and 450. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 61, and the Roman Catholics to 1,892; and 2 daily and pay schools were attended by 180 scholars. In 1839, the National Board granted £48 10s. toward the building and fitting up of a school-house at Ballyglass.

AUGHAVOE. See AGHABOE.

AUGHELOGUN, a village in the parish of Annaghdown, barony of Clare, 8½ miles north-north-east of Galway, co. Galway, Connaught. Pop. about 200.

AUGHER, or AGER, a small market-town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish and barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the Blackwater, 2 miles north-east by east of Clogher, and 8 north-west of Emyvale. In its vicinity is Augher-castle, the seat of Sir James Richardson Bunbury, Bart. The town presents a poor, though clean and pleasant appearance; it has, for a series of years, been somewhat improving; yet, except during the bustle of its markets, it looks inert and still, and is practically a sequestered village. A weekly market is held on Monday; and annual fairs are held on March 28th, May 12th, Aug. 14th, and

Nov. 12th. Several years ago the proprietors of the manor, with the view of benefitting the town, relinquished their claim upon market tolls and customs. In 1834, one school was attended by an average of 30 boys, and another by an average of 30 girls; the former occupied a free site on part of the Commons Hill or Fair Green, and was built from funds provided by the "Lord-lieutenant's School Fund;" and both were supported by private subscription and small weekly fees.—Augher was constituted a borough by charter of 11 James I.; and is stated to have acquired the dignity upon the petition of the inhabitants, and for the better plantation of Ulster. Its chartered title was "the town of Agber and the precincts of Spurola Castle;" and that of its corporation, "the Burgomaster, free burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Agber." It sent two members to parliament, but, with the exception of electing its own officers, seems never to have exercised any other privilege; and, immediately after its disfranchisement at the Union, its corporation virtually ceased to exist. The borough was perfectly close, the officers of the corporation being uniformly appointed by "the patron;" and the inhabitants deriving no advantage whatever from the charter. The families of Moutray and Bunbury long, jointly, possessed its "patronage;" but the Marquis of Abercorn purchased it about 10 years before the Union; and he received for his own use the whole of the sum of £15,000, awarded as compensation for the borough's disfranchisement. A court of record was authorized by the charter, but does not seem to have been held. A manor court is held every three weeks by the seneschal of the manor, and exercises jurisdiction to the amount of £2 Irish. A court-leet for the manor is held once a year. Though no property appears to have been at any time held by the corporation, some confused traditions are afloat respecting borough commons which have been enclosed for upwards of a century by the lords of the manor; and some land which lies in the vicinity of the town, and has been private property time out of mind, is said to have been allotted in an acre to each burgess, and still bears the name of "Burgess Acres." "The name alone" of this land, say the Municipal Corporation Commissioners, "seems to have given rise to the tradition." Area of the town, 47 acres. Pop., in 1831, 832; of whom 500 were Protestants, and 332 Roman Catholics. Pop., in 1841, 733. Houses 139. See CLOGHER.

AUGHERTON. See AGHERTON.

AUGHINISH. See AGGHINISH, co. Clare.

AUGHMACART, AUGHAMACART, or AGHAMACART, a parish in the barony of Clarmallagh, Queen's co., 4½ miles south-west of Castle-Durrow, Leinster. Area, 9,601 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,373; in 1841, 3,967. Houses 585. A portion of the surface is mountainous and waste; but the greater part is fertile land in tolerable cultivation. The highest ground is a summit in the south, whose altitude above sea-level is 914 feet. The Eriking, a considerable affluent of the Nore, drains the surface in a north-easterly direction. The principal residences are Philipborough, Lodgefield, Belmont, Ohlfeld, Prospect, Brooklawn, Aghmacart, and Edmundsbury. Belmont, though a small, is a very handsome demesne; and the house, which is well planned and extremely neat, commands a pleasing view of minute objects on the foreground, and a range of mountains in the perspective. A religious establishment is said to have been founded in the parish, about the middle of the 6th century, by St. Tighearnae; and a priory for Augustinian canons, the ruins of which still exist, was afterwards built upon

its site. Near Belmont and the village of Cullohill, at the base of a height, and on the side of a wood-girt lake, stand the ruins of an old castle. Some fairs are held at CULLOHILL: which see.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ossory; and, jointly with the vicarages of CAHIR and KILLEN [which see], constitutes the benefice of Aghmacart. Length of the united parishes, 6 miles; breadth, 5. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £166 13s. 4d., and the rectorial for £300; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to Ladies Anne and Gertrude Fitzpatrick. Gross income, £246 13s. 4d.; nett, £210 15s. 4jd. Patrons, the Ladies Fitzpatrick. The church is so old a building that nothing is known of the date or cost of its erection. Sittings 150; attendance 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,604; and, jointly with Durrrow chapel, is under the care of two officiates. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 107, and the Roman Catholics to 2,171; the Protestants of the union to 108, and the Roman Catholics to 3,289. In the same year, a Sunday school was attended by 14 boys and 8 girls, and 3 daily schools, by 100 boys and 86 girls; and all the latter were situated in Aghmacart parish, and supported wholly by fees.

AUGHNACLOY, a market-town in the parish of Carrenteel, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the left bank of the Blackwater, 2½ miles below the point where that river begins to divide co. Tyrone from co. Monaghan; and on the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry, 15½ miles south-east by south of Omagh, 10½ north of Monaghan, 24½ east by north of Enniskillen, and 71 north-north-west of Dublin. It consists of one long street, and several transverse and subordinate streets and lanes; and, though not opulent in appearance, is clean, pleasant, and comparatively neat. It contains the parish-church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian meeting-house, two Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and several public and private schools. See CARRENTEEL. In 1839–40, a dispensary in the town, under the Clogher Poor-law union, received £108 14s., expended £94 15s. 11½d., made 3,526 dispensations of medicine, and had a district of 23,221 acres, with a pop. of 10,019. The dispensary was of recent establishment; and, on account of many proprietors within its district not being subscribers, it was much repressed in its efficiency. In 1842, the Aughnacloy Loan Fund had a capital of £919, circulated £4,744 in 1,572 loans, cleared a nett profit of £60 14s. 7d., and expended for charitable purposes £64 17s. 7d.; but this fund was officially reported at the close of the previous year to be very irregularly managed, and has been superseded by the Loan Fund Board. A weekly market is held on Wednesday. In 1838, a public car ran between Aughnacloy and Armagh; and a car was in transit between Clogher and Armagh, a coach between Omagh and Dublin, and the mail-coach between Londonderry and Dublin. The erection of the town was commenced by Acheson Moore, Esq. Two miles west of it, on the road to Clogher, are the ruins of Garvey-house and Lisnora Fort,—the latter erected in 1619 by Sir Thomas Ridgeway. Area, 70 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,742; in 1841, 1,841. Houses 334. Aughnacloy is the seat of a Roman Catholic parish in the diocese of Armagh. For statistics, see CARRENTEEL.

AUGHNAGURGAN, a lake on the west border of the co. Armagh, 2½ miles south-west of Keady, and within half-a-mile of co. Monaghan, Ulster. Its superfluous waters form one of the head-streams of the river Callen.

AUGHNAMULLEN or AGHNAMULLEN, a parish

on the western border of the barony of Cremorne and of the county of Monaghan, and 2½ miles south of Ballybay, Ulster. It contains the village of BALLYTRAIN: which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 6; area, 30,710 acres,—of which 1,644 acres are under water. Pop., in 1831, 18,032; in 1841, 18,219. Houses 3,180. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 17,812; in 1841, 18,022. Houses 3,151. The land averages in value about 25s. per plantation acre. Extensive bogs occur along the western border. Crieve or Bunnaninna mountain, though rising to less than 900 feet of altitude above sea-level, is the highest ground, not only in the parish, but in the county, and forms part of the central water-shed of the island. Its form is lumpy and spreading; its circumference round the base is about 6 miles; its rock is metalliferous, and has been mined near the parish-church, for lead ore; its summit is hollowed by a lake which has been rendered highly subservient to economical purposes; and its declivities, once an unreclaimed waste, are now sheeted with cultivation or thickly dotted with mills and other establishments of industry. See CRIEVE and EAGISH. Within the parish are part of the lakes and streams which environ Ballybay, Lough Avenan, the Lough of Chantinee, and 8 lesser lakes; on the border is the lake of Shircock; and at intervals are the demesnes of Rochfield, Bushford, Millford, Prospect, Mountain Lodge, Chantinee, Crieve, and Sallyville. Lieut. Col. Ker, somewhere about half a century ago, greatly improved the Mountain Lodge demesne, made some fine plantations, and reclaimed a great tract of bog. Bleachfields exist at Crieve, Cremorne, Drumfaldra, and Chantinee; and flax-mills at Crieve and Laragh. The parish is traversed southward by the road from Monaghan to Dublin.—Aughnamullen is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £900. Gross income, £969; nett, £839 2s. 1½d. Patron, the diocesan. One curate, for the parish-church, has a stipend of £150; and another, for a chapel-of-ease at Crossduff, has a stipend of £75. The parish-church is old, and was repaired in 1830, by means of parochial assessment, and of a loan of £150 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; average attendance 300. The chapel-of-ease at Crossduff, 4½ miles from the parish-church, was built in 1828, at the cost of £900, gifted by the late Board of First Fruits. Attendance 100. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, in connection with the General Assembly, the one formerly Secessional, and the other of the Synod of Ulster, are attended, the former by 120, the latter by 100. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Lochagish and Aghakiet, are under the care of two officiates, and attended by 1,120 and 600. Two other Roman Catholic chapels at Latin and Drumconnor, are under the care of two other officiates, and attended by 1,700 and 1,000. A Roman Catholic friary chapel in Ballytrain is under the care of a friar, and attended by 430. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,833 Churchmen, 2,519 Presbyterians, and 13,828 Roman Catholics; 5 Sunday schools had an average attendance of 635 children; and 20 daily schools had on their books 958 boys and 599 girls. Two of the daily schools were aided with respectively £10 and £8 from the National Board; one, with £10, a house, and 2½ acres from the National Board; one, with £9 from the London Hibernian Society; and one, with £2 from subscription and £7 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice.—Aughnamullen, in the Roman Catholic parochial division, is cut into the two parishes of Aughamullen-East and Aughamullen-West, the former of which has Ballyhay for its post town, and the latter Coochill.

AUGHNISH, AGHNISH, or AUGHNISH, a pen-

insula and a village in the parish of Oughtmanna, barony of Burren, and on the south side of Galway bay, co. Galway, Connought. The peninsula flanks the north-east side of the long narrow creek which commences the separation of co. Galway from co. Clare, and runs out into a narrow headland south by west of the town of Galway, and distant from it 6½ miles. A conspicuous martello tower stands on Aughnish Point; and another stands on Finavara Point, on the opposite side of the creek, and on the north-east side of Blackhead bay.—Aughnish village is situated on the peninsula; and, in a small way, is a summer sea-bathing resort. Area, 19 acres. Pop., in 1831, 304; in 1841, 312. Houses 45.

AUGHNISH, or AGHNISH, a parish in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and containing the greater part of the town of Ramelton, co. Donegal, Ulster. See RAMELTON. Length of the parish, 4½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 9,195 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,938; in 1841, 4,974. Houses 851. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,490; in 1841, 3,540. Houses 606. The surface consists of two sections, which are mutually 2½ miles asunder; it flanks the south side of Ramelton bay, and extends along a part of the west side of Lough Swilly; and is agreeably varied in contour, and considerably improved in georgy. Fort Stewart, the seat of Sir James Stewart, Bart., stands on the shore of Lough Swilly, near a ferry across the lough, about 2 miles east of Ramelton; and Shellfield, the only other residence of note, stands in its vicinity. Within Fort Stewart demesne are the ruins of Killydonnell abbey. The small island of Aughnish, situated in Ramelton bay, belongs to the parish. A considerable quantity of linen is manufactured, not only in the town, but in the country; and there are extensive bleaching-works, and several flour mills.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Raphoe, and constitutes the seat of the benefice of TULLYAGHNISH: which see. Tithe composition, £509 7s. 4d. The church was built, in 1825, at the cost of £2,146 3s. 0½d.; and, excepting £563 16s. 1½d., this cost was defrayed by donations from Trinity college, Dublin, the late Archbishop of Dublin, the late Sir James Stewart, the late Thomas Brooke, and the Rev. C. H. Ussher, the incumbent. Sittings 500; attendance 238. Three Presbyterian meeting-houses of the General Assembly, two of which were formerly of the Synod of Ulster, and the other of the Secession Synod, are attended by respectively 750, 365, and 300. Two Covenanting meeting-houses are attended each by 250, a Wesleyan meeting-house by 75, and a Roman Catholic chapel, which has an officiate for itself, by 600. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 524 Churchmen, 1,898 Presbyterians, and 2,769 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school at Glenlary was attended by 79 boys and 63 girls; and 10 daily schools, 3 of which were in connexion with the London Hibernian Society, and one was aided with £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's Benefaction, had on their books 718 boys and 497 girls. In 1840, a boys' school and a girls' school in Ramelton were salaried each with £4 from the National Board.

AUGHNISH (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Ulster. It consists of a union of mountain torrents which rise among the Nephin Bog mountains; it soon forms a confluence with the Goolamore; and, measured from the influx of that rivulet into Tullochban bay to the source of its own highest head-stream, it has not a course of more than 8 miles. The Aughnish and the Goolamore are remarkable chiefly for the fact, as stated by the author of 'Wild Sports in the West,' that the salmon which frequent them "vary with regard to season as much as if they inhabited waters a thousand miles apart. In Goolamore, throughout the whole year, salmon

are found in high condition; in Aughnish, from October till April, the fish are red, spent, and worthless. Goolamore flows from an extensive lake, and affords an outlet to the waters of Carrunore. Judging from the constant supply of white fish which Goolamore yields all through the year, one would conclude that the lake offers better food and winterage to the salmon than the shallower and colder waters of Aughnish."

AUGHORE. See AGHORE.

AUGHRIM, or AGRIM (THE), the most southerly of the three great head-streams of the splendid river Ovoca, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It rises on the skirts of LUGNAQUILLA [which see]; flows 8½ miles south-eastward to a confluence with Derry Water; and proceeds 4½ miles east-south-eastward, and past the village of Aughrim, to a junction with the Ovoca, or the second "meeting of the waters," 3½ miles above Arklow. Though inferior in scenic power to the AVONBEG and AVONMORE [which see], it is not altogether unworthy of the high fame for landscape which has been acquired by the whole ramified basin of the Ovoca.

AUGHRIM, or AGRIM, a village in the barony of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the Aughrim river, and on the road from Rathdrum to Newtownbarry, 6½ miles south-south-west of Rathdrum, 8 west-north-west of Arklow, and 35 south by west of Dublin. Fairs are held here on June 22, Nov. 22, and 4th Tuesday of Dec. In 1839-40, a dispensary in the village, under the Rathdrum Poor-law union, received £90 15s., expended £101 13s., administered to 2,724 patients, and served for a district containing a pop. of 8,829. A mile distant from the village, but in opposite directions, are the mansions of Clone and Ballymanus; the latter an ancient seat of a branch of the Byrne family.

AUGHRIM, a parish in the north-east corner of the barony of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, and 3½ miles south of Carrick-on-Shannon, Connought. It contains part of the village of HILL-STREET: which see. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 8,255 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,597; in 1841, 4,469. Houses 775. The north-east boundary is formed by the Shannon, and by one of that river's secondary lacustrine expansions. Some lakes and turloughs occur on the southern and eastern border. Much of the surface is bog and marsh; and nearly the whole presents a flat, monotonous, and at best meadowy aspect. Though numerous improvements have been made in agriculture and domiciliary comfort, penury, raggedness, desolation of dwelling, and barbarousness of georgical art, still characterize a large portion of the peasantry or small farmers. The mansions are Rookville, Cloonfad, Breechabey, Rushill, and Lisadrum.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £95, and the latter are appropriated to the prebend of Tirvbrine in Elphin cathedral. The vicarages of Aughrim and Killumod, and the rectory of Cloonaff, constitute the benefice of Aughrim. See CLOONAFF and KILLUMOD. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5. Gross income, £257; nett, £227 19s. 8½d. A curate has a stipend of £69 4s. 7½d. The church, situated in Aughrim, was built, in 1753, chiefly by private subscription. Sittings 200; attendance 50. Four Roman Catholic chapels in the union have 4 officiates, and are attended by respectively 1,000, 450, 300, and 280. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 114, and the Roman Catholics to 4,714; the Protestants of the union to 148, and the Roman Catholics to 9,452. In the same year, 11 daily schools in the union, 9 of which were in Aughrim, had on their

books 508 boys and 241 girls. One of the Aughrim schools was aided with £8 from the National Board; one, with £2 from the curate, and £8 from the Elphin Diocesan Society; and one, with £3 from the rector and £8 from the Society for Discourteaching Vice. In 1840, the National school at Rosleen was aided with £15, and had on its books 115 boys and 61 girls.

AUGHRIM, a parish partly in the barony of Clonmacnoo, but chiefly in that of Kilconnel, co. Galway, Connaght. The Kilconnel section contains the village of Aughrim. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Clonmacnoo section, 2,021 acres; of the Kilconnel section, 5,231 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,205; in 1841, 2,127. Houses 371. Pop. of the Clonmacnoo section, in 1831, 560; in 1841, 498. Houses 83. Pop. of the rural districts of the Kilconnel section, in 1831, 1,058; in 1841, 1,171. Houses 199. The village of Aughrim stands on the mail-road between Dublin and Galway, 29 miles east of Galway, and 3 south-west of Ballinasloe. Area, 47 acres. Pop., in 1831, 587; in 1841, 458. Houses 89. In the village are a post-office, a dispensary, the parochial places of worship, and two or three of the parish schools. In 1839-40, the dispensary received £115 1s. 6d., expended £115 15s. 2½d., and administered to 1,701 patients. A priory is said to have been founded here, in the 13th century, for Augustinian canons, by Theobald, the first Butler of Ireland. A fair is held on Oct. 14; and in March, Sept., and Dec. The village has a clean and comparatively snug appearance; consists of various short streets, chiefly of cottages or cabins; and borrows much ornament from the neat parish-church, and the embowered glebe house on its flank. Most of the land of the parish consists of light and indifferent meadow and field pasture; and part of this is reclaimed morass, low, flat, monotonous, and moist. Aughrim Bog, a little north-east of the village, is 1½ mile long, and comprises 685 English acres. "This bog," says Mr. Griffith, "is amongst the wettest I have ever met with, and the centre is nearly occupied with lakes; but there is ample fall for the discharge of the water, both to the north and south;" and he estimates the expense of reclaiming it at £709 11s. 9d.—This parish in a rectory in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £106 3s. 0½d. The rectories of Aughrim, KILLAGHTON, and KILGERRIL, and the vicarage of KILLIMORE-DALY, [see these articles,] constitute the benefice of Aughrim. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3. Gross income, £449 19s. 2½d.; nett, £404 15s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built, in 1819, by means of a parochial assessment of £180, and a loan from the late Board of First Fruits of £1,384 12s. 3½d. Sittings 300; average attendance 150. Two meeting-houses, the one Wesleyan and the other Primitive Wesleyan, are attended by respectively 50 and 40. The Aughrim Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 550; and, jointly with Kilconnel chapel, is under the care of one officiate. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Killaghton and Killimore-Daly. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 336, and the Roman Catholics to 2,029; the Protestants of the union to 482, and the Roman Catholics to 8,566; a Sunday school in the parish was attended by 40 children; and 9 daily schools in the union had on their books 412 boys and 187 girls. Three of the daily schools were in the parish; and one of these had £26 a-year from the London Wesleyan Missionary Society, and another £8 from the rector, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society.

An expanse of gentle declivity or hanging plain, a little north-east of the village of Aughrim, in full

view from the Dublin and Galway road, and now disposed in a series of green pasture-fields, is celebrated as the scene of the last of the great Irish battles between the forces of James II. and those of William III. The battle was fought on the 12th of July, 1691, and was an immediate sequent of the expulsion of James's troops from ATHLONE: see that article. "Having repaired the fortifications of Athlone," says Gordon, "De Ginckle marched, on the 10th of July, toward the enemy, and encamped along the river Suck, 3 miles north-eastward from the Irish forces, who occupied a post of great strength at the village of Aughrim. The army of St. Ruth, consisting of 25,000 men, was encamped along the heights of Kilcommeden, behind a bog, near a mile in breadth, which, extending all along the front, left only two passes for the approach of an enemy; the one on the right, through a range of hills opening into wider ground; the other on the left, occupied by the old castle of Aughrim, and intrenchments filled with soldiers between the bog and a tract of hills and morasses. The whole slope of Kilcommeden, down to the edge of the bog, was intersected with hedges and ditches, which formed lines of communication, guarded by Irish infantry. With only 18,000 men, and even these not otherwise collected than by draining his garrisons to a degree of danger, Ginckle advanced on the 12th of July at noon, after a foggy morning, to attack an army so superior in number, so strongly posted, but without sufficient artillery, encouraged by every argument of the general in his harangues, and by the priests who ran through the ranks, and are said to have sworn the men on the sacrament not to desert their colours. A part of Ginckle's army, consisting of Danes, supported afterwards by English dragoons, and these again by other detachments, began the battle by forcing the pass on the right of the enemy, which, after a variety of fortune, they accomplished in an hour, gaining a position beyond the bog. After a pause, in consequence of a consultation among Ginckle's officers, the entire left wing of the English army, according to a plan recommended by Mackay, advanced at 5 o'clock in the evening through the acquired pass, and furiously attacked the right of the Irish, who obstinately defended their ditches, not giving way till the muskets of the combatants mutually touched, when they retired by their lines of communication, flanked their assailants, and charged with double fury. When the engagement had thus continued on that side for an hour and a half, St. Ruth drew great part of his cavalry from his left wing to support his right. Mackay, who had waited for this incident, immediately ordered the cavalry in the right wing of the English to force their way through the pass of Aughrim-castle on the left of the enemy; and some regiments of infantry in the centre were ordered to march through the bog, and to take post on the lowest ditches beyond it, until the cavalry should gain the pass by the castle, and wheel from the right to support their attack. The infantry, plunging to the middle in the bog, made their way, with great labour, to the opposite side, where the enemy, after a furious fire, poured on them from the hedges, designedly retired. Transported with ardour, forgetting their orders, and pursuing almost to the main body of the Irish, they were overpowered by a charge in front and flank, driven back to the bog, many of them slain, and many taken, of whom some were persons of distinction; while the French general, too easily elated, exclaimed, in an ecstasy of joy, 'Now will I drive the English to the very walls of Dublin!' But in the meantime, the English cavalry, commanded by Talmash, rushed through the narrow and dangerous pass on the enemy's left, close

by the walls of Aghrim-castle through a tremendous fire, to the amaze of St. Ruth, who asked some officers, 'What do the English mean?' Receiving for answer, 'To force their way to our right;' he had the generosity to say, 'They are brave fellows! it is a pity they should be so exposed.' While the cavalry were pressing forward with desperate impetuosity, and gave opportunity to the infantry in the centre to rally at the bog and recover their former ground, the French general resolving to direct his main force against the cavalry, pointed a battery for that purpose, and led a formidable body of horse to attack them. In this critical moment, when fortune seemed to threaten discomfiture to the English, St. Ruth was slain by a cannon-ball; and as the order of battle had not been communicated to Sarafeld, who had not lived on friendly terms with the deceased, this commander was unable to form dispositions till the battle was decided. When the Irish cavalry, destitute of orders, on the fall of their general, halted and returned to their former ground, confusion spread through all their troops, who, violently pressed from every point of attack by the forces of Ginkle, were driven to their camp, and thence into total rout; the infantry flying to a bog, the cavalry to Loughrea. With all their cannon, ammunition, tents, and baggage, a great quantity of small arms, eleven standards, and thirty-two colours, the Irish lost in the battle and pursuit of 3 miles, 7,000 slain, 450 taken prisoners; of the English were killed 700, and 1,000 wounded."

AUGHNIS. See **ACHNIS**.

AUGHTERAGH, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Kilmore. Post-town, Ballinamore. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

AYEAN, or **AVAGHON**, a lake in the parish of Aughnacullen, and near Ballytrain, co. Monaghan, Ulster.

AVOCA. See **OVACA**.

AVONBEG (THE), the middle one of the three great head-streams which form the river Ovoca, in co. Wicklow, Leinster. It issues from the small lake Finogfin, between Wicklow-gap and Stranahely-hill, and runs about 13 miles south-eastward along Glenmalure to a confluence with the Avonmore, and the formation of the Ovoca, at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Rathdrum. In the early part of its course it leaps down the precipitous declivity of a table mountain, and forms in its progress 'The Ess fall;' it afterwards, from the head of Glenmalure to a little below Drungoff barracks, a distance of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, moves between mountain-screens which are only one-fourth of a mile asunder, and jointly with them and the intermediate belt of valley, constitutes a magnificence of water and glen scenery elsewhere excelled in Ireland only in the Killeries between co. Mayo and co. Galway; and it eventually exchanges a portion of its grandeur for beauty, and finds its way to the Avonmore along an ultimately open, cultivated, and simply charming valley.

AVONBUOY. See **ANNABUOY**.

AVONDALE, a beautiful demesne, the property of J. Parnell, Esq., on the river Avonmore, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Rathdrum, co. Wicklow, Leinster. A smooth lawn in front and on one side of the house is variegated with clumps and single trees, and gently rises to a hill whose summit is wreathed and capped with large beeches and massive firs. The ground behind the house now slopes with an easy declivity, and now breaks almost sheer down in precipices and abrupt escarpments, "covered with old oak, the roots of many of which are 100 feet perpendicular over the tops of them, whilst the grotesque forms of the rocks, covered with ivy and moss-grown roots, vie

with the variety of natural wood flowers and several curious plants, to render the scenery at once pleasing and romantic." The flat or low ground of the Avonmore valley is reached by a winding walk through the woodell and intricate surface of the demesne; on its further side flows the river, now gliding with a smooth and gentle current, and now dashing over huge masses of broken granite and native rock, with the foam and rage of a cataract; and beyond the stream rises a lofty range of hill-screen, patched at intervals with fields of meadowy verdure, and elsewhere sheeted almost all over with woods of oak.

AVONMORE (THE), the most northerly of the 3 great head-waters of the river Ovoca, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is formed by a confluence of rivulets in the vicinity of Glendalough; and it proceeds along the vale of Clara, and past the town of Rathdrum and the demesne of Avondale, to 'the meeting of the waters,' or a junction with the Avonbeg, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Rathdrum. Its length of run is about 11 or 12 miles; and the direction of its course is first to the south-east and next to the south. Its name, which signifies 'the great winding stream,' corresponds most happily with its character, the banks continually forming the finest waving lines, either covered with close coppice woods, or with scattered oak and ash of considerable growth; the ground in some places smooth meadow and pasture, and in others rising in romantic cliffs and craggy precipices." In 1800, this river gave the title of Viscount in the Irish peerage to the noble family of Yelverton.

AVONTAR (THE), corruptedly **ANZER**, a small river of the county of Tipperary, Munster. It rises in a bog to the north of Killenale, and flows 15 or 16 miles southward to the Suir at Two-mile-Bridge, 3 miles east of Clonmel. In its progress it is augmented by two considerable affluents.

AWBEG (THE), or **AWINBEG**, a river chiefly of the northern division of co. Cork, Munster. It rises within the county of Limerick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Ardpatrik; but in the course of less than 3 miles passes into co. Cork, and thence it runs 10 miles southward to Buttevant, and 11 or 12 eastward and southward, past Doneraile and Castletown-Roeche, to the Blackwater at Bridgetown. This river, under the name of 'The Gentle Mulla,' is celebrated, by the poet Spencer, in verses "likely," says Mr. Brewer, "to prove as lasting as the flow of its own waters." "It has a winding and desultory progress in a district replete with charms. Its course is placid, and it glides in dimpling eddies worthy the celebration of the muse." Near its banks stands **KILCOLEMAN** [which see], the now ruinous castle in which Spencer once resided.

AWBEG (THE), **AWINBEG**, or **SHAWNAN**, a rivulet of the baronies of Muskerry and Barretta, co. Cork, Munster. Two head-streams rise at points 6 miles asunder near the water-shed between the basin of the Lee and that of the Blackwater, and run 7 or 8 miles to a confluence a little below Blarney; and the united stream then runs about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles sinusously southward to the Lee, at a point within 3 miles of Cork. The glen traversed by the Awbeg is sequestered, romantic, and richly wooded.

AWINAGHLOOR, three partially reclaimed bogs on the western border of co. Cork, Munster. Area, 1,350 English acres. They lie in the basin of the Blackwater, partly in the immediate vicinity of Mill-street, and partly from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-west. "A good deal of these bogs, from their vicinity to the town of Mill-street," says Mr. Nimmo, "have been cut away or reclaimed; a level navigation might be formed along them to the lime-quarries of Drishane, which lie on their eastern side." The eastern division of the bogs is bisected

by the Blackwater's little affluent, the Finaw, and lies flat and low; but the north-western division occupies a table-land of about 450 feet in altitude, immediately overlooks the Blackwater, and seems to be borne aloft by a continuation of the culm veins from the Duhallow side of the river. Mr. Nimmo's estimated cost of reclaiming the three bogs was £973 7s. 2d.

AWINBANNA (THE), a rivulet of co. Wexford, Leinster. It partly flows within the barony of Gorey, but chiefly divides it from the barony of Ballaghkeen; and it has a boldly sinuous course of about 11 miles to the sea, at a point 2½ miles south-east of Gorey.

AWINEA. See **OWENEA.***

AWINIGARRY (THE), a rivulet and a considerable bog, near the western border of co. Kerry, Munster. The rivulet rises on the south-west side of Sugarloaf Hill, and has a northerly course of upwards of 5 miles to the Laune, at a point ¼ of a mile above Killorglin. The bog is bisected by the rivulet; and has an area of 2,162 English acres. "It has on the whole," says Mr. Nimmo, "a considerable slope towards the Awinigarry river; and, being intersected with streams from the Reeks, its drainage is not difficult. It is much intermingled with moor, the bottom usually an open stone brash

or rubble." "It is worthy of remark that, in the boggy and moorish ground between this and Killorglin, there are numerous swallow holes of considerable depth among the gravel and rubble. Some of these have been opened or sunk very lately; and not many years ago, a case of that kind took place in the lake of Farrantreen near Killorglin, as that lake, which has no proper outlet, suddenly ebbed away and dried up, discharging a considerable deposition of mud in its bottom. The hole by which the water escaped being allowed to choke up again, the lake has now resumed its ancient extent, and the overflow subsides in a little pool hard by, and without doubt finds an exit through the open gravel into the Laune." "This open bottom, existing under all this extensive bog, shows clearly the futility of every attempt to drain bog by percolation through its substance." Estimated expense of reclaiming the bog, £1,448 19s.

AWINMORE. See **OWENMORE.**

AYLE (THE), or **AILE**, a rivulet of the baronies of Burrischoole and Carra, co. Mayo. Connauht. It rises in a mountainous district; runs first in a northerly and afterwards in a southerly direction; and has a course of about 8 miles to the head of Lough Mask. It becomes subterranean immediately after debouching from the lofty uplands of its origin, and runs about 2 miles along a natural tunnel, through a spur or shoulder of mountain-range. Its course elsewhere is marked by some lacustrine expansions.

AYLE, an alias name of the large parish within which is the greater part of the rivulet Ayle's course. See **ATOBAGOUR.**

* A large number of rivulets in Ireland have names beginning with "Aw," "Avin," "Ow," and "Owen,"—corruptions of *Avon* or *Abbin*, "a rivulet or winding stream." A few have been already noticed; and several more, or a specimen of such as have popularly taken the corruption "Owen" for their prefix, will be noticed under the letter O.

B

BACK, a small village in the parish of Drumachose, barony of Kenaught, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Post town, Newtownlimavaddy.

BACKS, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Killalla. It and Kilmoremy are the bishop's parishes of the dioceses; and it is served by the diocesan and two curates. Post town, Ballina. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BADONY, or **BODONY LOWER**, a parish in the barony of Strabane, 4½ miles east of Newtown-Stewart, and 8 north-north-east of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It contains the village of **GORTIN**: which see. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 7; area, 47,921 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches,—of which 178 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 7,024; in 1841, 7,784. Houses 1,357. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 7,374. Houses 1,288. The surface is principally mountainous, and is drained westward by the river Moyle and its tributaries. Beltrim, the seat of A. W. C. Hamilton, Esq., occupies a romantic site between the mountains of Muntierlowney and the Ardstraw mountain of Mary Grey. The village of Gortin, the site of the parish-church, is the cynosure of a considerable extent of circumjacent country, and the vestibule of a fine natural gallery of landscape. See **GORTIN**. "Among the numerous cultivated and thickly inhabited mountain glens which branch off

Gortin, and run through this district," says Mr. Fraser, "there is a great deal of interesting scenery. Several of these glens, with their accompanying rivers, extend for many miles; and as they are all traversed by roads leading to the more easterly towns in the counties of Derry and Tyrone, they are accessible. They are interesting, not merely to the admirer of nature's works on a grand scale, but to those concerned in the moral and physical improvement of the country."—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition and gross income, £750; nett, £643 6s. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built in 1706; but at what cost, or from what funds, is not known. Sittings 300; attendance 250. A Presbyterian meeting-house is attended in winter by 100, in summer by from 500 to 600. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Roosky and Greencastle are under the care of a parochial officiate and two conductors; and are attended, the former by from 1,100 to 1,200, the latter by from 700 to 1,000. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,257 Churchmen, 738 Presbyterians, and 5,513 Roman Catholics; 8 Sunday schools had an average attendance in winter of 587 children, and in summer of 964; and 16 daily schools—one of which was aided with £20 of salary, and

usually £10 of gratuity from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and 4 were in connection with the Kildare-street Society, and received various aid—had on their books 444 boys and 213 girls. In 1840, a school at Broughdery, attended by 39 boys and 12 girls, was salaried with £14 8s. 4d. from the National Board.

BADONY, or **BODONY UPPER**, a parish in the barony of Strabane, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles north-east of Newtown-Stewart, co. Tyrone, Ulster. Length, 14 miles; breadth, 3; area, 38,288 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches, of which 150 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,715; in 1841, 5,822. Houses 1,071. The surface is chiefly mountainous, and the land of poor quality. Cattle and horses are numerous reared and pastured on the uplands. Most of the small farmers, as in adjoining parishes, are linen weavers. Some vestiges remain of an ancient castle. A Franciscan friary was founded in the 15th century, at Corriek.—The original parish of Badony—a name corrupted from Both-dhonnaigh—comprehended both Lower and Upper Badony. The latter is now a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £380. Gross income, £520; nett, £410 8s. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. Archdall, with characteristic carelessness or credulity, says, "St. Patrick founded the church of Both-dhonnaigh in the valley of Golan-ale; and St. Aengus, cook to the saint, was a presbyter here." The present church was built about 56 years ago, chiefly, or to a large degree, by means of donations from Lord Bristol, the bishop. Sittings 400; attendance, from 120 to 250. One meeting-house of the General Assembly Presbyterians, formerly Secessional, is attended by from 50 to 40; and another, formerly of the Synod of Ulster, and now or lately under the care of the minister who officiates in Lower Badony Presbyterian meeting-house, is attended by 150. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Plum bridge and Craragh are under the care of a parochial officiate and a coadjutor; and are attended, the former by from 900 to 950, the latter by from 700 to 800. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 539 Churchmen, 924 Presbyterians, 9 other Protestant Dissenters, and 4,377 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were attended by 140 children; and 7 daily schools—one of which at Corriek was aided with £5 5s. a-year from Mr. Gardiner, one at Clogherny with £8 from the National Board, and one at Castledamph with £8 from the Board, and £2 from the rector—had on their books 271 boys and 98 girls.

BAGENBON—originally and uncorruptedly, *Bag-and-Bun*—a promontory in Ballyteigue Bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of Fethard, in the barony of Shelburne, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is celebrated as the spot on which the little vanguard of Earl Strongbow's Anglo-Norman army, under Robert Fitzstephens and Harvey de Monte Marisco lauded in 1169 or 1171. Its name among ancient historians was Dondonolf; and its present designation was given it from 'the Bag' and 'the Bun,' the two vessels which brought to it the nucleus of the invading army. It is a comparatively small cape, neither very high nor projecting far into the sea. A creek, with a fine sandy bottom on one side, and a rocky inlet with pretty deep water on the other, were Fitzstephens' facilities for landing his men. A trench and a rude embankment are still traceable across its neck; and a considerable hill which overlooks it is now crowned by a martello tower, which was raised during the last general war as a defence against French invasion. Fitzstephens and Monte Marisco, on landing at the spot in the capacity both of Strongbow's vanguard-leaders and of his pioneer,

were accompanied with only 30 knights, 60 men in armour, and 300 archers. They knew nothing of the country or its language; had no spies, no agents; expected succour from no quarter except from the doubtful, fickle, and comparatively feeble king of Leinster; and required either to achieve complete success, or perish with every individual of their little band. They remained a few days without seeing either enemy or ally; they made no incursions into the country, and took no notice of any little groups of peasants who stared at them with stupid wonder; and, after a period of impressive suspense, they were approached by a party of the King of Leinster's troops under his son Donald, and by joining them in open day, and, according to treaty and stipulation as an ally, they made the first move in the great game of Ireland's conquest, without either assuming an appearance of invasion, or possessing more strength than had been wastefully expended in many a petty and mischievous exploit of a pitiful band of Danish pirates and marauders.

BAGGOTRATH, a quadam fortalice, in the vicinity of Ball's Bridge, on the south side of Dublin bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Dublin Castle, co. Dublin, Leinster. In the 17th century, this castle was the scene of some military operations on the night preceding the battle of RATHMINES: see that article. Hardly a vestige of the building now exists.

BAGGOTRATH, a village in the parish of Donnybrook, barony and county of Dublin, Leinster. Area, 30 acres. Pop., in 1841, 476. Houses 35.

BAGGOTRATH (WEST), a village in the parish of St. Peter's, barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. Area, 44 acres. Pop., in 1841, 329. Houses 32.

BAGGRA, a range of mountain along the mutual border of the baronies of Duhallog and Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. The range extends east and west; measures upwards of 10 miles in length, and in some places 6 in breadth; and divides—though at a much less distance from the former than the latter—the river-system of the Blackwater from that of the Lee. In winter, it is, for the most part, marshy and impracticable; but in summer, it becomes dry and covered with heath and verdure, and is then grazed by vast herds of cattle. The tract, though high and wild, is tabular or flat; it is screened on the north and west by still loftier ground; and, during the greater part of the year, it is constantly wreathed in black and dismal fogs. Both Dr. Smith and Mr. Holmes quote, as quite descriptive of it, the following lines of Thomson:—

"——— The brown-burnt earth
Of fruits and flowers, and every verdure spoiled,
Barren and bare, a joyless dreary waste;
Thin cottag'd; and, in time of trying need,
Abandon'd.
Those roving mists that constant now begin
To smoke along the hilly country, these
The mountain-caverns fill, those grand reserves
Of water, scowp'd among the hollow rocks,
Whence gush the streams, the ceaseless fountains play,
And their unfailing stores the rivers draw
To send a thund'ring torrent to the main."

BAGNALSTOWN, a small and beautifully situated post-town in the parish of Dunleckny, barony of Idrone-East, co. Carlow, Leinster. It stands on the river Barrow, and on the road from Carlow to Goresbridge, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles south of Carlow, and about 2 south of Leighlin Bridge. The town was commenced by Mr. Bagnal of Dunleckny, and was intended by him to possess considerable architectural pretensions, and to bear the name of Versailles; but, in consequence of an alteration in the line of the Dublin, Clonmel, and Cork mail-road, which sent it across the Barrow at Leighlin Bridge, the projected

town of splendour became only a large, neat village. Its present proprietor, Mr. Bagnal Newton, has greatly improved it by the promotion or erection of a Sessions-house and other buildings. The Sessions-house has a handsome Ionic portico, occupies an elevated site, and groups finely with surrounding objects to produce a pleasing picture. A considerable proportion of the private houses are good and showy; and are occupied by annuitants, or by persons comparatively affluent. Many of the operative families are quarriers and dressers of granite for building, and of Carlow flag. These rocks abound in the vicinity, and are largely worked for transportation, along the navigation of the Barrow and its ramifications southward to Waterford, northward to Dublin, and in both directions to intermediate places. A fever-hospital in the town is a well-managed institution; in 1839-40, it received £200 and expended £185 19s.; and, in the same year, a dispensary in the town, received £114 8s., expended £101 11s., made 2,220 dispensations of medicine, and served for a district of 14,008 acres, with a pop. of 6,016. In 1842, the Bagnalstown Loan fund had a capital of £1,423; circulated £4,221, in 1,311 loans, and expended for charitable purposes £71 10s.; and from the date of its formation till the close of that year, it circulated £30,480 in 10,061 loans; cleared a nett profit of £553 4s. 1d., and expended for charitable purposes £457 19s. 4d. A handsome bridge at the town carries across the highway. In the immediate vicinity are the mansions of Dunleckny and Bagnalstown, the seats respectively of W. Newton, Esq., and of J. Newton, Esq. The plantations of the Bagnalstown demesne almost environ the town. Dunleckny is the ancient seat of the Bagnal or Bagenal family, but has been recently renovated in the Tudor style of architecture. The Bagenals settled in the county shortly after a severely contested battle, in the year 1552, between the government forces under the knight-marshal, Sir Nicholas Bagenal, and the followers of Hugh Mac-Morrough Kavanagh. An intermediate possessor of Dunleckny-house between Beauchamp Bagenal, Esq., M. P., and the Newtons, was a gentleman of the name of Ryan, said to be the lineal male representative of the chief of the O'Byrns, toparchs of Idroue, at the epoch of the Anglo-Norman invasion. Bagnalstown gives name to a Roman Catholic parish, served by an officiate and two coadjutors in the dio. of Kildare and Leighlin. See DUNLECKNY. Area of the town, 61 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,315; in 1841, 2,225. Houses 350.

BAILIEBOROUGH, a parish, partly in the barony of Castleraghan, but chiefly in that of Clonke, co. Cavan, Ulster. The Clonke section contains the town of BAILIEBOROUGH: see next article. Area of the Castleraghan section, 41 acres; of the Clonke section, 12,375 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the parish, 6,084; of the Castleraghan section, 20; of the rural districts of the Clonke section, 5,761. The ecclesiastical parish includes also the *quoad civilia* parish of Moybologue, lying partly in co. Cavan, and partly in co. Meath; and the census of 1831, mistaking the ecclesiastical parish for the civil one, states the pop. at 10,480. The parochial surface, though partly upland and aggregately second-rate, contains much arable land which, while generally too feeble for wheat, is very fertile in oats and potatoes. Such hills as occur are of moderate height, and all pasturable. Bog exists chiefly in the form of turbarry, and is so equally diffused as to be found on almost every farm. One stream comes in from mountainous ground on the east, and traverses the parish south-westward, on its way to the Blackwater near Moynalty; and another comes in from Enni-sheen,

and runs across the parish westward, on its way to Lough Rammer, near Virginia. Loughlets are numerous; and one lake in the demesne of Bailieborough-castle combines noticeable size with features of considerable beauty. The parish is intersected by the road from Kells to Cootehill, and by that from Cavan to Kingscourt. Bailieborough-castle, the seat of Sir William Young, the proprietor of almost all the Ulster section of the parish, is an imposing structure, and stands about 1½ mile distant from Bailieborough town, to the left of the road thence to Cootehill. There are, including the glebe-house, three other mansions. The civil parish was originally co-extensive with the ecclesiastical one, and was anciently called Moybologue, and afterwards Bailieborough alias Moybologue; but a practice having grown up of calling the Ulster section Bailieborough, and the Leinster section Moybologue, the two sections were eventually made two parishes.—Bailieborough parish is a rectory and a separate benefice on the eastern border of the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £314 1s. Gross income, £578 15s. 9d.; nett, £490 3s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate is salaried at £75. The church was built about the year 1780, at the expense of the parish. Sittings 300; attendance 150. A Roman Catholic chapel in the town has an attendance of 2,000; and, jointly with a chapel in Shercock, is served by two officiates. A second Roman Catholic chapel in the parish has an attendance of 1,560; and, in common with a chapel at Kilmainshamwood, is served by two officiates. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses in connection with the General Assembly, the one formerly Secessional, and the other of the Synod of Ulster, are attended by respectively 200 and 450. A Wesleyan chapel has an attendance of 150. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,039 Churchmen, 2,232 Presbyterians, 3 other Protestant dissenters, and 7,101 Roman Catholics; and 17 daily schools—one of which was a classical boarding as well as daily school, and three were aided with respectively £8, £10, and £10 from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 681 boys and 356 girls. In 1838, the National Board granted £91 5s. toward the building and fitting up of a schoolhouse at Kilgriff.

BAILIEBOROUGH, a small market and post town, and the capital of the above parish, stands on the road from Kingscourt to Cavan, 5½ miles west-north-west of Kingscourt, and 11½ north by west of Kells. Though a sequestered place, in the midst of a comparatively upland and little frequented district, it has stirring markets, and wears a somewhat snug appearance. Both the town and the lands which surround it have been much improved by Sir W. Young. The roads which connect it with towns at a distance have been greatly ameliorated. A market is held weekly; and fairs are held on Feb. 17, May 17, June 13, Aug. 17, Oct. 14, and Nov. 17. A bridewell in the town is kept in good order by correct and attentive officers; and contains the separate accommodation required by law for a few prisoners in transit to the county-gaol.—The Bailieborough Poor-law union ranks as the 84th; and was declared on Nov. 20, 1839. It comprises portions of the counties of Cavan and Meath, amounting to 88,021 acres, and containing, in 1831, a pop. of 41,414. Its electoral districts with their respective pop., in 1831, are, in co. Meath, Newcastle, 1744; Ardagh, 3,109; Moybologue, 2,817; and Tullyarran, 2,418;—and in co. Cavan, Bailieborough, 5,338; Skeagh, 4,708; Terman, 4,595; Shercock, 4,568; Kingscourt, 6,735; Crossbane, 2,785; and Killeenker, 2,597. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 1 and 18; and of the latter, 3 are chosen by

each of the divisions of Baileborough and Kingscourt, 2 by each of the divisions of Skeagh, Termon, and Shercock, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £31,839 0s. 0½d.; the total number of persons rated was 6,508; and of the latter 481 were rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—722, not exceeding £2,—688, not exceeding £3,—698, not exceeding £4,—and 681, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on May 1, 1840,—to be completed on Sept. 30, 1841,—to cost £6,000 for building and completion, and £1,160 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 6 acres, partly given free by Sir William Young, Bart., and partly purchased for £240,—and to contain accommodation for 600 paupers. Admission to the workhouse was commenced on June 20, 1842; the amount of expenses thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £2,947 14s. 2d.; and the amount of all previous expenses was £1,368 1s. 5d. Three dispensary districts in the union comprise an area of 57,918 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 33,263; they have their seats at Baileborough, Kingscourt, and Shercock; and, in 1839-40, their officers received £309 2s., expended £293 6s. 9d., and administered to 4,337 patients. The Baileborough dispensary has a district of 27,997 acres, with a pop. in 1831 of 19,394; and in 1839-40, it expended £111 15s. 10d., and administered to 2,393 patients. In 1842, the Baileborough Loan Fund had a capital of £1,400, circulated £8,196 in 2,663 loans, cleared a nett profit of £74 6s. 5d., and expended for charitable purposes £93 14s. 2d.; and, from its formation till the end of 1842, it circulated £31,422 in 10,076 loans, cleared a nett profit of £356 16s., and expended for charitable purposes £204 10s. 5d. A presbytery of the General Assembly has its seat in Baileborough, exercises inspection over 10 congregations, and meets on the second Tuesday of May and the first Tuesday of Feb., Aug., and Oct. Area of the town, 20 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,085; in 1841, 1,203. Houses 179.

BALBRIGGAN, a chapelry, containing the town of Balbriggan, in the parish of Balrothery, and barony of East Balrothery, co. Dublin, Leinster. All the civil statistics, and some of the ecclesiastical, are included in those of the parish. The original chapel was built, in 1816, at the cost of £2,787 1s. 3½d.; of which £443 1s. 3½d. was raised by subscription, £1,051 13s. 11d. was a donation from the late Rev. George Hamilton of Hampton Hall, and £1,292 6s. 1½d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits. But this edifice, containing 500 sittings, was burnt in 1833; a school-house, containing accommodation for only 100 persons, served for a time as a substitute; and a handsome new chapel was completed about the year 1836. The chaplain is appointed by George A. Hamilton, Esq., of Hampton Hall, and receives £36 18s. 5½d. of emolument from that gentleman, and £48 2s. of augmentation allowance from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners out of Bonlter's fund; and an assistant chaplain receives from the diocesan, the archbishop of Dublin, a stipend of £75. The Roman Catholic chapel, in 1834, had an attendance of 1,345; a spacious successor to it was built in 1838; and this is clustered with the chapels of Balrothery and Balscaddan in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. For other statistics, see **BALROTHERY**.

BALBRIGGAN, a market-town and sea-port, in the parish of Balrothery, and barony of East Balrothery, 3½ miles north-west of Skerries, and 1½ north by east of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. It rose from the condition of an obscure fishing hamlet, to that of a seat of manufacture, a considerable sea-port, and an incipient town, about the year 1780,

under the fostering care of the late Chief Baron Hamilton. Its appearance indicates both comfort and industry, and presents a pleasing contrast to that of the greater number of small Irish towns. A cotton factory was established in the town by Baron Hamilton; a second cotton-mill was built at a subsequent period; and one of the two, in 1838, employed 6 males and 84 females. The yarn spun, excepting a small portion sent to Dublin, is worked into webs in the town and neighbourhood. Two local manufacturers and a Glasgow agency employ about 250 looms on the spot, and about 150 at Garristown, 5½ miles to the west; and these 400 looms are estimated to produce weekly 100 pieces of chequers of 60 yards each, 30 pieces of domestic calico of 80 yards each, and 100 pieces of cotton drills and fancy goods of about 43 yards each, the whole weighing 4,000 lbs. The chequers are sent to Dublin for sale; the domestic calico is conveyed athwart the country in carts, and disposed of to pedlars, shopkeepers, and private families; and the drills and other fancy goods are manufactured for the foreign trade, sent to Belfast to be bleached, and thence conveyed to Dublin or Glasgow. About 1,000 persons in Balbriggan and its neighbourhood, including Skerries, are partly or chiefly employed in the embroidering of muslin; and earn, on an average throughout the year, about 2s. each per week. The embroiderers work wholly to Belfast and Glasgow agencies; they all embroider in their own houses; and the muslin, when they have worked it, is conveyed to Belfast to be bleached. Cotton-hosiery of the town's manufacture has long been in high repute; yet, in 1838, it employed only 36 stocking-frames and 50 workers, the latter belonging to 20 families, and aggregately earning £25 per week. Dublin is both the emporium whence the yarn is brought, and the market to which the hosiery is sent. Salt-making is prosecuted in one small manufactory; yet not to such an extent as to occasion a carrying trade. A considerable portion of the agricultural produce of the rich tillage district around the town, is sold in Balbriggan market; yet as a great part is sent directly from the farms to Dublin and Drogheda, and large quantities of wheat and oats are sold at the stores of 4 extensive mills in the vicinity, whence supplies of flour, meal, and bran, are sent to the towns of the district and to Drogheda, even the most correct account of sales in Balbriggan, with an estimate of the proportion destined for removal to other places, would fall far short of indicating the extent of the export, farm produce, and the inland carrying trade, of the circumjacent country. Coals, oak-bark, potatoes, and rock salt are imported; the coals are conveyed westward as far as the northern road by Ashbourne; and the fish brought in from the fishing grounds round the port, are conveyed by land to Dublin. In 1835, the exports seaward were estimated in value at £5,417 10s., and consisted of 645 tons of corn, meal, and flour; and the imports were estimated at £11,391 19s. 2d., and consisted of 11,373 tons of coals, culm, and cinders, 20 tons of oak-bark, 351 tons of rock salt, and 1,109 tons of potatoes. In 1838, the public conveyances were a stage car for 12 passengers to Dublin, and 2 daily coaches, a thrice-a-week coach, and 2 daily cars in transit between Dublin and either Drogheda, Newry, or Belfast. In the year ending 5th April, 1830, the Balbriggan fishing district and station employed 85 decked vessels, carrying 3,073 tons and 576 men; 4 half-decked vessels, carrying 60 tons and 22 men; 1 open sail-boat, with 5 men; and 59 row-boats, with 331 men;—but since that period, the fishing trade of the place is said to have suffered a serious decline. The pier at the port is nearly 600 feet in length, and was built by the late Baron Ham-

ilton, and improved and strengthened by the present proprietor, Mr. Hamilton. The Baron is stated to have expended upon it no less a sum than £15,000; and he was granted by the Irish parliament, on account of it, £1,500 in 1761, and £3,752 in 1765. "The town," says Mr. Nimmo, "has almost entirely originated, and the agriculture of the neighbouring country has greatly extended, since the building of the pier. Balbriggan harbour is clean, with a bottom of soft sand, so that vessels may run boldly for it, when there is sufficient water, which, within the pier-head, is about 14 feet at high water springs; it is all dry at low water. Many vessels have been saved here in easterly or south-east gales; yet it would still require much improvement to make it safe in winter; and various designs have been proposed for this purpose,—among others, that of excavating a dock in the upper part of the harbour to the depth of low water, with a quay on the north side thereof, which would be more convenient to the town, &c. I do not think it would be practicable to preserve this depth among so much moveable silt, without a continual and enormous expense; and would therefore recommend that a pier or break-water should be formed on the north side of the harbour, from the point of the rock under the Martello Tower, to within about 10 perches of the present pier-head. This would cut off the current which now sweeps along that shore and out under the lee of the pier with all inshore winds, and by which vessels are so often carried adrift when entering this harbour, and would send the swell off to spend itself at the Martello Rocks. The harbour would then enclose a space of 11 acres, quiet in all winds; and the run or portion of the billow which would be admitted by the entrance, would have ample room within to expend and subside." He proposes also that a wharf wall and bank should be run from the end of Grace's Lane or Freeman's Row, to the middle of his projected breakwater, "with tunnels and sluices across it, by which the tide-water might be retained to 6 or 8 feet deep in a space of 3 or 4 acres between that and the Martello Towers, and let off at low water to scour the harbour;" and he estimates the cost of executing the whole of his plan at £4,635. An excellent lighthouse was constructed a number of years ago, at the pier-head, by the Ballast Board; and the disbursements on account of it, during the year 1840, amounted to £230 12s. 11d. In 1839-40, a dispensary in the town, under the Balthorey Poor-law union, received £154 7s., expended £153 17s. 5d., administered to 2,312 patients, and had a district containing 9,611 inhabitants. The town is a summer resort for sea-bathing. In 1329, occurred at Balbriggan, a conflict in which Richard Talbot and other persons of distinction fell victims to the rival factions of the Verdons, Gernons, and Savages [see MALAHIDE]; and on the 3d of July, 1690, William III. encamped at the town, after achieving the victory of the Boyne. Hampton Hall, the handsome seat of the proprietor of the town, stands about a mile distant, on the road to Skerries; and commands an extensive view of the coast and the country inland. Area of the town, 180 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,046; in 1841, 2,959. Houses 567.

BALCARRA. See BELCARRA.

BALCARRICK, a small village in the parish of Malahide, barony of Nethercross, and 3 miles east of Swords, co. Dublin, Leinster.

BALDERIG, or **BELDERIG**, a small coast-guard station, on the coast of Erris, about 7 miles north of Ballycastle, and about 1 mile west of the new line of road from that village to Belmullet, co. Mayo, Connaught. Mr. Fraser, speaking of approaches

westward to Belmullet, says, "In addition to the three main lines of road through Erris, there is another along the coast from Ballycastle to Belmullet. It is, however, very circuitous, and merely introduced to direct the tourist to the splendid scenery along the coast, west from Balderig; and also to enable us to notice the wild desolate tract along the northern shores of this district." "The parts of the coast to which we would particularly direct the attention of the lovers of marine and cliff scenery, extend from Balderig to Rossferry, a distance of 15 miles, and thence till we meet the new road from Ballycastle to Belmullet, 5,—making a detour of at least 20 miles. There are neither roads nor houses of accommodation along this part of the iron-bound coast; the surface is dreary moorland, varied only by the hills which rise to 800 feet in height along the inhospitable shores. This excursion is only suited to pedestrians in summer weather; and it is even with some difficulty that boats can be procured at Balderig and the more westerly coast-guard stations of Port-Turling and Portacloy, to see the cliffs and caverns along the interesting parts of this coast. It is recommended to view the coast between Balderig and Portacloy from a boat, and perform the remainder of the journey by land, visiting the hill of Ben-wee and Killgalligan Head on the road to Rossferry. The shores along this part of Erris are, from the difficulty of access, but little known; although they are fully equal in wildness and magnificence to any along the whole range of our sea-girtisle. Every projection that is rounded discloses some striking combination of impending cliff or vaulted cavern. Where all is wonderful, it is often difficult to particularize scenes; but here, even amid the extraordinary objects which rise successively to view, we are more forcibly struck with Moista Sound and the caverns termed the Arch and the Parlour." See ARCH, PARLOUR, MOISTA SOUND, BENWEE, and PORTACLOY. The cove, or little natural harbour of Balderig, affords berths for yaws; but it is open to the north, always subject to a heavy ground swell, and, like most openings on the coast of Mayo, gives little shelter to any kind of craft. Yet, according to Mr. Nimmo, "there appears a tolerable opportunity of having a small harbour, by running a short pier from the west side to cover a cut which might be made through the beach into the stream behind, which is pretty level and deep for near half-a-mile up the valley, and would therefore be a tolerable harbour if the entrance could be kept open."

BALDONGAN. See BALDUNGAN.

BALDOYLE, a parish containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,236 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,218; in 1841, 1,100. Houses 205. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 209; in 1841, 265. Houses 42. The surface extends along the shores of the shallow sandy estuary of Portmarnock, immediately west of Howth, and about 16 miles north-east of Dublin. Though the immediate seaboard is sandy and bleak, the interior exhibits the fertility and lushness which so generally characterize the environs of the metropolis, and the aggregate quality of the land is good. Dermot Macmorrough, the King of Leinster, who invited the Anglo-Normans to Ireland, and who founded, in 1166, the priory of All Saints in Dublin, granted to that monastic establishment the manor of Baldoyle, with all its serfs and farmers! In 1369, Sir William de Windor, lord-justice of Ireland, held a parliament at Baldoyle. The village stands on the Portmarnock estuary, about half-a-mile north of the road which leads eastward from Dublin to Howth. It has a neat and comparatively comfortable ap-

pearance; and is much frequented in summer as a marine watering-place. Little trade exists. Its harbour is nearly dry; admits boats only before last quarter flood; and experiences an average tidal rise of about 12 feet. Yet there are good landing-places, with conveniences for drying nets; and a few wherries and smacks employ about 100 men in the fisheries. The Roman Catholic chapel stands in the village; and the parish-church, now an utter ruin, though picturesque, stands about a mile distant. Area of the village, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,009; in 1841, 835. Houses 163.—This parish is a curacy in the dio. of Dublin, and forms part of the benefice of HOWTH: which see. The corporation of Dublin being the proprietors of the parish, and having let it tithe-free, the incumbent of Howth was currently regarded as having no right to any emolument from the parish; but, in 1837, he is officially reported to have obtained information from recent discoveries which appeared to entitle him to the tithes. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; is grouped with the chapels of Howth and Kinseely in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement; and, jointly with them, has 3 officiates. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 85, and the Roman Catholics to 1,053; and 3 daily schools—2 of which were each salaried with £35 from the National Board, and served respectively for males and for females—had on their books 243 boys and 219 girls. In 1840, the salaries attached to the National schools were only £18 and £17.

BALDRASHANE, BALLYRASHANE, STYNGENSTOWN, or ST. JOHNSTOWN, a parish partly in the barony of Lower Duluce, co. Antrim, and partly in the Liberties of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Length, 4½ statute miles; breadth, 3¼; area, 6,361 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,851; in 1841, 2,658. Houses 478. Area of the Antrim section, 2,680 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,214; in 1841, 1,112. Houses 199. Area of the Coleraine section, 3,672 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,637; in 1841, 1,546. Houses 279. The surface is part of the low ground along the river Bann, immediately east of the town of Coleraine; it contains no mountain, and very little bog; and is nearly all good land, capable of fine cultivation.—The demesnes are Ballyvelin, Clogfin, Kirkistown, and part of Boardville.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £350. Gross income, £380; nett, £308 0s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. The vicarage and the rectory were formerly held separate, and the latter was appropriated to the chancellorship of Connor; but they became united under act of parliament in 1831. The church was built in 1826, by means of a grant of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 30 to 50. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses have an attendance of respectively 350 and 400. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 116 Churchmen, 2768 Presbyterians, and 152 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by 160 children; and 4 daily schools—one of which was parochial, with an assured salary of £20 a-year and £2 from the rector—had on their books 116 boys and 59 girls. In 1840, two National schools at Baldrashane and Damhead were attended by 136 children, and aided from the Board with respectively £4 and £2.

BALDRASHANE, a grange, in the Liberties of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Pop., in 1831, 982; in 1841, not separately returned.

BALDUNGAN, or BALDONGAN, a small parish, 5 miles south-east of Balbriggan, in the barony of East Balthoreby, co. Dublin, Leinster. Area, 853 acres. Pop., in 1831, 88; in 1841, 118. Houses

19. The surface extends along the sea-coast; and the land is, in general, good. A splendid and capacious castle, composed entirely of flint, stood on a bold eminence in the parish, and commanded an extensive and thrilling view over both sea and land. The ruins not long ago existed, and were both extensive and strongly picturesque. At the west end rose two square towers, to dignify and protect the grand entrance; and at the east end stood two towers of less noble aspect,—one of them apparently of later erection than the great body of the pile, and carrying up the staircase or path of ascent to the battlements. The castle was probably founded, late in the 13th century, by the Barnewall family; it soon passed, by marriage, to the family of Bermingham; and, in the 18th century, it was again affected by matrimonial alliance, and transferred to the Earls of Louth. Previous to 1635, it was the residence of Nicholas Fitzwilliam, son of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam of Merzon; in the Carolist war, it was held and defended for the parliamentarians by Colonel Thomas Fitzwilliam, the son of Nicholas; and, before the close of that war, it was surrendered to the royalists, dismantled, and partially blown up with gunpowder. Archdall, Grose, and a crowd of scribblers in their train, assert that Oliver Cromwell battered the castle from his ships; while others—aware perhaps that the position and altitude of the fortalice with relation to the shore rendered such an exploit nearly if not quite impossible—say, more cautiously, that he attempted to batter it from a neighbouring hill. A tradition, recorded by Archdall, that the castle was “at different times a friary and nunnery,” is altogether unworthy of credit, but may have originated in the fact, that an establishment of Knights Templars in the immediate vicinity, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Mr. Brewer, describing the ruins of that establishment as they existed in 1824, says, “At a very short distance [from the castle] are the remains of a church, extending to the length of more than 80 feet. The steeple is a curious structure, and was apparently designed to answer the purpose of defence as well as that of religious appropriation. This building is a tower of 10 angles, and is of such excellent workmanship and materials, that it has little to apprehend from the hand of time, if left free from the more destructive operations of man. The walls of the church and of that part of the tower which is near the body of the fabric, have perforations about 4 or 5 inches square; probably intended for openings to musketry during the civil wars of the 17th century. In the vicinity of the church are the ruins of buildings which may have been used by the religious fraternity noticed in the tradition preserved in the *Monasticon Hibernicum*.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition and gross income, £52 4s.; nett, £48 5s. 9d. Patron, the Earl of Howth. The rector is non-resident. A curate has a stipend of £40. A house in the adjoining parish of Balrothery is used as the parochial place of worship. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither glebe-house, chapel, nor school.

BALDURROCK, a lugubriously interesting locality, the site of a supposed ancient city, and the scene of a sort of necropolis, on the west coast of the Mullet, about 4 miles south-west of Belmullet, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. In a great sandy plain along the seaboard, occur a series of small circular areas, stripped, within the last 50 years, of great heaps of incumbent sand, and disclosing numerous antique relics of human sepulture. Two of the areas are each about 60 feet in circumference; one, about 120; and one, about 300. J. B. Trotter,

Esq., who visited the locality in 1817, says respecting one of the smallest, "There we saw vestiges of stone coffins, formed by placing large flat stones at the sides, bottom and head, in the manner of a coffin, and there had been also a stone lid. When first discovered, some years ago, the skeletons of the dead were in them. They were scattered afterwards. Several skulls, and some remarkably large thigh and other bones, apparently long preserved, were lying near them." Respecting the one of 120 feet in circumference, he says, "In the centre of it was a round kind of building, 10 feet high, and full of sand: round this, were stone-coffins, skulls, and bones;" respecting the largest, he says, "It was once enclosed by a wall, some of which remained. A division had been made into two parts of this spot, and one head or grave stone stood in it. Skulls were scattered around;" and respecting the whole, he states on the authority of a resident gentleman who ciceroned him, "that on the first discovery of these places, by the blowing away of the sand, the interior of the coffins had the appearance of having been scorched by fire." About 3 furlongs from these very ancient monuments, is the site of the supposed old city of Baldurrock. A tradition prevails, that an invading army of an early king of Munster was with vast slaughter, defeated in a great battle at the place, and that the burying-grounds were formed by the interment of his slain troops. But the sweepings of a battle-field, even in civilized times, and much less in a period of barbarism, are rarely, perhaps never, accompanied by the observance of any very formal rites of sepulture, or the formation of any regular cemetery. Mr. Trotter, acknowledging himself quite at fault as an antiquary, and adopting the notion, which some have favoured, of a quondam continent in the Atlantic, says, "The ancient city of Baldurrock, and these cemeteries, may have once been in the centre of extended lands; for marks of the encroachment of the sea are evident. Ireland may have been joined to the now distant islands, or formed part of the Atlantic continent, which gave name to the sea."

* * These are conjectures; but that a very different state of things existed once at Baldurrock, is manifest. The mind endeavours to penetrate into the gloom and uncertainty of antiquity with pleasing and tremulous anxiety; doubts where it is advancing, yet longs to proceed, to ascertain what it hopes or fears." See, for traditions and remarks respecting the supposed continent, the article *HY-BRAZIL*.

BALDWINSTOWN, a village in the parish of Garristown, barony of West Balrothery, co. Dublin, Leinster. Area, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 218; in 1841, 133. Houses 23.

BALDWINSTOWN, a village in the barony of Bargie, and near the head of Ballyteigue bay, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the road from Wexford to Clonmines, 2 miles east by north of Duncormuck. In its vicinity are the mansions of Richfield and Brideswell,—the latter, the residence of Dowager Lady King.

BALEEK, or **BELLECK**, a *quoad sacra* parish, containing a village of the same name, in the *quoad sacra* parish of Loughgilly, barony of Upper Orior, co. Armagh, Ulster. See *LOUGHGILLY*. The village stands 3½ miles east of Newtown-Hamilton, on the road from that town to Newry. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1831, 129; in 1841, 112. Houses 20. Length of the parish, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, about 5,000 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,396. A portion of the surface is unreclaimed; and the rest is, in general, good land.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition—being that of the tithes

of 8 out of 12 townlands comprehended in the parish—£179 2s. 3d. Gross income, £201 2s. 3d.; nett, £191 1s. 2d. Patron, the incumbent of Loughgilly. The church was built in 1825, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, 55 in winter, 95 in summer. A Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of between 300 and 400. A Roman Catholic chapel is attended, in summer, by 700; and is grouped with another chapel in Loughgilly, and one in the perpetual curacy of Ballymoyer, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 316 Churchmen, 938 Presbyterians, and 2,149 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by from 133 to 143 children; and 5 daily schools had on their books 159 boys and 110 girls. One of the daily schools was aided with £1 a-year from the curate, and a free house; two others, with small premiums from the London Hibernian Society; and the same two, with respectively £8 and £9 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice.

BALFEIGHAN, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Upper Deece and of co. Meath, and about a mile north of Killocock, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,617 acres. Pop., in 1831, 155; in 1841, 152. Houses 23. The land is of second-rate quality. The surface is drained by Rye Water, touched by the Royal Canal, and partially adorned with Piercetown demesne.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Meath; and forms part of the benefice of *RUDDONS-TOWN*: which see. Tithe composition, £87 13s. 9½d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 132; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALGALLEY HEAD, a promontory on the coast of the barony of Glenarm, 4 miles north by west of Larne, co. Antrim, Ulster. In its vicinity are the ruins of Cairn-castle, and the old seat of the Shaw family. The coast here, and northward to Glenarm, is singularly grand and impressive; and the hard chalk-cliffs of which it consists are traversed, a very little above high watermark, by the elaborate new road lately formed by the Board of Public Works.

BALGREE, a hamlet in the parish of Kilskeer, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 77.

BALGRIFFIN. See *BELORIFFIN*.

BALISAKEERY, **BALLISAKEERY**, or **BALLY-SAKEERY**, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Tyrawley and of co. Mayo, and 2½ miles south-east of Killalla, Connaught. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, ¾; area, 12,692 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,993; in 1841, 6,034. Houses 1,035. The surface extends along the west bank of the river Moy; consists, over nearly one-fourth of its area, of waste and boggy land; and is traversed northward by the road from Ballina to Killalla.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Killalla. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £193 4s., and the rectorial for £175 7s. 8d.; and the latter are appropriated to the deanery of Killalla. The vicarages of Balisakeery and Rathrea, [see *RATHREA*.] constitute the benefice of Balisakeery. Length, 7½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 15,422 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches. Gross income, £307 4s.; nett, £265 8s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1810, by means of a loan of £946 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitting 400; average attendance, 90. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and is served by two officiates, one of whom officiates also at the chapel of Kiline. Presbyterian, Baptist, and Wesleyan meeting-houses, are

attended by respectively 90, 45, and 25. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 715 Churchmen, 11 Protestant Dissenters, and 5,423 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 807 Churchmen, 31 Protestant Dissenters, and 7,276 Roman Catholics; and 9 daily schools in the union—7 of which were in Balisakeery—had on their books 390 boys and 287 girls. One of the Balisakeery schools was aided with £14 a-year and a house from Miss Knox of Rappa; one with £20 certain, and £10 conditional, from the Board of Erasmus Smith; one with £2 from Archdeacon Verschoyle, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; and two with respectively £12 and £14 from the Baptist Society. The National Board, in 1840, had a school at Mullyfarry; and, in 1839, granted £73 10s. toward the building and fitting up of a school-house at Rathglass.

BALL, or BALLAGH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Claumorris, co. Mayo, Connaught. The village stands $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Castlebar, on the road thence to Strokestown. Though much spoken of by ancient chroniclers, it is now a small collection of poor houses, and continues to draw notice only by containing a round tower and some prostrate ruins of an old church, and by being the scene of some extraordinary periodical rites on the part of the Roman Catholic peasantry. The round tower has lost its upper part, and is now no more than about 50 feet high. The church ruins, in its vicinity, are small, plain, and constructed of the same kind of stones and workmanship as the tower. Dr. McParlan, the author of the Agricultural Survey of Mayo, contends that the village received its name from being a place where the heathen god Bal was worshipped, and notices, in the following terms, the periodical rites which it continues to witness: "This Ball is to this day a most extraordinary place of superstitious worship. Here are a couple of small chapels vaulted over a river, which runs through the town; and once a-year, I think in autumn, immense swarms of people crowd from all parts to perform certain circuits and evolutions on their knees, dropping, as they proceed in describing those figures, a certain number of beads to various intentions, and in expiation of various sins; but the day closes most cheerfully in eating and drinking. Mr. Lynch, who lives just at the town, assured me that not less than 300 sheep are consumed at this festival." Archdall, who must very often be read with considerable variations upon his language, says that an abbey was built and presided over in the 7th century by St. Mochua or Cronan. In 1840-41, the dispensary of Ball and Ballyglass, belonging to the Castlebar Poor-law union, received £158 19s., expended £158 9s., made 5,236 dispensations of medicine, and served for a district of 37,154 acres, with 11,888 inhabitants. Fairs are held on June 11, Sept. 4, and Nov. 7. Area of the village, 14 acres. Pop., in 1831, 343; in 1841, 562. Houses 99.—The parish declines southward from the extremity, or outer edge of the basin, which is drained to Loughs Mask and Corrib; it forms part of what are called the plains of Mayo; and, in a general point of view, it consists of excellent land. Athavallie, the seat of the Rev. Sir F. Lynch Blasse, Bart., adjoins the village. Length of the parish, 4 miles; breadth, 3½. Area, 5,509 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches,—of which 90 acres, 26 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,586; in 1841, 1,934. Houses 331.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £175. The rectories of Ball, MINOLA, and ROSSLEE, [see these articles,] constitute the benefice of Ball, and a prebend in the cathedral church of Tuam. Length, 5 miles;

breadth, 4. Gross income, £406 14s.; nett, £378 16s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The benefice comprehended, till a few years ago, not only its present parishes, but also those of Drum, Ballintubber, and Towaghty; it derived from the latter parishes one-third of their tithes; and it had in one of them its place of worship. See DATUM. The union, as at present constituted, has no church; but, in 1834, public worship was conducted during about six months in the year, in the Court-house of Ball, by a resident clergyman, who was unconnected with the benefice; and, in 1836, a curate was employed at a salary of £34 12s. 3½d. Attendance, about 25. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 700, and is linked with Balcarra chapel in Drum, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. In 1834, the Protestants of Ball parish amounted to 20, and the Roman Catholics to 1,682; the Protestants of the union to 77, and the Roman Catholics to 4,837; 2 hedge-schools in the parish had on their books 68 boys and 22 girls; and these, with 4 other daily schools in the union, had 261 boys and 130 girls.

BALLAGH, or BELOUGH, a village in the parish of Clounuity, barony of Lower Kilmamagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 400; in 1841, 217. Houses 33. Post town, Thurles.

BALLAGH, or FUNCHEON, a lake nearly in the centre of the barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Its length is about 2 miles. Two small streams enter on the north-west; and all surplus waters are supposed to pass through swallow holes into subterranean chamels. The lake embosoms some islands, and occasionally insulates a large promontory. Yet in spite of these islands, and of an eastern screen of hills, the sheet of water is tame and almost repulsive; its shores being all bare, and, except on the east, stretching away in low, marshy flats.

BALLAGHADIREEN, a post town in the parish of Killeleeman, barony of Costello, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the eastern border of a projecting wing of the county, and on the road from Loughford to Ballina, 14 miles north-west of Tulsk, and 14 east-south-east of Swineford. The surrounding country, especially toward Swineford, is prevailingly boggy, bleak, and desolate. The appearance of the town itself, too, is poor, and by no means inviting. Here is a regular and generally occupied barrack. Fairs are held on March 25, May 1, June 23, Aug. 1, Sept. 7, Nov. 1, and Dec. 22. In 1842, the Ballaghadireen Loan Fund had a capital of £3,610, circulated £18,941 in 4,108 loans, cleared £211 17s. 10d., and expended for charitable purposes, £138 15s.; but it also expended a part of its profits in payment of an agriculturist, under protest of the Loan Fund Board. In 1839-40, a dispensary in the town, under the Castlereagh Poor-law union, received £92, expended £81 13s. 10½d., made 2,521 dispensations of medicine, and served for a district of 53,526 acres, with 16,942 inhabitants. Area of the town, 42 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,147; in 1841, 1,342. Houses 202.

BALLAGHAN. See BELLAGAN.

BALLAGHKEEN, a maritime barony of co. Wexford, Leinster. It is bounded on the north by Gorey; on the east by St. George's Channel; on the south by Wexford-harbour, which separates it from Forth; and on the south-west and west by the river Slaney, which divides it from Shelmalier and Scarewalsh. Its length north-north-eastward is 16 miles; its breadth east-south-eastward is 8½ miles; and its area is 86,539 acres, of which 139 acres are tideway. Its surface is a series of gently swelling hills and

some beautiful vales; it abounds in marl, and is productive in grain; its low and flat grounds are alluvial, and its rocks are all secondary: its coast-line, except along Wexford harbour, has scarcely an indentation, or even a sinuosity.—This barony contains the extra-parochial district of Tara Hill, part of the parishes of Ballinaslane, Donaghmore, Kilcavan, Kiltrisk, St. Margaret's, Templeshannon, Kilmuckuck, Kilniehaelogue, Monamolin, and Skreen, and the whole of the parishes of Ardmine, Ballyhuskard, Ballyvaldon, Ballyvalew, Castle-ellis, Edermine, Kilancooly, Killenagh, Killila, Killisk, Kilmuckridge, Kilmalogue, Kilnemanagh, Kiltannel, and Melina. Pop., in 1831, 27,867; in 1841, 31,249. Houses 5,460. Families chiefly employed in agriculture, 4,110; in manufactures and trade, 1,177; in other pursuits, 501. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,713; who could read but not write, 2,391; who could neither read nor write, 5,344. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,675; who could read but not write, 4,284; who could neither read nor write, 6,753.

BALLAGHKEEN, a hamlet in the parish of Ballyhuskard, barony of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, Leinster. Area, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 132. Houses 22.

BALLAGHMOON, a small parish on the southern border of the barony of Kilkea and Moon, and of co. Kildare, Leinster. It lies 3 miles south-west by south of Castle-Dermot, and is bisected by the road between that town and Carlow. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, three-fourths of a mile; area, 2,178 acres. Pop., in 1831, 311; in 1841, 308. Houses 48.—This parish is a rectory, and a component part of the benefice of **CASTLE-DESMOT** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £110. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 307; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLAGHTOBIN. See **BALLYTOBIN**.

BALLAGHY. See **BELLAGHY**.

BALLANACOURTY. See **BALLINACOURTY**.

BALLANE, or **BULLANE**, a parish on the northern border of the barony of Loughrea, 4½ miles north of the town of Loughrea, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,729 acres. Pop., in 1831, 551; in 1841, 445. Houses 70. Both the arable and the pasture lands are of a very superior description.—This parish is a vicarage and a component part of the benefice of **KILCOLGAN** [which see], in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £12, and the rectorial for £35; and the latter are appropriated to the prebendary of Annacalla and the sacrist of Kilmacduagh cathedral. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450, and is united to the Clontarf chapel of Killaue at Newtown, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a daily school, held in the Roman Catholic chapel, was attended by 45 boys and 25 girls.

BALLARD, a promontory or headland in the barony of Ibrickane, co. Clare, Munster. It forms part of a bold and precipitous piece of coast, and is situated on the south side of the entrance of Dunbeg bay, and 14½ miles north-east of Loop Head lighthouse.

BALLEE, or **BALLY**, a parish in the barony of Lecale, about 2 miles south-east of Downpatrick, on the way thence to Ardglass, co. Down, Ulster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 6,428 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,118; in 1841, 2,255. Houses 408. The civil parish, as constituted previous to 1834, included two districts now united to Saul and Ardglass.

Pop., in 1831, of the whole, 2,444; of the part now united to Saul, 136; and of the part now united to Ardglass, 190. "A perpetual cure of the same name," says the Ecclesiastical Revenues Report, "had been established within the rectory of Ballee, which parish was appropriated to the deanery of Down; but by order in council of 31st Oct., 1834, the rectory of Ballee was disunited from the deanery; and said rectory, with the perpetual cure thereof, was erected into a separate and distinct parish, severing therefrom the tithe composition arising from and out of the townlands of Slievenagiddle, Loughmoy, Carrownacow, Ballyrenan, Ballyallen, and Upper and Lower Ballynacross in Ballee parish, and annexing same for ever to the foresaid deanery; but, providing that the cure of souls within said townlands shall continue to belong to the rectory of Ballee. The two townlands of Jordanscrew and Kildarescrew, with the tithe composition, and cure of souls therein, were, by said order, disunited from Ballee parish, and annexed to the perpetual cure of Ardglass, to which cure was also annexed the tithe composition arising from Ballybosset townland, situate in Ballee parish,—providing, however, that the cure of souls within Ballybosset townland shall continue to belong to the rectory of Ballee; and by the order aforesaid, the townland of Ballystokes, with the tithe composition and cure of souls thereof, was disunited from Ballee parish, and annexed for ever to the parish of Saul." The land is, for the most part, of a good arable quality. Slievenagiddle, on the north border, has an altitude of 414 feet.—This rectory is a separate benefice in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition of the rector's portion, £340 13s. 2d.; of the dean of Down's portion, £146 7s. 0½d.; of the curate of Ardglass's portion, £97 7s. 4½d.; of the rector of Saul's portion, £14 6s. 11½d. Gross income of the benefice, £354 13s. 2d.; nett, £302 0s. 7d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1740; but from what funds, cannot be ascertained. Sittings 180; attendance 60. A Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of from 100 to 200; a Roman Catholic chapel of 100; and the latter is clustered in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, with Larana and Strangford chapels in Ballyculter. In 1834, the ecclesiastical parish contained 255 Churchmen, 518 Presbyterians, and 1,364 Roman Catholics; and had a National school, a parochial school, and 4 other daily schools, on whose books were 213 boys and 174 girls. See **ARDGLASS** and **SAUL**. In 1839, the National Board granted £98 toward the building and fitting up of a school-house at Ballycrotty; and in 1840, they had one school at Ballee on a salary of £10, and another at Slievenagiddle on a salary of £4.

BALLEEN, a parish in the barony of Galmoy, about 2 miles north-west of Freshford, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 2,559 acres. Pop., in 1841, 837. Houses 127. The Pop. Returns for 1831 state the pop. then at 1,029, and appear to include under Balleen the parishes also of Sheffin and Coolcashin. The Ecclesiastical Revenues Report links these three parishes together, yet exhibits them separately, and assigns to Balleen, in 1831, a pop. of only 157. The Public Instruction Reports seem to agree with the Ecclesiastical Revenues Report, yet omit the name Balleen, and use that of Clontubrit. To complete this confusion, other works represent Balleen and Clontubrit as quite separate parishes, and, at the same time, appear to make them one in statistics. All confusion, however, has been terminated by the Ordnance Survey. The highest ground has an altitude of 635 feet. The demesnes are those of Foyle House and Elnwood Lodge. Ballyspellan

Spa is on the west border. See **BALLISPELLAN**. The castle of Balleen, an imposing ruin, and once a place of considerable extent and strength, crowns a slowly ascending yet rather lofty hill, and overlooks a richly cultivated and beautifully diversified expanse of country. The edifice is of various dates; it is said by tradition never to have been completed, and it consisted, when in its prime, of two towers, an intervening large hall, a fine eastern wing, an inner and outer ballium, and the several offices of a large castle, the whole surrounded by a deep fosse, which was filled from an adjoining stream. The walls of the ballium are partly overthrown, and lie in large prostrate masses; and where they are in any degree preserved, they exhibit large square loopholes, suitable to small early artillery. Excepting these and the two towers, all the castle, its halls and vaulted chambers, are now a confused mass of rubbish; and "as if to mock at the departed grandeur of the place, a hovel has arisen within its fallen courts, and includes the ancient portal through which often passed with goodly retinue many a noble chieftain of the Butlér race." The north-west tower, now in a very dilapidated condition, seems to have been erected in the 14th century; it was the keep of the original fortalice, and it consisted of four stories, one of which was vaulted. The other tower is, as to its mere masonry, in a state of tolerable preservation; it was built in the year 1455 by the fifth Earl of Ormonde, a powerful noble, and a favourite of Henry VI.; and its windows, with graceful label-mouldings, mullions, and transoms, partly overhung and interlaced with ivy, are of elegant construction. The castle was a principal stronghold of the Earls of Ormonde, and was probably designed by the fifth Earl to be extended and beautified into a residence befitting his high rank and power. Margaret Fitzgerald, the lady of the eighth Earl, and a person of extraordinary energy of character, is traditionally said to have made additions to the edifice; and the neighbouring peasantry still point out the 'chair' of 'Peg Garret,' or 'Maughridh n Gearodh,' the names by which they designate the lady. In 1600, the castle, along with the fortalices of Athnagar and Mountgarret, was taken by Thomas, Earl of Ormonde, from the Count Mountgarret, then in rebellion; and it eventually suffered dismantling and dilapidation from the soldiers of Cromwell—Balleen is a vicarage and a component part of the benefice of **ARGTOWRE** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Its vicarial tithes, jointly with those of Coolcashin, are compounded for £54 16s. 8d.; and its rectorial tithes—the rectorial tithes of 'Clontubrit'—jointly with those of Coolcashin, are compounded for £109 13s. 4d., and appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Canice, Kilkenny. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 200; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement is grouped with the chapels of Coolcashin and Lisdowney. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics, and there was no school.

BALLENVALLEY (THE), or **BALLINAVELLEY**, a streamlet in the parish and barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. An extraordinary, but ephemeral fame which it acquired, in connection with the discovery of native gold, belongs rather to the mountain of Croghan-Kimshela than to it. See **CROGHAN**.

BALLIBAY. See **BALLYBAY**.

BALLIBOFEY See **BALLYBOFEY**.

BALLICKMOYLER, a village in the parish of Killeban, barony of Slieveinargy, Queen's co., Leinster. Area, 12 acres. Pop. in 1831, 249; in 1841, 294. Houses 48. It stands about 5 miles south by west of Athy. Its houses, compared with those of

many other villages, are tolerably good and comfortable. Being the only village in the barony, and in the midst of a highly disturbed district, it suffered so grievously in the rebellion of 1798, that its market was destroyed, and half of its houses were made a heap of ruins. It has a patent for a weekly market, and for fairs on March 15 and Nov. 11. In 1839-40, a dispensary here, under the Carlow Poor-law union, received £96, expended £103 10s., made 1,050 dispensations of medicine to 709 patients, and served for a district of 16,537 acres, with 7,396 inhabitants. Contiguous to the village is the seat of Cooper-hill.

BALLINA, a post, market, and sea-port town, in the parish of Kilmoremy, and barony of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the left bank of the river Moy, 5 miles south of the point where that stream begins to expand into Killalla bay, 9 miles north of Foxford, 29 miles west-south-west of Sligo, 54 north-west of Tulsk, and 116 from Dublin by way of Boyle and Banada, 118½ by way of Longford and Ballaghaderreen, and 126½ by way of Boyle and Ballysadare. On approaching it from Banada, and clearing the glen of Lough Talt, the traveller gradually opens the dismal waste of bog around the north base of the Lurgan hills; but on advancing, he descends nearly the whole of the vast expanse of plain from Ballina to Sligo, intersected and wooded along the north by the arms and bosom of the Atlantic ocean, screened on the south by the Lurgan hills, overhung on the west by the wild and lofty uplands of Erris, climbing away to the dome of the monarch mountain Neplín, and both variegated and embellished on the east by fertile, cultivated, and picturesque hills which blend with the mural cliffs of Benbulbin. The approach by way of Ballaghaderreen and Foxford leads almost uniformly through a poor, moonish, dreary country, and offers little relief to the eye till the banks of the Moy are reached in the immediate vicinity of the town. The approach by way of Ballysadare, or from Sligo and Ulster, conducts for a great distance along an alternation of brief fairy spots and large sheets of semi-wilderness; but, to adopt the words of Mr. Fraser, "Within five miles of Ballina, we pass, at about a mile from the road, Cottlestown, the old seat of Col. Kirkwood, and, at two miles, close on the shore, and near the singularly formed and extensive ranges of sand hills which are clustered about the mouth of the Moy, are Scurmore and Moyview cottages, the latter the occasional residence of the Hon. Col. Wingfield. The arid sand hills, partially covered with sea-bent, and tenanted only by rabbits and sea-birds, while they are highly injurious to the navigation of the Moy, break and diversify its lucid waters, and, from their picturesque outlines, add much to the beauty of Moyview and Scurmore, and several other villas along this part of the coast." As we approach Ballina, the aspect of the country improves, the extensive plantations of Belleek Manor, the seat of Col. Knox Gore, crowning the left banks of the Moy, and embosoming his modern beautiful Elizabethan mansion; Belleek-castle, the residence of Edward Howley, Esq., which tops the Knoll overhanging the river; the Moy, one of the finest of our rivers, with its ample and picturesque tributary, the Bunree, rushing over its rocky bed; the spacious bridges, with their broad avenues; the town rising, on the opposite banks of the river, with Neplín, the most gigantic of our mountains,—are all seen in succession, and fully recompense us for the bleak unwooded scene we have just traversed."

The town itself is not altogether unworthy of its fine site, or out of keeping with the scenic character of its environs. Excepting Ballinaloe and Westport, no town in Connaught excels it in cleanliness,

neatness, regularity, occasional embellishment, and comparative freedom from every offensive property. The Moy, while sweeping past it, separates the county of Mayo from a wing or projection of the county of Sligo; and bears on its right bank the beautiful and more ancient town of ARDNAREE: which see. Ballina, in the large and popular sense, includes both Ballina proper and Ardnaree; and thus understood, is the third in bulk and commercial importance of the towns of Connaught, being inferior in these properties only to Galway and Sligo, just as in attraction it is inferior only to Westport and Ballinasloe. Two bridges connect the two parts of the town; one of these, if it have not within the last five or six years been replaced by a new erection, is a very fine old structure of 16 arches; and above it are considerable rapids and a salmon-weir, where salmon are caught in such plenty that an annual rental of £1,000 is said to be paid for the fishery. See MOY. A straight and terraced street of Ballina proper runs parallel with the river; is rather neatly edificed; is the chief seat of local business; and possesses shops and houses which would be creditable to any town. Most of the other streets intersect one another at right angles; and, though far from wanting the patches and lines of mere cabins, or poor single-floored cottages which so abound in Irish second-rate towns, they exhibit very considerable aggregate pretensions in domestic architecture. Great improvements, too, have been very recently effected. A court-house is the most noticeable civil public building. The ecclesiastical structures, and the schools, as well as the statistics connected with them, are partly noticed in the article ARDNAREE, and will be fully exhibited in the article KILMOREMOY.

Ballina is the head of a Poor-law union, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo. The dispensary districts of the union are Ballina, Belmullet, Binghamtown, Castleconnor, Crossmolina, Killalla, and part of Dromore-West; and, excepting the latter, the chief part of which is in Sligo union, they comprehend an area of 579,079 acres, with 95,962 inhabitants. In 1839-40, the Ballina dispensary received £184 1s. 3d., expended £182 19s. 11d., administered to 1,965 patients, and served for a district of 75,030 acres, with a population of 22,030. In the same year, a fever hospital in the town had 138 intern patients, received £115 15s. 5d., and expended £161 13s. 0½d.; it was originally a dwelling-house; and it contains only 11 beds, but is capable of containing 16. A large portion of the Poor-law union, at least one-third, is beyond the reach of any dispensary. This Poor-law union ranks as the 112th, and was declared on July 31, 1840. Its area is 507,154 acres, with a pop., in 1831, 115,030. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1811, are, in co. Sligo, Ardnaree, 6,613; Dromore-West, 3,330; Eskay, 6,129; Kilglass, 4,356; and Castle-Connor, 3,871.—and in co. Mayo, Ballina, 12,858; Backs, 6,606; Attymass, 3,276; Kilgarvan, 4,230; Ballisakeery, 5,993; Killalla, 7,054; Lacken, 7,587; Ballycastle, 4,110; Kilfian, 7,637; Crossmolina, 11,479; Belmullet, 10,742; and Binghamtown, 9,150. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 11 and 33; and of the latter, 4 are returned by the division of Ballina, 3 each by the divisions of Crossmolina, Belmullet, and Binghamtown, 2 each by the divisions of Ardnaree, Backs, Eskay, Ballisakeery, Killalla, Lacken, and Kilfian, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of property rated is £96,221; the total number of persons rated is 23,808; and of the latter, 6,002 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1.—5,072, not exceeding

£2,—4,062, not exceeding £3,—2,780, not exceeding £4,—and 1,612, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Oct. 16th, 1840,—to be completed in April 1842,—to cost £9,400 for building and completion, and £1,980 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 8 acres, 15 perches, purchased for £620,—and to contain accommodation for 1,200. The total expenses of the union up to Feb. 6th, 1843, amounted to £1,285 18s. 2½d.; and the workhouse, at that date, was not opened.

"In point of trade, extent, population, and improvement," says Mr. Fraser, "Ballina is the third town in the large county of Mayo; and, but for the impediments which the sand banks present to the navigation of the estuary, would rank much higher than it does as an export town. Its trade, however, has increased much; and a little is still done in coarse linens. * From the excellent fishing the Moy affords, the liberality of the proprietors of the fishery, and its proximity to Lough Conn, Ballina is the resort of many anglers during the summer season. It is also the principal road to the wild district of Erris, and a considerable thoroughfare; the cross mail-coaches to Sligo and Castlebar, the mail-cars to Foxford, Crossmolina, and Killalla, starting from it." This summary account, though apparently flattering, falls considerably within the truth. No other town in Mayo equals Ballina in population; and only Westport competes with it, and does so with no remarkable amount of superiority, in either seaward or inland commerce. The Moy is navigable to within a mile of the town, and brings the tide up quite to the bridges. During a series of years preceding 1833, the exports, consisting chiefly of grain, amounted annually to about 10,000 tons; and, though they suffered serious diminution in that year in consequence of the bankruptcy of a house in the trade, they immediately afterwards resumed their former amount. In 1835, the exports were valued at £70,568, and consisted of 8,839½ tons of corn and meal, 453½ tons of provisions, 40 tons of kelp, 6½ tons of untanned hides, and 6 tons of feathers; and the imports were valued at £13,532, and consisted of 600 tons of coals, 1,700 barrels of herrings, and various quantities of British and foreign iron, wrought iron, and hardware, mahogany, and other timber, wheat, slates, sugar, coffee, salt, spirits, tinued plates, glass, earthenware, and articles of cotton and woollen manufacture. In 1837, the estimated amount of carriage to the town consisted of 8,000 tons for exportation,—4,500 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, and 200 for the use of local breweries and distilleries,—600 tons of excisable articles not received by direct importation,—and 25,000 tons of stone, lime, turf, &c.; and the estimated amount of carriage from the town consisted of 500 tons of imported articles, 400 of the surplus produce of breweries and distilleries, and 1,200 of coals, manure, &c. In 1838, the public conveyances were a mail-coach to Sligo, a mail-coach to Castlebar, and three mail-cars to respectively Killalla, Crossmolina, and Swineford. A branch office of the Provincial Bank was established in the town in 1828; one of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank, in 1835; and one of the National Bank, in 1837. Fairs are held on May 12, June 5, and Aug. 12.

In 1798, the French, under the command of General Humbert, were, for a brief period, in possession of Ballina. They arrived in Killalla bay, in 3 frigates from Rochelle, on the 22d of August; they consisted of 1,100, of whom 70 were officers; and having chased a garrison of 50 yeomen and fencibles of the Prince of Wales's regiment from Killalla, they advanced, on the 24th, toward Ballina, defeated the

picket-guards, obliged the garrison to retire to Foxford, and took possession of the town. In the defeat of the pickets, the Rev. George Fortescue, nephew to Lord Clermont, and rector of Kilmoremy, who had volunteered, was slain. On the morning of the 26th, General Humbert, having received intelligence of the assembling of a force against him at Castlebar, moved in the direction of that town from Ballina, sturdily but vainly "resolving to achieve his utmost for the excitement of rebellion by an early and deep impression." See CASTLEBAR.—Three miles below Ballina, on the right bank of the Moy, stand the ruins of Connor-castle; and on a romantic site, in a sequestered dell, among undulated grounds, on the left bank of the river, stand the extensive ruins of Roskerk Abbey. Area of the town, exclusive of Ardnaee, 121 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,510; in 1841, 5,313. Houses 962. See ARDNaEE.

BALLINA, a village on the western border of the parish of Templeckely, of the barony of Owney and Arra, and of co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands on the left bank of the Shannon, and on the road from Limerick to Castletown; and is connected with the episcopal town of Killaloe, by a bridge of 19 arches across the Shannon. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish, in the united dio. of Cashel and Emly. See TEMPLECKELY and KILLALOE. Area of the village, 20 acres. Pop., in 1831, 832; in 1841, 774. Houses 105.

BALLINA, a Roman Catholic parish, in the united dio. of Kildare and Leighlin. It is in the barony of Carbery, co. Kildare. Post-town, Johnstown-Briggs, Enfield. See CADAMSTOWN. Ballina-house, within the district, is the seat of Richard More O'Ferrall, Esq.; and extensive plantations, belonging to that seat, contribute a broad and pleasing feature of relief to an adjoining expanse of flat boggy plain.

BALLINA, co. Cavan. See BALLINAGH.

BALLINABOY, a parish in the four baronies of Cork, Kerrycurryhy, Kinnalea, and Muskerry-East, co. Cork, Munster. The Kerrycurryhy and the Muskerry sections, contain respectively the villages of BALLINASSIG and BALLYTROOLEEN: which see. Length, 31 miles; breadth, 24. Pop., in 1831, 2,888; in 1841, 2,749. Houses 460. Area of the Cork section, 650 acres; of the Kerrycurryhy section, 2,834 acres; of the Kinnalea section, 2,961 acres; of the Muskerry section, 1,528 acres. Pop. of the Cork section, in 1831, 196; in 1841, 211. Houses 32. Pop. of the Kerrycurryhy section, in 1831, 1,045; in 1841, 1,003. Houses 173. Pop. of the Kinnalea section, in 1831, 973; in 1841, 938. Houses 144. Pop. of the Muskerry section, in 1831, 674; in 1841, 599. Houses 109. The surface is drained eastward by the Annaboy river; and lies at about equal distances from Cork, Bandon, and Kinsale. Six townlands are remarkable for their fertility; but the other districts contain a considerable extent of waste land, and can scarcely be reckoned more than tolerable.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Cork. Gross income, £69 5s. 6½d.; nett, £44 5s. 6½d. Patron, the Earl of Shannon. The tithes are compounded for £500, and are wholly inappropriate in the Earl of Shannon. "But it is reported," say the Ecclesiastical Revenue Commissioners, "that for the last 40 years, the parish has not paid tithes; the parishioners having occasionally, during that period, been engaged in giving resistance to his lordship; and alleging that they are at present ready to do so should he act on the suit still pending; conceiving that there exists, on his lordship's part, no legal claim." The church was built upwards of a century ago. Sittings 100; attendance 30. The Ro-

man Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is classed, with Ballaheady chapel, in Dunderrow. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 124, and the Roman Catholics to 2,872; and a pay daily school was attended by 30 boys and 20 girls. In 1840, two National schools, male and female, at Goggin's hill, were attended by respectively 125 and 50, and aided with respectively £12 and £10.

BALLINACALLA, a parish. See BALLINCALLA. BALLINACALLA, a village in the parish of Kilnamannagh, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 171. Houses 28.

BALLINACALLY, a village in the parish of Kilchrist, on the east coast of the barony of Clonderalaw, co. Clare, Munster. It stands near the estuary of the Fergus, about 6½ miles south-south-west of the town of Clare. A small quay on the Fergus, in its vicinity, facilitates the exportation of farm produce. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 194. Houses 29. The ruin of Dangan tower or castle is in the neighbourhood.

BALLINACARGY, a village, or small post-town, in the parish of Kilbixy, barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on the banks of the Royal Canal, and on the road from Mullingar to Strokestown, 5 miles east by south of Colehill, and 7½ west-north-west of Mullingar. Though a small it is a thriving town; and it is surrounded by a fertile and comparatively improved district of country. A townland which is cognominal with it, and in which is the town's site, comprehends an area of 166 acres. In the vicinity are Baronstown, the splendid seat of Mrs. O'Connor, Tristernagh, the decayed seat of Sir J. Piers, Bart., and several neat villas. A fair is held in the village on May 9th. In 1839–40, a dispensary here, under the Mullingar Poor-law union, received £92 12s., expended £92 10s., administered to 2,345 patients, and served for a district of 21,027 acres, with 7,200 inhabitants. Area, 32 acres. Pop., in 1831, 308; in 1841, 483. Houses 63.

BALLINACARGY, or BELLANACARGY, a village in the parish of Drong, barony of Tullaghgarvey, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands 6 miles south-west by west of Cootehill, on the road thence to Ballyhas. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 150; in 1841, 65. Houses 18.

BALLINACARRIG, a parish in the barony and county of Carlow, 1½ mile south-south-east of the town of Carlow, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 2,605 acres. Pop., in 1831, 615; in 1841, 692. Houses 124. A section which, in 1831, contained a pop. of 35, was recently transferred to the barony of Carlow from that of Rathvilly. The surface is drained westward to the Barrow by the river Burren; and, excepting a small quantity of bog, it consists of arable land and pasture.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Leighlin; and forms part of the benefice of STAPLESTOWN: which see. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £70, and the rectorial for £100; and the latter are appropriate, and held under lease from the dean and chapter of Leighlin. In 1834, the members of the Established Church amounted to 55, and the Protestant Dissenters to 7; the Roman Catholics, consisting of all the other parishioners, were returned in cumulo with all in the benefice; and 2 daily schools, the one of which was supported by the incumbent, and the other by private subscription, had on their books 20 boys and 20 girls.

BALLINACARRIG, a hamlet, the site of a curious old castle, and of a Roman Catholic chapel, in the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. The place—"the hamlet of the rock," as its name signifies—is on the south side of the Bandon river,

about 8 miles west of the town of Bandon. The castle is a quadrangular pile, 96 feet high, surmounting a rocky ledge which overhangs a moderately sized lake. The hall is rudely vaulted; and occupies nearly the whole interior area; the walls are very thick; and a narrow spiral staircase ascends from story to story, leading successively to three small apartments, and to what probably was the principal room when the pile was inhabited. This last apartment is at the top of the edifice, spacious, and lighted with two very curious windows, the one of which overlooks the lake, while the other commands a view of the great and dismal bog of Moneneurg, and of the low furzy hills which bound the bog on the north. Both windows exhibit the Saxon arch, and a series of rudely carved devices: on the one appear the Virgin and Child; and on the other are a ladder, a cock, a hand, a heart pierced with transverse swords, some masonic emblems, and the initials of the castle's founders, with the date of its erection. The rock which bears aloft the pile, falls on one side sheer down, 30 or 40 feet, to the bed of a tumbling brawling stream, which is fed by the neighbouring lake. A small, circular, isolated watch-tower in front of the castle, is overgrown with ivy, ferns, and briary; and, as well as the castle itself, is now roofless.—Ballincarrig-castle was built, in 1583, by Randal MacCarthy, or by his wife, Catherine Collins, or by both. In the wars of 1641, it was garrisoned by the English, and regarded as a post of considerable and even noted strength. Up to 1815, when the Roman Catholic chapel of the hamlet was built, its hall was used as the place of meeting for the Roman Catholic congregation. A wild legend respecting the castle is told in No. 111. of the Dublin Penny Journal.

BALLINACARRIGA, a village in the parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 152. Houses 34.

BALLINACLASH, a *quoad sacra* parish, in the civil parish of Rathdrum, barony of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 5; area, about 30,000 acres. The surface is drained by the northern and the middle head-waters of the river Ovoca; and contains some of the finest features and groupings of the exquisite scenery in the glens of these streams. Two-thirds of it are mountainous; and the rest are tillage, grazing, demesne, and woodlands. The village or hamlet of Ballinacash stands about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Rathdrum, on the road hence to Aughrim. In its vicinity are the brilliant demesnes of AYONDALE, BALLYARTHUR, and CASTLE-HOWARD: which see.—This parish is a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Dublin; and was constituted such by a deed bearing date 18th May, 1832. The curacy includes the royal chapelry of CARYSFORT: which see. Gross income, £50; nett, £30. Patron, the incumbent of Rathdrum. "Incumbent observes," say the Ecclesiastical Revenue Commissioners, "that in addition to the above sum, he allows a perpetual curate £50 per annum, in consideration of his discharging the ministerial duties of Carysfort chapelry, which lies on the south extremity of the parish. No glebe belonging to this cure; although incumbent reports that in Carysfort chapelry there is a glebe of 150 statute acres, worth about £100 per annum, which was granted by King Charles I., in 1628, for the support of the chaplain, but that it has been long since alienated to other purposes, but how, or by what means, is unknown, and is now in the hands of the Earl of Meath's tenants." The chapel of the curacy, situated at Ballinacash, was built in 1834 by means of £100 raised by subscription, and £900 granted by the late Board of First Fruits; and it has 200

sittings. The Carysfort chapel, situated 4 miles distant from the former, was built in 1827, at an expense of £100, contributed by the rector and the parishioners; and it accommodates 120 persons. Other statistics are mixed up with those of RATHDRUM: which see.

BALLINACLERAGH, a Roman Catholic parish, in the dio. of Kilmore. Post town, Ballinamore. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BALLINACLOUGH, a parish in the barony of Upper Ormond, 3 miles south-east by east of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,869 acres, 2 roads, 4 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,140; in 1841, 1,152. Houses 162. The surface is traversed by the road from Nenagh to Borrisleagh; and is drained north-westward by the stream which flows past Nenagh to Lough Derg. The land is, in general, of good quality. The highest ground has an altitude of 350 feet above sea level, or of 163 feet above the level of the draining stream. The chief residences are Ballinacough, Coolagh, and Delisborough.—This parish is a vicarage, and also a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £78 6s. 8d.; and the rectorial for £156 13s. 4d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to Alexander Holmes, Esq. The vicarages of Ballinacough and TERRYGLASS, and the rectories of DROMINEER and KILKEARY [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Ballinacough, and the corps of the deanery of Killaloe. The parishes of the benefice are not contiguous, Dromineer being 7 miles distant from Ballinacough and Kilkeary, and separated from them by Mount-ea and Nenagh. Gross income, £427 1s. 8d.; nett, £269 7s. 4d. Patron, the Crown. Two churches and two Roman Catholic chapels, are situated in the curacies respectively of Ballinacough and Terryglass. In 1834, the Protestants of the united parishes amounted to 287, the Roman Catholics to 4,917; and 8 daily schools had on their books 230 boys and 136 girls.—The perpetual curacy of Ballinacough is commensurate with the parish. Gross income, £57 16s. 6d.; nett, £49 1s. 4d. Patron, the dean of Killaloe. The church was built in 1807, by means of a grant of £646 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 80; average attendance, about 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 300 and 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is classed with the chapel of Kilmore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 58, and the Roman Catholics to 1,149; and 3 daily schools, one of which was aided with an acre of land, and £5 from the dean, had on their books 101 boys and 26 girls.

BALLINACLOUGH, or **DOLLARDSTOWN**, a parish in the barony of Conagh, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,092 acres. Pop., in 1841, 630. Houses 90. It lies about 8 miles north-west of the town of Tipperary, and is traversed by the road thence to Limerick. The ecclesiastical parish is much smaller than the civil one, and contained, in 1831, a population of only 211.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a component part of the benefice of KILCORNNAN, [which see.] in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £46. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholics to 214.

BALLINACOR (NORTH and SOUTH), two baronies, in co. Wicklow, Leinster. They are bounded, on the north, by co. Dublin; on the north-east, by the half-barony of Rathdown; on the east, by the baronies of Newcastle and Arklow; on the south-east, by the barony of Arklow; on the south,

by co. Wexford; on the south-west, by the barony of Shillelagh; and on the west, by co. Carlow, and the barony of Talbotstown. Their greatest length, from north to south, is 23½ miles; and their greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 10 miles. Area of North Ballinacorr, 74,110 acres; of South Ballinacorr, 78,316 acres. The surface is a series of mountains, intersected by deep romantic glens, and picturesque narrow valleys; and contains the major part of the justly celebrated scenery of the county. The monarch mountain, LUGNAQUILLA, [which see,] towers aloft on the western border; and the bed of the Avonmore, the northern head-water of the Ovoca, forms, for some distance, the eastern boundary. The western and larger division is all granitic; a belt adjacent, and extending from end to end of the barony, consists of rocks altered by granitic influence, or rocks passing from granite to trap and argillaceous schist; and a comparatively small eastern district consists chiefly of greywacke and greywacke slate. A very large portion of the area is unimproved and uninhabited.—North Ballinacorr contains the whole of the parish of Rathdrum, and parts of the parishes of Callary, Derrylisossary, and Knockrath. Pop., in 1841, 10,196. Houses 1,473. Families chiefly employed in agriculture, 1,137; in manufactures and trade, 290; in other pursuits, 189. Males at and above 5 years of age, who could read and write, 1,805; who could read but not write, 940; who could neither read nor write, 1,792. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,277; who could read but not write, 1,160; who could neither read nor write, 1,919.—South Ballinacorr contains the whole of the parishes of Ballinacorr, Ballykine, Kilcommon, Moyne, and Preban, and parts of the parishes of Crosspatrick, Hacketstown, Kilpipe, Kiltogan, and Knockrath. Pop., in 1841, 15,491. Houses 2,440. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,069; in manufactures and trade, 409; in other pursuits, 97. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,690; who could read but not write, 1,393; who could neither read nor write, 2,886. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,422; who could read but not write, 1,828; who could neither read nor write, 3,349.

BALLINACORR, one of four denominations which constitute the ecclesiastical parish of Rathdrum, in the barony of South Ballinacorr, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Area, 17,449 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,221; in 1841, 1,350. Houses 208. The denomination does not, in modern times at least, appear to have been a separate parochial status; yet has been practically erected into a civil parish by the proceedings of the Ordnance surveyors, and of the officers of the last census. In 1834, 204 of its inhabitants were members of the Established Church, and the rest were all Roman Catholics. The village or hamlet of Ballinacorr stands on the right bank of the Avonbeg, 2 miles south-west of Rathdrum. The handsome, recently-built, Grecian villa of Ballinacorr, the seat of Mr. Kemmis, crowns a lofty piece of ground, and commands a delightful view down the vale of the Avonbeg.

BALLINACORRA. See **BALLINACORRA**.

BALLINACOURTY, a village and a low headland, at the east side of the entrance of Dungarvan Harbour, in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. The headland is called both Ballinacourty Point, and Wyse's Point. Vessels of large burden may safely run behind it at low water, and enjoy good shelter. The village stands near the extremity of the headland, about 2½ miles east by south of Abbesside. A pier was commenced here by the late Fishery Board, and completed in

1833, by contract under the Commissioners of Public Works, at a cost of £1,180; of which £830 was a grant from government, and £350 were contributed by Thomas Wyse, Esq., and others. The Ballinacourty boats are used very limitedly in fishing, and principally in conveying limestone along the coast. In the vicinity of the village, are Ballinacourty-house, the seat of Mr. Longan, and Ducks-pool, the seat of J. M. Galwey, Esq.

BALLINACOURTY, a maritime parish, at the head of the bay of Galway, and in the barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 6,208 acres, 22 perches,—of which 172 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches lie detached. Pop., in 1831, 3,230; in 1841, 3,407. Houses 501. The land is a naked, shallow, limestone soil, which, when cleared and well-cultivated, is fertile, and produces the finest wheat in Ireland; but part of it is disposed in sheep-walk, and the rest is much forced and maltreated by mere sea-weed manuring. The parish includes several islands; the chief of which are Tawnish, St. Brendan's, and Inniscorn. The village of Ballinacourty stands on the north side of the cognominal creek, about 5 miles south of Oranmore. The creek, or pool, or natural harbour, opens from the head of Killoilgan bay; it is covered by a spit of beach which runs up that bay, and forms a natural pier or breakwater; it is one of the finest and safest stations which the bay contains; it has mud and grassy banks, and 14 feet of water at ebb tide; but it is entered by a narrow and somewhat intricate passage, and is, in consequence, considered a bar harbour. A pier, built by the Fishery Board, accommodates the fishermen of the village, affords occasional shelter to the boats of the bay, and serves as a landing-place for the sale or curing of fish; it consists of a work 154 feet long, which rises above high water, and a work of 80 feet in continuation over which the tide rises 7 feet; and it is formed by a cut across a narrow bank of gravel into a pool behind,—the cut being quayed on the east side in hewn limestone.—This parish is one of the 8 rectories included in the benefice, and the exempt and peculiar jurisdiction, of the wardenship of Galway. See **GALWAY**. Tithe composition, £180. The Roman Catholic chapel at Gurrane has an attendance of 1,800; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is grouped with the chapels of Oranmore and Frenchfort. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 26, and the Roman Catholics to 3,475; 2 National schools at Gurrane, respectively for boys and for girls, and each aided with £7 10s., had on their books 69 boys and 51 girls; and 3 other daily schools, at Gurrane, Ballinacourty, and West-town, were attended by 118 children.

BALLINACOURTY, a parish in the barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It forms part of the roughly tumulated peninsula along the north coast of Dingle bay; and lies about 8 miles north-east by east of the town of Dingle, on the road thence to Tralee. It contains the hamlets of ANNASCALLE and BALLINCLARE; which see. Area, 5,318 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,884; in 1841, 1,472. Houses 247.—This parish is a vicarage and a part of the benefice of KILLYN [see that article], in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoe. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £84 15s.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to the Earl of Cork. A church in the parish was built in 1816, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 50; average attendance 35. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballinivoher. In 1834, the

Protestants amounted to 42, and the Roman Catholics to 1,972; and a daily free-school, supporteil by the Earl of Cork and the incumbent, had on its books 180 boys and 90 girls.

BALLINACRAGGY, a village in the parish of Dromcreehy, barony of Burren, co. Clare, Munster. Pop. in 1831, 123. See **DROMCREEHY**.

BALLINACREAGH, a village in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Clonakilty, on the road thence to Skibbereen.

BALLINACREEN, a village in the parish of Kilmahon, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 10 acres. Pop. in 1841, 126. Houses 24.

BALLINACURRA, or **BALLINACORRA**, a village in the parish of Middleton, baronies of Barrymore and Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated on the Middleton river, upwards of a mile below the town of Middleton; and it is the port of that town, the outlet for the agricultural produce brought to its market, and the site of its small quay and of its principal corn stores. The country around it is fertile, and partially powdered and beautified with handsome lodges and cottages. In its vicinity stands Ballinacurra-house, the seat of Mrs. Garde. The river or creek expands, immediately below the village, into the forked belt of waters, one stripe of which wshes the north side, and another the east side of Great Island, in Cork Harbour. Area of the Barrymore section, 23 acres; of the Imokilly section, 7 acres. Pop. in 1841, of the B. section, 604; of the I. section, 108. Houses in the B. section, 116; in the I. section, 19. See **MIDDLETON**.

BALLINADEE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, and lying partly in the barony of West Muskerry, but chiefly in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 8,334 acres,—of which 697 acres are in Muskerry. Pop., in 1831, 2,600; in 1841, 3,038. Houses 486. The surface is drained southward by the river Bandon, and consists chiefly of arable land of medium quality. The village of Ballinadee stands in the East Carbery section, about 3 miles east of Bandon. Pop., in 1831, 228; in 1841, 284. Area, 29 acres. Houses 51.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ross. Tithe composition, £581 11s. 9d. The rectories of Ballinadee, KILGOBAN, RATHDOWLAN, and part of MACLONEIGH [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Ballinadee, and the crrps of the treasurerhip of Cork cathedral. The parishes are not contiguous. Gross income, £688 12s. 6d.; nett, £642 10s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75 and the use of the glebe-house and glebe. The church is old and of unknown cost.ittings 150; attendance 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is classed with the chapel of Petrelrine. In 1834, the Protestants of Ballinadee parish amounted to 129, and the Roman Catholics to 2,624; a Protestant Sunday school had an attendance of 15; and 2 daily schools, one of which was aided with £10 a-year from the rector and £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, were attended on the average by 80 scholars.

BALLINADRIMNA, a parish in the barony of Carbery, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 4,285 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,503; in 1841, 1,501. Houses 240. The average value of the land is 26s. per plantation acre. A chief feature is Garrisker, the handsome demesne of John Naugh, Esq., on the road between Kinnegad and Enfield.—This parish is a vicarage, and a part of the benefice of **CASTLE-CARBERY** [which see], in the dio of Kildare. The vicarial tithes are compounded

for £30 15s. 11½d., and the rectorial for £61 11s. 3d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to the Marquis of Downshire. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is grouped with the chapels of Cadamstown and Nurney. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 40, and the Roman Catholics to 1,374; and a daily school at Broadford was aided with £12 a-year from the National Board, and had on its books 63 boys and 58 girls.

BALLINAFAD, a village in the parish of Aughanah, barony of Tiraghirl, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands at the base of the Curlew hills, near the head of Lough Arrow, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo, about 4 miles north-north-west of Boyle. In its vicinity are the ruins of a castle said by Grose to have been built by the MacDonoughs, but really built by Capt. John St. Barbe, who died in 1628. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop. in 1831, 155. Houses 32.

BALLINAFAD, a townland and a hamlet in the parish of Clonfinlough, 2½ miles south of Stokestown, barony and co. of Roscommon, Connaught. The townland comprises 125 acres. Ballinafad-castle, some ruins of which are still visible, was the seat of one of the two rival chieftains of the sept of O'Connor. A fair is held at the hamlet on Aug. 27. Pop. returned with the parish.

BALLINAFAD, the site of a Roman Catholic chapel, in the parish of Moyrus, barony of Ballinabinech, co. Galway, Connaught.

BALLINAFAGH, or **BALLYNEFAGH**, a parish in the barony of Clane, about 2½ miles west-north-west of Prosperous, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 1½ mile; area, 4,155 acres. Pop., in 1831, 614; in 1841, 929. Houses 151. The surface, over several hundred acres, is bog, and elsewhere is land worth from 20s. to 30s. per plantation acre.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Kildare. The tithes of the townland of Staplestown belong to the incumbent of Donadea. Tithe composition of the other townlands, £103. Gross income, £126; nett, £108. Patron, the Crown. A curate, who acts for both this parish and adjoining ones, and has a salary of £80, receives £26 from the incumbent. The church was built in 1831, at the cost of £900, gifted by the late Board of First Fruits.ittings 200; attendance 12. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 937; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is grouped with the chapels of Balrahan and Clane. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 617; and two National schools, the one for boys and the other for girls, aided with respectively £8 and £6, had on their books 64 boys and 74 girls.

BALLINAFUNA, a village in the parish of Clondulane, barony of Condons and Clongibbon, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 19 acres. Pop., in 1841, 318. Houses 56.

BALLINAGALL, a fishing village and a creek, on the south side of Dungarvan Harbour, about 3 miles south of the town of Dungarvan, in the barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. The fishermen of the village are said to be "the most persevering and industrious on the Waterford coast." The creek or natural harbour near the village, and immediately north of Helwick Head, is dry at low water, but has a depth, near the edge, of from 8 to 10 feet at high water. A rude pier of loose stones was built by the fishermen, and thrown prostrate by storms, and again often rebuilt and re-drestroyed, in a process of alternation which singularly illustrates the fishermen's perseverance. A work was projected some 15 years ago, under the

Commissioners of Irish Fisheries, which was designed as a more permanent pier, and estimated to cost £1,200. H. Villiers Stuart, Esq., the proprietor of the village and circumjacent grounds, expended a large sum in excavating a harbour—which, after all his labour, proved to be an unsafe one—at Grandison, in the vicinity of Ballinagall.

BALLINAGALL, a splendid mansion and demesne, about 2½ miles north of Mullingar, on the road thence to Castlepollard, co. Westmeath, Leinster. The mansion, the seat of James Gibbons, Esq., is an edifice in the Grecian style, erected by the present proprietor, designed by Mr. Francis Johnston, and built at the cost, it is said, of more than £30,000. The surrounding demesne is one of the finest and most extensively planted in the county. "The handsome Grecian mansion," says Mr. Fraser, "accords with the rich and beautiful park around; while the schools and neat church in the demesne, together with the picturesque but comfortable houses for the tradesmen and labourers, show the good taste and liberality of the proprietor." The property, till a recent period, belonged to the Reynell family, and bore the name of Castle-Reynell. In the immediate vicinity is the finely scenic **KNOCKDRIN**, which see.

BALLINAGAR, a village in the parish and barony of Geashil, King's co., Leinster. It stands about 2½ miles south-west of Philipstown, on the road thence to Tullamore, at a point where a road branches off to Geashil. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 153; in 1841, 107. Houses 20.

BALLINAGERAIL, a village in the parish of Kilcarragh, barony of Clannaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1831, 230; in 1841, 139. Houses 23. See **KILCARRAGH**.

BALLINAGH, **BALLINAGH**, or **BELLANAGH**, a small town, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Clounmahon, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands 4½ miles south-south-west of Cavan, at the intersection of the road thence to Granard with the road from Dublin to Killeshandra. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Easter, and on June 5, Aug. 5, Oct. 2, and Dec. 21. In 1839-40, a dispensary here, under the Cavan Poor-law union, received and expended £61 4s., and made 2,570 dispensations of medicine. The surrounding country is beautifully featured with wood and water, villas and mansions. See **KILMORE**. Area, 58 acres. Pop. of the town, in 1831, 702; in 1841, 836. Houses 134.

BALLINAGORE, a village in the parish of Newtown, barony of Moycashel, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 182; in 1841, 125. Houses 26. See **NEWTOWN**.

BALLINAGORY, or **BALLYMAGORRY**, a village in the parish of Leckpatrick, barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands 2 miles north of the town of Strabane, on the road thence to Londonderry. Fairs are held on May 3, July 5, and Nov. 2. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 213. Houses 46.

BALLINAGUILSHA, one of a series of bogs, the other members of which are Clonbealymore, Ballywilliams, and Clonbrone, on the western border of King's co., Leinster. The series commences about 1½ mile east of Birr; continues on each side of the road for a mile, to Clonbealymore; stretches across to Coole and Killyon; and thence runs southward to the road between Birr and Killyon, which for nearly 1½ mile forms its southern boundary. Length, from west to east, about 2½ miles; breadth, about 2; area, 2,548 English acres. The summit and a great extent of the average surface of the tract lie from 70 to 87 feet above the level of the keystone of Macartney Aqueduct; and the natural taps or means of drainage are streams to the mill of Eglis

at Ballinaguilsha and Cloncarbin, a stream at Rathin and Clonbealybeg, the barony stream between Lishen and Clonoughell, and 3 or 4 secondary outlets at Clonbrone, emptying themselves into the Birr river. Estimated cost of reclamation, £7,032 6s. 9d.

BALLINAGULLOCK, a quondam parish on the northern border of the barony of Bargie, and 3½ miles south of Taghmon, co. Wexford, Leinster. It figures, in the older authorities, as a vicarage in the dio. of Ferns; but seems to have been swallowed up by some neighbouring parish; so that it has no place in modern statistics.

BALLINAHAGLISH, a parish in the barony of Tyrrawley, 2½ miles south by east of Ballina, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 2; area, 12,650 acres,—of which 958 acres are under water. Pop., in 1831, 5,103; in 1841, 5,397. Houses 940. The surface extends along the left bank of the river Moy; is traversed by the road from Ballina to Foxford; contains a considerable amount of marshy, boggy, mountainous, and unprofitable land; and exhibits a prevailing wild and dreary aspect. The water area comprises 41 acres, 8 perches in Lough Conn, 656 acres, 13 perches in Lough Cullen, and 261 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches in the river Moy and in small lakes.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Killala, and forms part of the benefice of Ardagh or Kilmoremy. See **ARDAGH**. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £150, and the rectorial, jointly with those of Kilbelfad, for £240 3s. 2d.; and the latter are appropriated to the vicars choral of the two cathedral churches of Dublin. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilbelfad. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 116, and the Roman Catholics to 5,332; and 5 daily schools—one of which was aided with £10 a-year from the Baptist Society, another with £12 from that Society, and another with £5 from Mr. Knox of Mount Falcon, and £8 from the National Board—had on their books 254 boys and 173 girls.

BALLINAHAGLISH, a parish on the coast of the barony of Trughenackmy, 5 miles west of Tralee, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the villages of **CHAPELTOWN** and **KILFINURA**; which see. Length and breadth, exclusive of impervious tracts of bog and mountain, respectively 3 and 2½ miles; area, 3,006 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,883; in 1841, 2,147. Houses 322. The surface extends along the north side of Tralee bay; runs out into a narrow westward peninsula; and has a serrated coast line, and a rugged interior.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoe. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £161 10s. 9d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to Sir Edward Denny, Bart. The rectories of **ANNAGH** and **CLOCHERRIBRIEN** [which see], form jointly with this vicarage, the benefice of Ballinahaglish. The parishes are contiguous. Gross income, £789 4s. 6d.; nett, £716 10s. 6½d. Patron, Sir Edward Denny, Bart. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church in Ballinahaglish is so old that the date and cost of its erection are unknown. Sittings 70; attendance, 15 in winter, 40 in summer. There is a church also in Annagh. The Roman Catholic chapels are in Annagh and Clocherribrien. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 49, and the Roman Catholics to 3,034; the Protestants of the union to 310, and the Roman Catholics to 7,635; the daily schools of the parish, to 3 hedge-schools, attended by 85 boys and 40 girls; and the daily schools of the union to 8, attended by 275 boys and 153 girls.

BALLINAHASSIG, or **BALLINASSIG**, a small village in the parish of Ballinaboy, on the western border of the barony of Kerriourihy, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the Annabuoyn river, and on the road between Cork and Kinsale, about 6 miles south of Cork, and about the same distance north of Kinsale. In 1839-40, a dispensary here, under the Kinsale Poor-law union, received £118 3s., expended £121 10s. 4d., made 3,152 dispensations of medicine to 2,032 patients, and served for a district containing 3,622 inhabitants. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cork; the statistics of which are given in our notice of **BALLINABOY**: see that article. The river Annabuoyn, while in the vicinity, waters two well-wooded demesnes; passes beneath a stone bridge of 3 arches; flows along a deep channel; and is stocked with good trout, pike, tench, and eels. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 152. Houses 29.

BALLINAHINCH, a barony on the coast of the co. Galway, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, partly by the Killeries, and partly by the summit-line of a range of mountains, which divide it from the county of Mayo; on the east, by the baronies of Ross and Moycullen; and on the south and west, by the Atlantic ocean. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 22 miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, is 14 miles; and its area is 191,433 acres. As its northern division consists of a portion of Joyce-Country, and its southern division constitutes both the larger and the more boldly-featured part of Cunnemara, our articles on these districts must necessarily give a view of its whole surface. See **JOYCE-COUNTRY** and **CUNNEMARA**. The barony, generally regarded, possesses close similarity of physical and scenic character to the grandest maritime sections of the Highlands of Scotland; it abounds in long narrow sea-loughs, and interior fresh-water lakes, belted round with stripes of rich and fertile land; it flings far into the sea a series of bold and beetling peninsule and headlands, and sends soaring to the clouds a throng of picturesquely outlined mountain summits; and it expands in so great an aggregate of alpine upland and moorish bog as to be prevaillingly waste, impervious, and unimprovable. The parishes within its limits are Ballinakill, Ballindoon, Moyrus, and Omay. Pop., in 1831, 28,639; in 1841, 33,465. Houses 5,682. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,665; in manufactures and trade, 864; in other pursuits, 380. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,009; who could read but not write, 716; who could neither read nor write, 11,598. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 652; who could read but not write, 395; who could neither read nor write, 13,070.

BALLINAHINCH, a lake, a rivulet, a village, and a demesne, in the barony just noticed, co. Galway, Connaught. The lake is the most easterly of the chain of romantic lakes which extends through Cunnemara, and whose other chief links are Loughs Derryclare, Ina, and Garroimin. It washes the southern slopes of the Lottery Mountain,—the extreme or front height of the Binnabola group of Alps; it receives some of the rills which leap down that mountain's precipitous sides, and gathers all the drainage from the deep basin of Glen Hagan, which intersects the very centre of the Binnabola group; and it sends off to the sea its superfluous waters under the name of the Ballinabinn river. This stream meets the sea, or begins to expand into a long and sinuous estuary or marine inlet at the head of the Roundstone division of Birterbuy bay, and not very far below its efflux from the lake; but, though brief in course, it is powerful in scenery, and pos-

sesses the fame of being the best salmon-fishing stream in the province of Connaught. The marine inlet is navigable with three fathoms to near the bridge where the new coast road crosses the river; and as the road afterwards comes close to the shore at some steep rocky ground, a portion of the naturally mural shore has recently been shaped by art into a small quay. In the vicinity stands the village,—small and of little note. But both it and the quay may possibly rise into notice in connection with the shipment of a beautiful green marble, which is quarried in the Binnabola mountains, and which only waits to be better known in order to its very probably finding distant and multitudinous markets. A road to Ballinabinn from Oughterard was, previous to 1813, one of two lines of road, which constituted the only means of internal communication in Cunnemara. Ballinabinn-house, the seat of Mr. Martin, who is said to possess a greater number of acres than any other proprietor in Ireland, but whose landed property consists chiefly of the circumjacent wastes and mountains, stands on the banks of the lake, and not very far from the village. The mansion is large and plain; the demesne around it could be worked into one of the most picturesque in the kingdom; and both house and grounds command magnificent views of the Binnabola mountains, the lake, the vale of the river, and the islet-studded bays of Roundstone and Birterbuy. On a platform of timber piles, interlaced with wood, stands picturesquely in the lake the ruin of an ancient castle.

BALLINAHINCH (THE), a river of co. Down. See **ANNACLOY**.

BALLINAHINCH, a small town in the parish of Magheradroll, barony of Kineleary, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the Annacloy or Ballinabinn river, and in the midst of the great roads leading from Lurgan, Dromore, Hillsborough, and Lisburn, to Downpatrick, 4 miles south-west of Saintfield, 8 east of Dromore, and 78½ north-north-east of Dublin. The country around is rocky, hilly, and broken; once nearly impracticable, but now intersected by good roads, and much improved. The manor on which the town stands was granted, by Charles II. to Sir George Rawdon, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Hastings; it continued till 1810 in the possession of the noble family of Moira; and it is now the property of D. Kerr, Esq. of Portavo. Montalto-house, adjoining the town, was formerly the chief seat of the Earls of Moira; and is occasionally resided in by the present proprietor. In June 1798, immediately after a repulse by the royal troops at Saintfield, about 4,000 insurgents reassembled, and took post at Ballinabinn. They at first occupied Windmill-hill, which overlooks the town on one side, while the high grounds of Montalto demesne overlook it on the opposite side; but, on the approach of General Nugent at the head of 1,500 men, they abandoned this hill to the occupancy of the royal troops, and took post on the Montalto heights. Next day a cannonade of three hours' duration was exchanged between the two armies; the town, lying between them, blazed in flames which had been kindled by Nugent's soldiery; and the insurgents, impatient at the prolongation of the contest, rushed to close combat, and achieved a momentary success at the eventual expense of utter discomfiture. "The Monaghan militia, posted with two field-pieces at Lord Moira's great gate," says Gordon, "were driven by an impetuous charge of pikemen back on the Hillsborough cavalry, and both together forced in disorder from their ground. But what their valour had gained was lost to the insurgents by their want of tactics. Assailed in flank

by other troops, which gave time for rallying to the discomfited, they were thrown into confusion, and retreated up the high ground to the summit. After a defence of this post for some time, they fled in all directions, and again assembled on the mountains of Slieve-Croob. Here, after consultation, influenced by the same arguments which had been successfully urged to the insurgents at Antrim, they finally dispersed. Their loss at Ballinahinch was about 150: that of the royal forces seems to be stated too low at 40.—Fairs are held in the town on Jan. 1, Feb. 12, April 5, July 10, and Oct. 2. In 1838, the public conveyances were a coach and a car to Belfast, and a caravan in transit between Belfast and Castlewellan. In the town are the places of worship, and most of the schools of the populous parish of MAGHERADROLL: which see. About 2 miles south-south-west of the town, on the skirts of Slieve-Croob, is a chalybeo-sulphureous spa. Area of the town, 30 acres. Pop., in 1831, 970; in 1841, 911. Houses 151.

BALLINAHINCH, a Roman Catholic parish, on the borders of the counties Limerick and Tipperary, and in the united dio. of Cashel and Emlý. Post-town, Newport. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BALLINAHOWN, a hamlet, south of the road between Athlone and Moate-Grenogue, co. Westmeath, and a Roman Catholic parish, intersected by that road, and situated in the diocese of Ardagh, Leinster. Post-town, Athlone. The statistics belong to the article **KILCKRAGH**: which see. Near the hamlet stands Ballinahown-house, the seat of Mr. Ennis.

BALLINAKILL, a market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Dysert-Gallen, and on the southern verge of the barony of Cullinagh and of Queen's co, Leinster. It stands in the midst of a fertile plain, 2 miles east of the river Nore, 3 south-east of Abbeyleix, and 5½ south-west by south of Dublin by way of Abbeyleix, but only 50 by way of Timahoe. The parish-church, situated in the town, is a modern edifice, and sends aloft a spire which figures conspicuously in the landscape of the environing plain. The Roman Catholic chapel is a spacious structure. The military barrack has accommodation for two troops of cavalry. The dispensary is within the Abbeyleix Poor-law union; and in 1839, it received £91 6s., expended £88 10s., administered to 1,100 patients, and served for a district containing 6,375 patients. Two schools, the one for boys and the other for girls, are supported by subscriptions and by the National Board. The castle of Ballinakill was besieged by Fairfax, battered by him from an adjoining height in Heywood demesne, bravely defended by its garrison, but eventually taken and destroyed. A second castle was erected by the Dunns in 1680; but it was never inhabited, and now exists in ruin. Heywood, the property of M. F. Trench, Esq., is a beautiful demesne, flinging up odours and ornament over the town, and "long remarkable for the taste and skill displayed in its formation, and the care bestowed on its subsequent management." In the vicinity are the old church and castle of Roseconnell.—At the commencement of the present century, the town had a brewery, 3 tanyards, and some small woollen factories; and, being then the only market-town in Cullinagh, it had a brisk trade in grain, and was a place where "a competition amongst the buyers insured the fairest price to the farmer." But it has sadly declined, and is still declining. Its woollen manufacture is not far from being extinct; a weekly market, which was held on Wednesday, has long been discontinued; and a weekly market on Saturday,

which was well attended till about twelve years ago, has been nearly destroyed by the attractions of a new market on the same day at Abbeyleix. Fairs are entitled to be held on April 3, July 22, Nov. 5, Dec. 18, and the Thursday of the week of Pentecost; but, in some instances, they exist only on paper. In 1838, the town does not seem to have had a single public conveyance, either of its own or in transit. The limits of the quondam borough, measured from the centre of the town, extend, on the north, about an English mile along the road to Dublin; on the east, about 60 perches, to Camersford's brewery; on the south, 120 perches; and on the west, about 120 perches, to Mr. Stubbard Mullin's demesne wall. The site of the castle was excluded by charter from the corporation's jurisdiction. The borough's charter of incorporation was granted in the 10th year of James I., and gave to "the sovereign, burgesses, and freemen," the power of returning two members to parliament. The Marquis of Drogheda carried the whole corporation in his pocket, used it for the sole purpose of opening the doors of parliament to his nominees, and received the whole of the £15,000 of compensation money which was given at the Union for the loss of its franchise. All the burgesses and most of the freemen were non-resident; even the sovereign was generally non-resident; and the mockery of a corporation, of course, ceased to exist the instant its parliamentary franchise was destroyed. A borough court, held by the sovereign or his deputy, ceased in 1800; a manor-court ceased about 22 years later; and quarter-sessions and petty-sessions, formerly held in the town, have been removed to Abbeyleix. A party of the county-police preserve the peace. The streets are neither paved nor lighted, and are kept in repair by turnpike-road trustees and by county presentment. The market-house is maintained by the Earl of Stanhope, the lord of the manor. Area of the town, 85 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,927; in 1841, 1,540. Houses 274.

BALLINAKILL, a large Highland parish on the coast and along the northern district of the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 5; area, 49,052 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 7,183; in 1841, 7,928. Houses 1,421. Both the surface and the coast-line would be accurately outlined, were we to repeat our brief description of the barony of BALLINAHINCH: which see. The area includes 416 acres, 3 roods; 1 acre of water in Lough Kylemore; 432 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches, in Lough Fee; 240 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches, in Lough Ina; and 606 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches, in small lakes. The four principal mountains have an altitude above sea-level of respectively 1,172, 1,586, 1,973, and 2,193 feet; and the last of these is Letterbreckan, situated in the south-east corner. A few minor islands off the coast are included within the limits. The chief bays are the Killeries, long the northern boundary, and Ballinakill and Cleggan bays on the west. See **KILLERIES** and **CLEGGAN**. Ballinakill bay enters between Cleggan tower on the south and Renvyl hill on the north; it is covered at its mouth by Heath or Truchelaun island, along the north side of which is the channel with 5 or 6 fathoms water; and it offers excellent accommodation for large ships, and is a common station for the herring fishery. Small vessels may round the point of Ballinakill on the south side, and be in a completely landlocked bight, with 3 fathoms on mud, looking up on a clean gravel beach. Toward the head, the bay forks into two or three creeks or subordinate bays, the more southerly of which is clean and pretty deep, and the more northerly comparatively shallow. A spot on one of these inlets is the site of a small pier, constructed from government

funds, and would be a good site for a fishery village. See DERRINVER. "At the head of Ballinakill bay," said Mr. Nimmo, in 1813, "there is a flat of about 1,000 acres, on which some attempts have been made at drainage. As usual, the catch-waters were omitted, and the work is imperfect and neglected. There is a good deal of cultivation on the south side of Ballinakill bay and towards Cleggan; the soil frequently favourable. Besides the limestone which is found in various places on the south side, at Dourus on the north shore, as also at Cleggan, Streamstown, &c., there is also excellent coralline in the bay of Ballinakill, and all the strands and beaches from thence southward, are highly calcareous. An entire new set of roads must be made across this district; and, being continued through the vale of Kylemore, and to the head of Killery bay, they will form a communication with Westport, which is now the principal market for this neighbourhood." Since Mr. Nimmo wrote, great improvements have been made, and new roads formed; and the latter, which lay open Cunnemara and Joyce-Country, touch Ballinakill bay both at Derrinver and at other points.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £64 12s. 3d. The rectories of OMEY, BALLINDOON, MOYRUS, and INNISBOFFIN, and the vicarages of KILLANIN, ARRANMORE, ENNISMAIN, and INNISHERE [see these articles], are united to this rectory to form the benefice of Ballinakill. Four of the parishes are contiguous, and constitute the barony of Ballinabuech; Killanin is separated from these by the sea at Moyrus, and by the intervention of Kilcommon parish; Arranmore, Ennismain, and Innis- here, consist of the Arran islands at the entrance of Galway bay; and Innisboffin is an island in the Atlantic, and politically included in the county of Mayo. The length of the whole is about 40 Irish miles, and the breadth about 20. Gross income, £310 6s. 11½d.; nett, £263 0s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates are employed on a stipend each of £75, paid by the Archbishop of Tuam. The church is situated at Clifden in Omev, and was built in 1812 by means of a grant of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120: attendance, from 70 to 80 in winter, and from 100 to 120 in summer. Private houses are regularly occupied as parochial places of worship in the northern district of Ballinakill, and the southern district of Moyrus. The Roman Catholic parochial division distributes the union into 6 complete parishes and part of a seventh. In the first complete parish are Ballinakill and Ennisboffin parochial chapels, and private houses at Tully and Cailmore in Ballinakill, with attendances of respectively from 800 to 1,000, 500, from 50 to 500, and from 100 to 300; in the second are chapels at Ballinafad and Carna, and a private house at Roundstone, all in Moyrus, with attendances of respectively from 300 to 400, from 300 to 400, and from 200 to 300; in the third are chapels at Clifden and Claddaghdu in Omev, and a chapel in Ballindoon, with attendances of respectively from 500 to 1,200, from 500 to 600, and from 600 to 700; in the fourth are a chapel at Killanin, with an attendance of from 300 to 600, and private houses used as chapels at Rossmuck, Lettermore, and Lettermullen in Killanin; in the fifth is a chapel at Ross in Killanin, with an attendance of from 400 to 500; in the sixth is a chapel in Arranmore, with an attendance of from 400 to 600; and in the seventh is a chapel at Tully in Killanin, with an attendance of from 200 to 800, and united to a chapel beyond the union in the parish of Moycullen. The number of officiates and coadjutor officiates steadily attached to these chapels is 15. In 1834, the Protestants of Ballinakill parish amounted to 113, and the Roman Catholics to 7,604:

the Protestants of the union to 500, and the Roman Catholics to 44,501. In the same year, 4 daily schools in the parish, one of which at Tully was wholly supported by the Tuam Diocesan Education Society and the Dublin Ladies' Irish Society, had on their books 69 boys, 23 girls, and about 8 children whose sex was not specified; and 28 daily schools in the union, 23 of which were dependent wholly on fees, had on their books 447 boys and 259 girls. In 1840, the National Board had 6 schools, in pairs for males and females, at Ballinakill, Woodford, and Dunery, attended by 465 boys and 440 girls, and aggregately salaried with £62; and they had suspended 3 other schools at Kilmore, Tully, and Boffin's Island, till new trustees and managers should be appointed.

BALLINAKILL, a parish, 6½ miles west by north of Roscommon, and partly in the half-barony of Ballymoe, co. Roscommon, but chiefly in the half-barony of Ballymoe, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Roscommon section, 2,006 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches; of which, 27 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches, are in the river Suck. Area of the Galway section, 12,571 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches; of which 104 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches, are water. The pop. returns of 1831 do not notice the Roscommon section. Pop. of that section, in 1841, 565. Houses 96. Pop. of the Galway section, in 1831, 4,315; in 1841, 4,433. Houses 700. The surface, though containing much waste and bog, aggregately consists of tolerable land. The highest ground is in the Galway section, and has an altitude of 405 feet. The sluggish and repulsive Suck traces the boundary between the two sections. The chief residences are Glinsk and Keeloges. The hamlet of Balling or Mountain, in 1831, had 53 inhabitants.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of DONAXON [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial titles are each compounded for £115 5s.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to the Earl of Essex. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 4,540; and 5 hedge-schools had on their books 269 boys and 73 girls.

BALLINAKILL, a parish in the barony of Leitrim, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains the village of WOODFORD: which see. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 4½; area, 50,606 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches; of which 4,118 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 13,103; in 1841, 14,373. Houses 2,372. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 13,977. Houses 2,304. The spot from which the parish has its name is 5½ miles west-south-west of Portumna; and the site of the church is 4 miles nearer Gort. Lough Derg expands along the east; and the Slieve Baughta mountains occupy a large aggregate area in the west and south. The surface contains a considerable proportion of good tillage land, a large extent of improved and improvable mountain, and a vast tract of wild and unreclaimable upland. A height near the centre, another in the west, and the Sculp mountain in the south-west, have altitudes of respectively 562, 692, and 1,074 feet. Among several demesnes which beautify the finer districts is Ballingar, the property of A. A. Nugent, Esq.; and other pleasing residences are Carrowroe, Shannon-hill, Ballycorbagh, Donestort, and Silverstream. The road from Portumna to Gort bisects the parish southward; and that from Loughrea to Scariff bisects it south-south-eastward. From high parts of the latter road, and also from neighbouring heights, good views are obtained of Lough Derg, with its islands and varied shores.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of LICKMOLASSY [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £235

0s. 9½d. The church is situated at Woodford, and was built, in 1821, by means of a loan of £784 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; average attendance 40. Cloncoe and Lockarty Roman Catholic chapels, are attended by respectively 3,500 and 2,500; and belong to a district within the parochial limits which constitutes a complete Roman Catholic parish. Knockadrien Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,500, and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Doneira. Marble Hill Roman Catholic chapel has an officiate for itself, and an attendance of 200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 106, and the Roman Catholics to 13,940; and 10 daily schools, all dependent entirely on fees, had on their books 386 boys and 190 girls.

BALLINAKILL, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Tiraghbrill, and co. Sligo, and 5½ miles south-west of Dromahaire, Connaught. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 4,500 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,815; in 1841, 1,906. Houses 335. The surface declines to the west; forms the northern border of the river system of the Arroy; and consists variously of waste, pastoral, and arable lands.—This parish is a vicarage, and a part of the benefice of **BOYLE** [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £41 10s. 9d., and the rectorial, jointly with those of Tannagh, Drumcollum, and Ballysumaghan, for £158 15s. 4d.; and the latter are appropriated to the prebend of Kilmacallane in the cathedral of Elphin. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilross. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 132, and the Roman Catholics to 1,724; and 2 day-schools had on their books 50 boys and 31 girls.

BALLINAKILL, a parish on the south-east border of the barony of Coolestown, and of King's co., and 3 miles south of Edenderry, Leinster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 6,761 acres. Pop., in 1831, 947; in 1841, 1,079. Houses 158. The parish is very irregular in outline, and in some parts narrow, and is much indented and encroached on by bog. The land averages in value from 20s. to 30s. per plantation acre.—This parish is a vicarage, and a part of the benefice of **CLONBULLOGUE** [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £65 10s. 9½d., and the rectorial for £92 6s. 1½d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to Mr. Garden. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, along with another chapel in Clonbullogue benefice, is grouped, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, with the chapels of Edenderry, Crohane, and Rhode. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 53, and the Roman Catholics to 912; and a hedge-school had on its books 25 boys and 20 girls.

BALLINAKILL, or **BALLYMAKILL**, a parish in the north-west corner of the barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,877 acres. Pop., in 1831, 609; in 1841, 639. Houses 81. The surface lies along the Suir, from a point about a mile east of Waterford, and entirely consists of excellent arable land. Little Island, in the Suir, belongs to the parish; it is about a mile in length, and 180 acres in area; and it contains an old castle, and has a pleasant, charming, softly picturesque aspect. Opposite this island, and nearly on the lip of the river, stands the agreeable seat of Ballinakill-house. The road from Waterford to Passage traverses the parish, and commands, at most points, a brilliant view of the city, the luxuriant banks of the river, and a considerable stretch of water, studded with sailing vessels, or ploughed

with steamers.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Waterford. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £55 1s. 9d., and the rectorial for £84 1s. 9d.; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Waterford cathedral. The vicarages of Ballinakill, **BALLYGUNNER**, **KILMACLEAGUE**, and **KILMACOMB** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Ballinakill. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½. Gross income, £245 0s. 10d.; nett, £226 12s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The church, situated in Ballinakill, was built in 1818 by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; average attendance, 180 in summer, 100 in winter. The Roman Catholic chapel is in Ballygunner. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 90, and the Roman Catholics to 529; the Protestants of the union to 174, and the Roman Catholics to 3,026; and 3 daily schools in the union, one of which was in Ballinakill, had on their books 113 boys and 57 girls. The Ballinakill school is wholly supported by bequest of Bishop Fay; it boards, educates, and apprentices 50 boys, though, in 1834, it had only 47 on the foundation; and it affords instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and grammar.

BALLINAKILTY, a parish in the barony of Killian, about 1½ mile north by east of Mount Bellew, and 5 miles west by south of Ballinamore, co. Galway, Connaught. All its statistics are so mixed with those of Aghiat, that it can be described only when viewed as including that parish. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 5,221 acres,—of which 4½ acres are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,630; in 1841, 1,762. Houses 295.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **MORLOUGH** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £148 10s. 8d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 1,743; and a hedge-school had on its books 40 boys and 16 girls.

BALLINALACK, a village in the parish of Leney, barony of Corkaree, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on the river Inny, on the road from Dublin to Sligo, about 1 mile above Lough Iron, 2 miles below Lough Derrevaragh, and 7 north-north-west of Mullingar. In 1839-40, a dispensary here, under the Mullingar Poor-law union, received £80 8s., expended £86 4s. 6d., and 1,581 patients recommended to it, and served for a district of 13,813 acres, with 4,266 inhabitants. In the village and its vicinity are some well-endowed schools. See **LENEY**. Fairs are held on Feb. 15, May 18, Oct. 2, and Dec. 20. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 334; in 1841, 312. Houses 55.

BALLINALEE, a village in the parish of Clonbroney, barony of Granard, and 6 miles north-west of Edgeworthstown, co. Longford, Leinster. Its houses are segregated, or rather dispersed, in straggling disorder. In its vicinity, and near the base of Cairne-hill, stands Kilshurly, the seat of Major T. Edgeworth. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 299. Houses 50.

BALLINALEE, co. Wicklow. See **BOLINALEA**.
BALLINALTIG. See **BALLINALTIG**.

BALLINAMAGHARY, a hamlet in the parish of Carlingford, barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 94.

BALLINAMALLARD, **BALNAMALLARD**, or **BELLANAMALLARD**, a village in the parish of Magheracross, barony of Tyrkenedy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands about 3½ miles east of Lower Lough Erne, and 6½ north-north-east of Enniskillen, on the road from that town to Drumquin. A mile north of it is Jamestown, the seat of George Lendrum, Esq. Fairs are held in the village on Feb. 12, April 5, May 17, Aug. 5, Oct. 21, and Nov. 27. A dispensary here belongs partly to the Poor-law

union of Enniskillen, and partly to that of Lowthers-town; and in 1839-40, it received £42 17s., expended £49 7s. 6d., made 3,459 dispensations of medicine, and served for a district of 4,650 acres, with 5,221 inhabitants. Area of the village, 20 acres. Pop., in 1831, 323; in 1841, 376. Houses 65. See MAGHERACROSS.

BALLINAMARA, or **BALLYNEMARA**, a parish on the eastern side of the barony of Crannagh, 3½ miles south of Freshford, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,839 acres. Pop., in 1831, 867; in 1841, 915. Houses 136. The land graduates in quality from excellent pasturage to light tillage.—This parish is a vicarage and a separate benefice in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £80, and the rectorial for £160; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Canice, Kilkenny. Gross income, £90 18s. 6d.; nett, £82 3s. 7d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St. Canice. The church was built in 1826, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 120; average attendance 28. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 64, and the Roman Catholics to 821; and 2 daily schools, one of which was aided with about £10 a-year from subscription, had on their books 83 boys and 29 girls.

BALLINAMEEHAN, a Roman Catholic parish in the north-western part of the dio. of Kilmore. Post-town, Manor-Hamilton, co. Leitrim. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BALLINAMEEN, a village in the parish of Desertoghill, half-barony of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Area 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 192. Houses 31.

BALLINAMONA, co. Cork. See **MOURNE ARNEY**.

BALLINAMONA, a creek or natural harbour and fishing-station on the south side of Carlingford bay, between Bellagran Point and Carlingford, barony of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Boats can enter the harbour at half flood of the tide; but there is no quay.

BALLINAMONA, a demesne, the property of Thomas Carew, Esq., in the parish of Kilbarry, 3 miles south-south-west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. A small rude tower which surmounts a hill in the deer park, draws the attention of the tourist; and the ground around its site commands a brilliant view of the city of Waterford, the exulting course of the Suir, and much of the luxurious and undulated expanse of the counties Waterford, Kilkenny, and Wexford.

BALLINAMONA, a village in the parish of Dunkitt, barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 3 acres. Pop., in 1841, 125. Houses 21.

BALLINAMONA, a parish in the barony of Small County, 5 miles east-north-east of Bruff, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, ½; area, 1,498 acres. Pop., in 1831, 513; in 1841, 387. Houses 81. The surface, though lying very near the eastern summit of the system of the Shannon, or the water-shed between co. Limerick and co. Tipperary, consists of excellent land.—This parish is a vicarage, and a part of the benefice of **ANEY** [which see], in the dio. of Emy. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £45 11s. 10d., and the rectorial for £91 3s. 8d.; and the latter are impropriate, and belong to J. D. Freeman, Esq., of Castlecor, co. Cork. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics, and there was no school.

BALLINAMORE, a village in the parish and barony of Killian, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the rivulet Shiven, and on the direct road from Athlone or Dublin to Tuam and Westport, 2½ miles

east of the river Suck, 15 west-north-west of Athlone, 18 east by south of Tuam, and 75 west by north of Dublin. Adjacent to it, and respectively on the left and the right bank of the Shiven, stand Ballinamore-house and Riversdale, the former the seat of the Hon. Martin Ffrench, and the latter the seat of James Kelly, Esq. Pop. returned with the parish. See **KILLIAN**.

BALLINAMORE, a post and market town in the parish of Outragh, barony of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It stands half-way between Lough Garadice and St. John's Lough, on the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Belturbet, about 12½ miles north-west of Carrick-on-Shannon, and 71 north-west of Dublin. Compared to the majority of Connaught towns of its size, or even of a size larger, it has a remarkably clean, airy, comfortable, and prosperous appearance. Its markets are crowded and bustling, and seem to have rapidly nursed it into a thriving condition. It derives importance also from being a sessions' town. A bridewell in the town contains but few cells, and 2 day rooms, the one for males and the other for females; and is designed simply for the accommodation of a few prisoners, previous to their final committal and transmission to the county gaol. In 1839-40, a dispensary here, belonging to the Mobile Poor-law union, received £103 10s., expended £109 5s. 6d., administered to 1,067 patients, and served for a district of 43,914 acres, with 20,419 inhabitants. Schools and places of worship will be noticed in the article **OUTRAGH**; which see. Area of the town 61 acres. Pop., in 1831, 312; in 1841, 946. Houses 146. Of three lines surveyed in 1839, by W. T. Mulvany, civil engineer, for a projected junction canal between the rivers Erne and Shannon, one passes close by the town of Ballinamore, and is called by Mr. Mulvany the Ballinamore line. This line leaves the Shannon at the harbour proposed to be formed at Leitrim, by the Shannon Commissioners, as the northern terminus of the inland steam navigation of the Shannon; it proceeds up the valley of the Leitrim river, to the summit-level at Letterfine, where the average depth of cutting to obtain the requisite supply is but 134 feet for a length of 2,400 yards; it descends gradually falling ground along the valley of Ballinamore to the Erne a little above Belturbet; and steam navigation along the Erne would connect its eastern terminus with the entrance of the Ulster canal at Wattle-bridge. The summit-level is 220 feet above the level of the sea; the catchment basin contains 670 acres of lakes, available as reservoirs, and comprehends an entire area of 40,320 acres; and the total rise and fall from the summit-level to the termini, is about 150 feet, and requires about 16 locks. Through this canal, even the rich agricultural district around the town of Boyle in co. Roscommon, would send the greater part of its produce to the ports of Newry and Belfast.

BALLINAMUCK, a village in the parish of Killoe, and in the barony and co. of Longford, Leinster. It stands on the road from Newtown-Forbes to Arvagh, within ½ mile of the co. Leitrim, and 8½ miles north-north-east of the town of Longford. One of Mr. Mulvany's three lines for the Erne and Shannon Junction canal [see **BALLINAMORE**], passes near the village, and is designated by him the Ballinamuck line. This line would extend from the Shannon at Lough Forbes, along the valleys which are traversed by the boundary-line between counties Leitrim and Longford to Killeshandra, a distance of 23½ miles; and the navigation would thence be continued by Lough Oughter and the river Erne. But certain objections to the line are pronounced by the engineer "insuperable." The village gives name

to the last action of the French army which invaded Ireland at Killalla in 1798. General Humbert, after the various fortunes of his brief campaign, and while careering before a force which he could not check, found himself in such a desperate position at Ballinamuck, that if he should proceed he must inevitably be surrounded by nearly 30,000 troops, under the able command of the Viceroy, Marquis Cornwallis. His small army was drawn out in battle order; his rear-guard was attacked by Crawford, who had been harassing his march; about 200 of his men immediately surrendered; and the rest defended themselves upwards of half-an-hour, but surrendered on the appearance of the main body of the English army. Lord Roden, who had been made prisoner while advancing into the French lines to obtain their surrender, opportunely ordered the English troops to halt, and prevented some effusion of blood. Irish auxiliaries, 1,500 in number, who had accompanied the French to the field were excluded from quarter, and instantly attempted flight in every direction, but were slain to the number of probably 500. Humbert's troops were found, after the surrender, to consist of 748 privates and 96 officers; so that his entire loss from the time of landing at Killalla, was 256. The affair at Ballinamuck occurred on the 8th of September. Pop. of the village, in 1831, 163.

BALLINAMUDDAGH, a village in the parish of Ballyhuskard, barony of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, Leinster. Area, 20 acres. Pop., in 1841, 205. Houses 39.

BALLINAMULT, a village in the parish of Seckinane, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the river Phenisk, amidst a mountainous and boggy tract of country, about 9½ miles south by west of Clonmel, on the road thence to Lismore. Here, says Dr. Smith, "is a redoubt for about 20 men."

BALLINAMULTINA, a demesne, and a locality where good slates have been quarried, in the parish of Clashmore, barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster.

BALLINARD, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Small county, 3 miles east by south of Six-mile-Bridge, co. Limerick, Munster. It contains part of the village of **HERBERTSTOWN**: which see. Length, 1 mile; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 1,442 acres. Pop., in 1831, 867; in 1841, 918. Houses 143. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 689. Houses 103. The surface declines to the west, is drained by a head-water of the Maig, and consists of good land.—This parish is a vicarage and a part of the benefice of **ANEY** [which see], in the dio. of Limerick. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £49 12s. 8d., and the rectorial for £99 5s. 4d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to J. D. Freeman, Esq., of Castlecor, co. Cork. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000, and is under the care of two officiates. In 1834, the parishioners, with only one exception, were all Roman Catholics; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 63 boys and 30 girls.

BALLINAS, or **BALLINNESS (THE)**, a rivulet of the barony of Kilmacrennan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It traverses an upland region, and enters the sea at a point about 6 miles south-west of Horn Head. It is tidal, and navigable over 2 miles above its mouth. The depth of water over its bar at ebb tide is only 2 feet, but it rises to 18 feet at flood of spring tides. A pier was erected within its entrance, in 1831, by workmen who were paid in provisions sent for the relief of the district; but it has not improved the fisheries, and is much out of repair. The salmon-fishery in the stream is vested by patent in the Rev.

John Olphert, of Ballyconnel; and, in consequence of the mother fish being constantly destroyed in the breeding season by poachers, it has decreased. On the dreary shore, and near the head of the rivulet's estuary, stand the church, glebe-house, and Roman Catholic chapel of Tulloghobegley.

BALLINASAGGART. See **ERRIGAL - KEROOR**.

BALLINASCARTHY. See **BALLYMACARTHY**.

BALLINASCREEN, a parish in the barony of Loughisholin, 2½ miles west of Tubbermore, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It contains the village of **DRAPERSTOWN**: which see. Length, 16 miles; breadth, 4; area, 32,492 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,854; in 1841, 8,384. Houses 1,491. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 7,442; in 1841, 8,011. Houses 1,430. The surface consists of the glens, the narrow vales, and the amassed mountain-screens of the incipient Moyola, and its earlier affluents; it climbs boldly away in the Slieve-gallion, Carnthor, and Sawyer ranges respectively on the south, the north, and the west; and, as to geognostic formation, it is partly metamorphic schist, and partly basalt. Various rich levels or straths in the vale of the Moyola, are subject to despoliation by freshets in the stream. A principal feature is the small demesne of Derryroyd.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Derry. Tithes composition, £623 1s. 6½d. Gross income, £920 1s. 6½d.; nett, £784 7s. 1½d. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates are employed on a stipend of £75 each; and one of them has the use of the glebe-house. When, or from what funds, the church was built is not known. Sittings 250; attendance, from 80 to 100 in winter, and from 100 to 120 in summer. The church is situated in Draperstown. Two Roman Catholic chapels, at Straw and Moneynyene, are under the care of two officiates, and are attended, the latter by 1,500, the former by 1,000 at one service, and by from 1,900 to 2,000 at another. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 419 Churchmen, 494 Presbyterians, 143 other Protestant dissenters, and 7,009 Roman Catholics; 5 Sunday schools were attended by about 210 children; and 13 daily schools had on their books 758 boys and 544 girls. Five of the daily schools at Draperstown, Derryroyd, Brackagh, Drumard, and Labby, were aided each with £8 a-year, and one at Altyskey with £10, from the National Board; two were aided with respectively £10 and £10 10s. from the rector; and two at Carnamony and Blackhill were on alternate days boys' schools and girls' schools, taught by a master and a mistress, and were wholly supported by the London Drapers' Company, many of the children being gratuitously clothed, and the master and mistress having salaries of respectively £46 3s. with a house, and £35 Irish. In 1840, the National Board gave £15 of salary to each of 3 of its schools, and, in 1838, granted £94 8s. toward the building and fitting up of a school-house at Altyskey. In 1839-40, a dispensary in the parish, and within the Magherafelt Poor-law union, received £105 8s. 6d., expended £122 5s. 2d., made 5,844 dispensations of medicine, and served for a district of 37,819 acres, with 10,854 inhabitants.

BALLINASKELLIGS, or **BALLINSKELLIGS**, a bay washing partly the barony of Dunkerrin on the south, but chiefly that of Iveragh on the east and north, co. Kerry, Munster. It enters between Hog Head on the east and Bolus Head on the west, and is about 5 miles broad between these promontories; and, with slowly diminishing breadth, it sweeps inland to the extent of about 6 miles. The Inny rivulet, 11 miles in length of course, enters its head; and several smaller streams enter its sides. The Hog

islands, and several other islets, lie from 2½ to 4½ miles south of Hog Head, and serve to break the swell of the Atlantic, and diversify the seaward scenery of the bay. Horse Island lies about 3 miles inward from each of the sentinel headlands, but pretty near the Iveragh shore. A rock in the bay, called Carrig Irrana, or Irr's Rock, claims traditionally and in song to be the grave of Irr, one of the original Milesian chiefs,—or the place on which his body was cast, and his bones whitened, after he was drowned in the western main. The whole bay is much diversified and lifted to grandeur by its bold headlands; and it laves a district so wild and magnificent in character, so intricate in outline, so noble and even sublime in contour, as to constitute quite a gallery of mountain and marine landscape. "Though the roads in the district," says Mr. Fraser, "are in many places rugged and steep, and the only accommodation a small public-house in the village of Waterville, yet in summer the splendid views which are obtained will amply repay those fond of marine and mountain scenery." The Skelligs rocks lie about 10 miles to seaward. On the Great Skellig, which is a lofty rock of slate rising several hundred feet above the level of the sea, two lighthouses have been erected; and the men appointed to the charge of them are regularly provisioned for six months. This rock, rising high above the billowy Atlantic, and crowned with its tall white towers, appears not merely as a beacon to the mariner, but as a sentinel of the long line of iron-bound coast. The dark colour of the vast unbroken heathy surface of the headland of Iveragh, adds much to its wild and desolate character, and at the same time contrasts with the deep blue ocean which rolls along the whole extent of its rocky shores." Lady Chatterton, in 1838, says, "The extensive bay of Ballinskelligs, peaceful as it looks, is said to be the most dangerous on this coast; and the harbour which goes by the same name, formed by a small island, has been, as a guide told us, 'outlawed,' that is, as he explained, declared to be unsafe." The harbour referred to by her ladyship, is on the west side of the bay, contiguous to Ballinskelligs island, and about 4½ miles from Bolus Head; and is provided with a regular pier of 172 feet in length, constructed and improved by various grants from government, from the Fishery Board, and from the Dublin Charitable Committee. Mr. Donnel, in his report on the Fishery Harbours, says, "I place this harbour in the second class for its degree of utility in promoting the fisheries;" and he states that fish abound in the vicinity, and that the coast fishermen were improving in their exertions. According to an official 'Abstract of Reports,' in 1833, the pier is "much used by fishing-vessels, and also for landing sea-manure, from the use of large quantities of which the neighbouring country, for a distance of about 7 miles round, is improving much." At the head of the bay stands the village of WATERVILLE, and on a creek projecting from it stands DERRYANE ABBEY: see these articles.

BALLINASLANEY, a parish partly in the barony of East Shelmallee, partly in that of Ballaghkeen, and 4½ miles south by east of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,646 acres,—of which 1,766 acres are in Ballaghkeen. Pop., in 1831, 916; in 1841, 1,061. Houses 178. Pop. of the Ballaghkeen section, in 1841, 763. Houses 125. The surface is washed on the west by the river Slaney; traversed southwards by one of the roads from Enniscorthy to Wexford; and consists partly of good, but chiefly of secondary, or inferior land.—This parish is an inappropriate curacy, with part of the tithes attached, and a part of

the benefice of EDERMINE [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. The curatual or vicarial tithes are compounded for £357s. 8½d., and the rectorial for £106 3s. 0½d.; and the latter belong to the Earl of Portsmouth. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 52, and the Roman Catholics to 882; and a pay-school was attended by 30 children in winter, and 50 in summer.

BALLINASLOF,

A market and post town, and the cynosure of much the larger part of the western province of Ireland, partly in the parish of Creagh, barony of Moycarnon, co. Roscommon, but chiefly in the parish of Kilclooney, barony of Clonmacnoon, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on both banks of the river Suck, 9 miles north-north-west of Eyre-court, 12½ south-west of Athlone, 32½ east by north of Galway, and 72½ west by south of Dublin.

The Suck and its Bridge.—The Suck, not only at the town, but over a long way above, and down to the Shannon below, separates the county of Roscommon from that of Galway; and, like the Inny, the Brosna, and the other upper affluents of the Shannon, as well as the Shannon itself, which sleep and stagnate athwart vast expanses of morass and low flat grounds, it overflows and despoliates large areas of land along its banks. Yet, while slow and sedgy in the immediate vicinity, it purls and almost trots and becomes mirthful while passing the town, and is overlooked by such swells and tumulations of ground as very sensibly relieve the general monotony of its aspect. A tourist of 1839, therefore, displays more wit than accuracy, when, speaking of the stream in connection with the town, he says, "It is very like its elder brother, the Shannon, the same slow, dark-flowing stream, gliding like a black snake through callows, moors, and red bogs. Was it not very poetical in a Roscommon bard to call the punch-drinking squires dwelling on the banks of this sedgy stream 'the sons of Suck?'" The passage across the river at the town is a series of bridges and causeways, carried from island to island, and from stream to stream, and extending upwards of 500 yards. The arches amount aggregately to 16; but they are of very different dimensions, they stand at very irregular intervals, and, in several instances, they are single. The chief bridge, or that over the principal water-way, consists of 4 arches, respectively about 16, 16, 14, and 12 feet in span; and this, jointly with the other parts of the passage, is very old, and anciently formed a key-post of communication between the main body of Connaught and the east.

The Roscommon Section.—The remains of a castle, which was one of the strongholds of the province in the time of Elizabeth, stand at the eastern end of the passage across the river, close to the margin of the stream, on a flat part of the Roscommon main shore. The walls which survive were probably the outer defences of an enclosure which contained the keep; they form a square of about 90 yards, with round towers at the angles; and they were protected on the land-side, by a fosse, which still affords a channel for a constantly running offshoot of the adjoining stream. A neat and moderately-sized house is constructed on the line of the wall which faces the road; and its offices and gardens lie within the ancient enclosures. "The place," says Mr. Weld, "goes by the name of Ivy-castle. A bridge across the fosse with two small arches, leading up to the gateway into the back offices, affords a pretty little subject to the pencil; and the old walls and towers extending along the river side, covered at top with ivy, and at their base nearly washed by the clear

edding current, have a very pleasing effect: the height of the walls and towers, however, is considerable." The Roscommon section of the town has the appearance of an extended village; and consists of 9 or 10 tolerably good houses, 6 or 7 thatched cabins, and a large mill and malt houses on one of the islands, and of about 40 or 50 cabins and small houses, scattered along the road toward Athlone. At its extremity, on the north side of the road, and on low ground which is often overflowed by the adjoining river, stands the district Lunatic Asylum for the 5 counties of Connaught. It was originally built to accommodate 152 patients; it has acquired additional accommodation, without building, for 98,—and, with building, for 16; and it has at present 140 single cells. Of 265 patients who were inmates on 1st Jan., 1841, 47 were discharged in the course of the year cured or relieved, 3 were discharged incurable, and 34 died; and of 262 who were inmates on 1st Jan., 1842, 6 males and 33 females were employed at trades, 54 males and 27 females were employed at other works, and 120 of both sexes were unemployed, 20 from want of work, and 100 from want of ability. Throughout 1841, the outlay on works and land amounted to £26 10s. 8d.; the produce from works and land, to £232 6s. 7½d.; the total expenditure, including salaries, to £3,733 17s. 7½d.; and the average cost of each patient, to £13 16s. 8½d. An area of 14 Irish acres of land is attached, and employs many of the patients. The asylum is kept in excellent order, and conducted on such judicious principles, and with such predominant kindness, that little more than moral restraint is ever required. But the official reports uniformly bewail the lowliness and humidity of the site; and that published in 1842 says, "There is not near sufficient room in this valuable asylum for the lunatic poor of so large a district, especially since the demands for admission of patients confined in the county gaols under the late act of parliament. It is expected that the Poor Houses will give some relief in this respect; but nothing short of a large addition, or what would be better, another asylum being erected in the north part of the district, about Ballina, will answer the purpose of providing fully for the demands for admittance."

The Galway Section.—The Galway section of the town is so very much the larger and more beautiful, and so exclusively the seat of business, that it looks as if scarcely deigning to acknowledge the other section as a suburb. Its principal street commences in a short rapid curve at the end of the series of bridges; it proceeds a considerable distance westward, with quite an urban aspect; and it then forks into the two lines of streets which lead toward respectively Westport and Galway. The Westport line bends slightly to the right; continues, for a short space, to possess the same appearance as the main street, and then runs along the north side of the fair green in a single row or series of houses so pretending as to seem a string of villas. The street towards Galway branches off at nearly a right angle; proceeds almost a furlong in straight and well-edified alignment, its houses partly disposed in shops and dwelling tenements, and partly consisting of genteel private residences; it then deflects at nearly a right angle, and runs along the south side of the fair green in a single line of neat, clean, white-washed cottages; and it finally bends a little to the left, and proceeds far along the highway, with the high enclosure wall of Garbally demesne on the right, and a chain of smiling, happy, and flower-scented cottages on the left. Between the earlier part of this street and the river, lies the poorer and less cleanly district,—a segregation of lanes, and houses, and cabins,

aggregately repulsive, yet greatly less haggard than what constitutes the whole of many a third or second rate town in Ireland, and unfolding itself at the south-east corner round the basin of the canal. Between the same part of the street toward Galway, and the east side of the fair green, extends a comparatively broad gravel bank, gradual in ascent from the street, rapid in declivity toward the green,—neatly and regularly edified over all the eastern face, and crowned about the middle of its summit-line with the elegant spire-surmounted parish-church. The principal streets are all wide, airy, clean, and replete with pretension; and even the most secluded alleys are free from all the gross and squalid features which offend decorum or excite disgust. The tasteful, liberal, and benign spirit of the noble proprietor, the Earl of Clancarty, has everywhere worked such reform, and impressed such decorations, and asserted such ascendancy, that the entire aspect of the town concurs with common fame in proclaiming him the assiduous and costly promoter of its well-known attractions. "One perceives at a glance," says Mr. Inglis, "that it is not left to chance,—that there is a fostering hand over it,—that some one who is able to serve it feels an interest in it,—in short, that there is a resident and public-spirited proprietor. Lord Clancarty is the owner of Ballinasloe; and every kind of improvement finds encouragement at his hands. No stimulus to improvement is more effectual than the practice of Lord Clancarty, in granting leases for ever on condition of good houses being built." His lordship's own demesne screens all the west side of the fair green, and extends to a considerable distance along both the road to Galway and the road to Westport; and being liberally open to the perambulations of the townspeople and strangers, it forms in itself a series of high additional attractions. See GARBALLY. Though a very great aggregate of flat dreary bog lies within a circle described by a radius of 5 miles from the centre of the town, the existence of hardly a patch of it would be suspected by a stranger who alights on the streets from a close carriage, and looks abroad on what appears to be a brilliant expanse of gently undulated, and richly wooded country. Mackney, the villa of the Hon. Archdeacon Trench, and the villas or mansions of Fortwilliam, Lancaster, Park, Suckville, Ardecarne, Mount Equity, Kellysgrove, Birchgrove, and Tulleigh, all aid the master decorations of Garbally in flinging wood and embellishment athwart the environs.

Public Buildings.—The remarkably handsome and unique church, with its singularly beautiful octangular spire, springing from scrolls, and shooting far aloft from the crown of the gravel ridge, is a striking object itself, and forms a remarkable feature in the landscape for many miles round. The military barracks for infantry is a small and unattractive mass of masonry. The district bridewell was a miserable apology for a place of confinement, and long an ugly blot upon the town; but it has just been replaced by a more suitable erection. Places of worship and schools, and statistics connected with them, will be noticed in the articles KILCOONY and CREAGH; which see. The hotels are large, commodious, and good. A workhouse for the Ballinasloe Poor-law union, was contracted for on Oct. 1st, 1839,—to be completed on June 19th, 1841,—to cost £7,600 for building and completion, and £1,882 0s. 10d. for fittings and contingencies,—to contain accommodation for 1,000 persons,—and to occupy a site of 5 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches, procured for £117 9s. 2d. of compensation to occupying tenant, and £10 13s. 9d. of annual rent.

Poor-law Union.—The Ballinasloe Poor-law union

ranks as the 45th, and was declared on June 6th, 1839. It comprehends portions of the counties of Roscommon and Galway, amounting to 126,944 acres, and containing, in 1831, a pop. of 97,581. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are, in co. Roscommon, Creagh, 4,209; Moore, 2,983; and Taughmacconell, 1,714;—and in co. Galway, Ballinasloe, 7,123; Kilgerriil, 3,718; Ahascragh, 3,719; Kileronan, 8,027; Killian, 5,401; Ballinakill, 5,002; Moylough, 5,870; Killasolan, 4,306; Ballymacward, 4,906; Kilconnell, 5,836; Killaan, 2,362; Aughrim, 5,087; Kiltormer, 3,706; Abbeygormacan, 2,233; Killimer, 6,029; Kilquane, 3,755; Eyrecourt, 5,213; Clonfert, 5,915; and Cloontookert, 4,002. The number of ex-officio, and of elected guardians, is respectively 12 and 36; and of the latter, 3 are returned by each of the divisions of Ballinasloe and Killimer, 2 by each of the divisions of Creagh, Kileronan, Killian, Ballinakill, Moylough, Killasolan, Ballymacward, Aughrim, Eyrecourt, and Clonfert, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total number of tenements valued, is 15,666; and of these, 9,559 were valued under £5, 1,058 at £5 and under £6, 923 at £6 and under £7, 631 at £7 and under £8, 519 at £8 and under £9, 370 at £9 and under £10, 529 at £10 and under £12, 297 at £12 and under £14, 123 at £14 and under £15, 119 at £15 and under £16, 171 at £16 and under £18, 157 at £18 and under £20, 247 at £20 and under £25, 159 at £25 and under £30, 198 at £30 and under £40, 118 at £40 and under £50, and 488 at £50 and upwards. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £155,496 19s.; the total number of persons rated is 16,018; and of the latter, 2,097 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—2,504, not exceeding £2,—2,050, not exceeding £3,—1,634, not exceeding £4,—and 1,490, not exceeding £5. The date of the first admission of paupers was Jan. 1st, 1842; the total expenditure from that date till Feb. 6th, 1843, was £3,927 18s.; and the total amount of previous expenditure was £1,344 2s. 9d. The dispensary districts of the union are Ballinasloe, Aughrim, Ahascragh, Ballygar, Eyrecourt, Killaan, and Killian. In 1839-40, the Ballinasloe dispensary received £100, expended £151 8s. 4d., made 5,855 dispensations of medicine to 2,209 patients, and had a district of 20,516 acres, with 8,687 inhabitants. But this dispensary, after existing for many years, is reported, in 1841, to have been discontinued; while Lord Clancarty, with his usual liberality, paid a surgeon for attending the sick among his tenantry and the population of the town and suburbs. In 1839-40, a fever hospital in the town, the only one in the union, had 79 patients; but, after having existed for 12 years, it was discontinued from want of subscriptions. Yet, both the hospital and the dispensary were certain to be immediately established if funds should be raised off the union on the principle of the poor-rate, so as to oblige all proprietors and occupiers to contribute. In 1842, the Ballinasloe Loan Fund had a capital of £1,432, circulated £11,672 in 3,462 loans, cleared a nett profit of £130 18s. 11d., and expended for charitable purposes, £120.

Trade and Statistics.—In consequence of its being the forking-point of the great roads to Westport and to Galway, of its possessing the western terminus of the Grand canal, of its commanding the great projected improvements on the river Suck, and of its being the seat of singularly extensive and important fairs, Ballinasloe is both a very stirring thoroughfare, and the scene of a large aggregate of traffic. Even its general retail trade, as the depot for an expansive circumjacent agricultural district, is of considerable amount; and its

corn business, otherwise of some importance, has markedly increased since the opening of the extended cut of the canal. In 1836, branch-offices of the National Bank, the Bank of Ireland, and the Agricultural and Commercial Bank were established. In 1838, the public conveyances—additional to the passenger-boats on the Grand canal, which, in 1836, conveyed from the town 4,596 passengers—were a car to Athlone, a mail-car to Roscrea, a coach to Dublin, a mail-coach to Westport, a coach and a car to Galway, and a coach to Tuam in communication with the canal-boats, and a coach and a mail-coach in transit between Galway and Dublin. The extension-line of the Grand canal from the Shannon to the town was opened for traffic in 1828, is 16 miles in length, and drains nearly 12,000 acres of bog. In the improvements detailed by the Commissioners for the Shannon and its tributaries, are included plans for lowering the water of the Shannon, which will enhance the value of much low land along the river's banks, and confer marked benefit on the town. See *SUCK*. During 10 years, preceeding 1836, the quantity of grain sold in the market was 6,435 tons of wheat, 2,756 of barley, and 21,226 of oats; and in the last of these years, it was 780 tons of wheat, 48 of barley, and 2,502 of oats. For a series of years, the quantity of wool brought to the market—chiefly at a great wool fair established in 1757 by an ancestor of Lord Clancarty, and held in the month of July—was from 590 to 720 tons; yet this is said to have been exceeded fourfold or fivefold by the quantity sold under the market's influence, but without being brought to the town for sale. The establishment of factors in Dublin and other great towns, however, has, for years past, drawn the wool to other quarters. A fair well-known to fame as "the great fair of Ballinasloe," is held from the 5th till the 9th of October, and not only exercises a powerful influence over the adjacent and midland counties, but affects dealings for cattle even in the metropolis itself. Horses are exposed on a part of the fair green; black or horned cattle are exposed athwart the green's broad expanse; and sheep are exposed in a spacious park within the enclosures of Garbally demesne. "Dealers in various commodities, and tradesmen of different callings from the metropolis also bring their goods and productions to the fair; and shops and warehouses in the town are ceded to them for the occasion, the prices paid being usually very high. Lodgings, both in private houses and at the inns, are in great demand, and must be generally bespoken in advance, whilst the charges are greatly augmented beyond the ordinary current rates at other periods." The average number of sheep and black cattle brought in for sale, is computed to be respectively 90,000 and 12,000; and the greatest number of sheep sold in any year between 1790 and 1840, was 86,374, in the year 1828; and of black cattle, was 11,163, in the year 1840. Area of the Roscommon section of the town, 9 acres; of the Galway section, 131 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,615; in 1841, 4,934. Houses 619. Pop. of the Roscommon section, in 1831, 475; in 1841, 505. Houses 48. Pop. of the Galway section, in 1831, 4,140; in 1841, 4,629. Houses 571.

BALLINASMALL, the site of an ancient Carmelite friary, in the barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo, Connaught. The convent was founded by one of the Prendergasts in the 13th century; and was given, at the dissolution, to Sir John King. The building was extensive; and, when Archdall wrote, it partly survived in ruin.

BALLINASSIG. See **BALLINAHASSIG**.

BALLINASTOW, a key-post for tourists, and the vestibule of a considerable natural gallery of

landscape, about 4 miles south of Enniskerry, and near the boundary between the baronies of Rathdown and Ballinacor, on the Roundwood road from Dublin to Glendalough, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The locality lies on a great expanse of dreary and partially reclaimed table-land, south of Sugar-loaf mountain, and elevated 600 feet above sea-level. An inn recently built by Major Beresford, and the small sequestered church of Catlagh, though unpresiding buildings, somewhat relieve the oppressive monotony of the immediate scenery; and the former is a convenient retreat for visitors to the Devil's Glen, the Glen of the Downs, the summit of Sgarloaf, and other admired localities in the brilliant Highlands of Wicklow.

BALLINATRY, a beautiful demesne, in the parish of Templemichael, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, about 2 miles from the village of Clashmore, co. Waterford, Munster. The mansion, the residence of Richard Smyth, Esq., is one of the largest and finest of the many attractive seats on the river Blackwater; and it possesses interest as the paternal abode of Miss Penelope Smyth, now Princess of Capua. The Blackwater is considerably broad at the demesne; and flows so sinuously that, as seen from the house, it seems to form a spacious lake.

BALLINAULTIG,* a parish in the barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 4,842 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,270; in 1841, 1,404. Houses 218.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILLASPIGNULLANE [which see], in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £276 18s. 3d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 1,303; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLINAVALLEY. See **BALLENVALLEY**.

BALLINAVAR, a hamlet in the parish of Rosscarbery, western division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. A fair is held on Sept. 4. Pop. returned with the parish.

BALLINAVOREEN, a hamlet in the parish of Drumconra, barony of Lower Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 83.

BALLINCALLA, **BALLINACALLA**, or **BALLINCROLA**, a parish, partly in the barony of Ross, co. Galway, partly in that of Kilmain, co. Mayo, and 4 miles south of the town of Ballinrobe, Connaught. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2; area, 15,195 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches,—of which 3,800 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches, are water or islands. Pop., in 1831, 3,031; in 1841, 2,165. Houses 382. Area of the Galway section, 6,776 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,328; in 1841, 443. Houses 73. Area of the Mayo section, 8,418 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,703; in 1841, 1,722. Houses 309. The two sections are mutually separated by Lough Mask; and consist, in general, of good arable land. See **MASK**. In the Galway section stands the hamlet of **DERRY** [which see]; and in the Mayo section is the seat of Lough Mask House. The Galway section contains 522 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches, of water in Lough Mask, and 145 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches, of water in small lakes and streams; and it is bounded on the north by the rivulet Owenbrin, and on the south by the rivulet Srahanlong. The Mayo section contains 3,126 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches, of water and islands in Lough Mask, and 15 acres, 3 perches, of water in small lakes; and its principal islands are Iuishard, Inishbroog,

Inishmaine, Inishowen, Inishowel, Inishoght, Carigeendavoe, Shanvally, and Shintilla. The only noticeable antiquities are the ruins of a church and two old castles.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **KILMOLARA** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £315. The church of the union is usually said to be situated in Ballincalla, but really stands beyond the benefice, within the border of the parish of Cong, at the village of the Neale; and it was built about 56 years ago, but at what cost, or from what funds, is unknown. Sittings 200; average attendance 40. The Roman Catholic chapels for Ballincalla, and the other two parishes of the union, will be noticed in the article **KILMOLARA**. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 3,242; and a pay-school had on its books 30 boys and 15 girls.

BALLINCLARE, a hamlet in the parish of Ballinacourty, barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. Fairs are held on May 1 and Oct. 4. Pop., in 1831, 88.

BALLINCOLLIG, a post-town in the parish of Carrigrohane, barony of East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the river Bride, about a mile above that stream's confluence with the Lee, and on the road from Cork to Inchegeelagh, 5 miles west-south-west of Cork, and 130 south-west of Dublin. The country which intervenes to Cork is not only rich, well-cultivated, and agreeably varied, but so studded and adorned with numerous villas, that Ballincollig may be regarded as part of the city's environs. In the town, or adjacent to it, are the only gunpowder manufactory in the south, the depot for the police of the province of Munster, and a small barrack for cavalry. Even the private edifices of the town, and the manner in which they are arranged in street alignment, give it a neat and pleasant appearance; but the various houses and offices connected with the public establishments, the mansion of Leemount, and several villas and villa-grounds in its neighbourhood, environ it with at once cheerfulness, comfort, and beauty. The gunpowder manufactory stands on low ground on the outskirts of the town; is very extensive; and pays about £200 a-week in wages to workmen. In 1802, when it was the property of government, it suffered a frightful explosion: it is now conducted by "the Royal Mills Gunpowder Company." A little south-west of the town stands Ballincollig-castle, said to have been built in the reign of Edward III. The Barret family, from whom apparently the barony has its name, resided in this fortress and in that of Castlemore, in the northern extremity of the barony, as their chief strongholds. In 1000, William Barret of Ballincollig, submitted to the Queen's mercy, he having been concerned in the rebellion of Desmond; and in 1665, William Barret, of the same place, was honoured with a baronetcy which has long been extinct. Ballincollig-castle was garrisoned by Cromwell in the wars of the Commonwealth, and by James II. in the war of the Revolution. "This building," says Mr. Windell in 1839, "forms an irregular quadrangle. It is based on an isolated limestone rock, which rises to no very considerable height, in the midst of a gently undulating plain, and consists of a large fortified bawn or enclosure, and a slender keep or tower, of about 40 feet in height. The latter stands at the east side of the bawn, and is vaulted inside. The chambers are of uncommonly small dimensions, measuring in length 5 feet, and breadth 4, each occupying the entire internal space. The ascent is by a narrow and difficult stone staircase, which, as it approaches the upper apartment, becomes spiral and more inconvenient. Of the en-

* This name is also spell Ballynaultig, Ballinaltig, and Ballinultig; and the parish is likewise called Kilshannah or Kilshannahan.

closing walls of the bawn, that to the south was defended by a tower in the centre, and another at the south-east angle; the latter being vaulted, and lit by loops. A portion of the north wall is perforated by a range of 4 windows of irregular dimensions; two are double-headed lancets, one a single lancet, and a fourth an oblong loop. The buildings which these lit have disappeared. On the area or bawn, the cattle of the chief, as well as of the more neighbouring serfs, were kept in times of danger, when invasion or a creagh or foray was threatened. Beneath the keep, a dark natural cave runs some distance into the solid rock; and around the whole lay a deep moat, part of which, much choked up, remains at the west side." Pop. of the town, in 1831, 875; in 1841, 1,287. Houses 154. The town is usually regarded as existing in two sections, called respectively North Ballinacollig and South Ballinacollig. Area of the former, 20 acres; of the latter, 22 acres. Pop., in 1841, of North Ballinacollig, 207; of South Ballinacollig, 1,080. Houses in the respective sections, 34 and 120.

BALLINCREA, a village in the parish of Kilkolumb, barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 22 acres. Pop., in 1841, 197. Houses 26.

BALLINCUSLANE, or **BALLYCUSLANE**, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Truchennackmy, and of co. Kerry, and 9½ miles north-west of Mill-street, Munster. Length, 12½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 39,740 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,701; in 1841, 5,701. Houses 927. Though the surface contains much excellent land, it is prevalently mountainous, and either waste or pastoral. It declines on the east to the nascent Blackwater; it is ploughed on the west by several head-waters of the streams which flow to Castlemain Harbour; and it is traversed south-eastward by the road from Castle-Island to Mill-street. The seats are Durreen and Mount-Eagle.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardferl and Aghadoe, and previous to 1832, it formed part of the benefice of Castle-Island. Tithe composition and gross income, £400 12s. 7d.; nett, £382 7s. Patrons, H. A. Herbert, Esq. of Mucross, W. T. Crosbie, Esq. of Ardferl Abbey, W. Meredith, Esq. of Dicksgrove, Lord Headly, J. Townsend, Esq. of Castletownsend, Berkeley Drummond, Esq. of London, and C. Fairfield, Esq. of Tralee. A room procured for the purpose is used as the parochial place of worship. The Roman Catholic chapel has an officiate for itself, and an attendance of 2,500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 92, and the Roman Catholics to 4,935; and there were 6 hedge-schools. In 1840, a National school at Knockatee had on its books 71 boys and 21 girls, and was aided with £10 a-year from the Board.

BALLINDAGGIN, a Roman Catholic parish in the county of Wexford, and in the dio. of Ferns, Leinster. Post-town, Ennischorry. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BALLINDANGAN, or **BALLINDINE**, a hamlet in the parish of Crosshoyne, barony of Clanmorris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the road from Claremorris to Duimore, half-a-mile from the boundary with co. Galway, 3½ miles south-east of Claremorris, and 6 east of Hollymount. In the village is a Roman Catholic chapel. Five furlongs to the north is the seat of CASTLEMAGGARRETT: which see. From 1½ furlong to 2½ miles to the south lie the bogs of Ballindangan and Milltown, elevated 191 feet above the level of high water in Galway bay, traversed by the boundary-line between co. Galway and co. Mayo, and comprehending an area of 5,162 English acres. These bogs are greatly indented with headlands, and interspersed with numerous deries. They are

firm, brown, and easily capable of drainage; they are skirted on one side by the river Robe, and on another by the Milltown rivulet; and they are averagely 10 feet deep, and generally superincumbent on limestone gravel. Estimated cost of reclamation, £5,575 10s. Area of the village, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 448. Houses 77.

BALLINDERREEN, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. Post-town, Kinvarra. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BALLINDERRY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Upper Massarene, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 4; area, 10,891 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches,—of which 283 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches, are in Lough Portmore. Pop., in 1831, 5,340; in 1841, 5,679. Houses 1,045. The surface is low ground along the east side of Lough Neagh; and consists in general of good arable land. Amid flat ground on the west border, about half within the parochial boundary, and not far from the lip of Lough Neagh, are the lake and ruinous castle of Portmore, redolent of associations connected with the name of Jeremy Taylor. See **PORTMORE**. The chief residences are Portmore, Kiltullagh, Crew, Oatland, and Mount-Prospect. The village of Ballinderry stands on the road from Newry to Antrim, 4½ miles north of Moira, and 5 north-east of Lurgan.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £369 4s. 7½d., and the rectorial for £81 4s. 8d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to the Marquis of Hertford. Gross income, £384 15s. 1½d.; nett, £357 13s. 6½d. Patron, the Marquis of Hertford. A curate has a stipend of £75, and an allowance of £25 for a house. The vicar is non-resident. The church was built in 1824, by means of a loan of £2,030 15s. 4½d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 600; attendance 400. A Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 200, a Moravian meeting-house by 40, a Roman Catholic chapel from 200 to 300; and the last is united, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, to the chapel of Aghagallon. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 4,026 Churchmen, 259 Presbyterians, 139 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,200 Roman Catholics; and 11 daily schools, one of which was aided with £8 a-year from the London Ladies' Society, and another with £2 from the vicar and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, had on their books 188 boys and 162 girls.

BALLINDERRY (THE), a rivulet chiefly of the county of Tyrone, Ulster. Its two chief head-streams rise, the one near Pomeroy, and the other 3½ miles farther north, and flow 7 or 8 miles to a confluence in the vicinity of Cookstown. The united stream then runs 7 or 8 miles east-north-eastward to Lough Neagh, dividing, over rather more than the latter half of that distance, the county of Londonderry from the county of Tyrone.

BALLINDERRY, a parish, partly in the barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, partly in that of Loughisholin, co. Londonderry, and 4 miles south-east of Moneymore, Ulster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 8,178 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,163; in 1841, 3,362. Houses 587. Area of the Tyrone section, 2,269 acres; of which 322 are in Lough Neagh. Pop., in 1831, 1,182; in 1841, 1,189. Houses 213. Area of the Londonderry section, 5,909 acres,—of which 2,978 acres are in Lough Neagh. Pop., in 1831, 1,981; in 1841, 2,173. Houses 374. The surface is bisected eastward into its Londonderry and its Tyrone divisions by the Ballinderry river, noticed in the preceding article; and it extends from north to south

along the margin of Lough Nengh. The land is, in a general view, good; and lets from 20s. to 30s. per plantation acre. From the Ballinderry river towards Salterstown, the face of the country is beautiful,—the surfaces unequal, the declivities fertile, the low grounds a rich clay, the spots of bog all useful as turbary, and the culture, dwellings, and embellishments indicative of comfort and plenty. Near Salterstown, gravel becomes ascendant and expansive, extends along the shore, and deteriorates the quality of the soil. Towards Ballyronan occur bottoms of clay, flats of peat-moss, ascents of rusty ling-clad rubble, and lofty, bare, bleak knolls of basalt.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £192 6s. 2d. Gross income, £525 2s. 2d.; nett, £436 17s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built considerably upwards of a century ago; but at what cost, or from what funds, is not known. Sittings 300; attendance, 100 in winter, 200 in summer. A Wesleyan meeting-house is attended by nearly 100 in winter, and by from 120 to 150 in summer. A Roman Catholic chapel, and a Roman Catholic place of meeting in the open air, are jointly attended by 700 in winter, and by from 1,000 to 1,100 in summer, and have two officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 915 Churchmen, 180 Presbyterians, and 2,280 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were averagely attended by about 270 children; and 4 daily schools, one of which was aided with £10 a-year from the rector, had on their books 81 boys and 38 girls.

BALLINDERRY, a village in the parish of Rathdrum, barony of Ballinacree, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the slope of Ballyshemane mountain, 2 miles north-west of the town of Rathdrum. Fairs are held on April 21, Aug. 21, Oct. 29, first Monday of Nov., and Dec. 2. Pop. returned with the parish.

BALLINDERRY, a hamlet in the parish of Terryglass, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 54.

BALLINDINE. See **BALLINDANGAN**.

BALLINDOON, a parish in the barony of Ballinahinch, about 7 miles south by east of Clifden, and 45 west by north of Galway, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 7 miles; breadth 4; area, 20,033 acres, of which 2,069 acres are water, chiefly in numerous small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 4,793; in 1841, 5,615. Houses 961. The surface forms part of the sea-board or coast section of Cunnemara; and includes various headlands, islands, and landing-places, which will be noticed each in its alphabetical place. See also **BALLINAHINCH** and **CUNNEMARA**.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **BALLINAKILL** [which see], in the dio. of Tumm. Tithe composition, £40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 700. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 44, and the Roman Catholics to 5,612; 3 day-schools at Ballindoon, Errislinann, and Aldrback, had on their books 141 boys and 67 girls; and a day-school at Ballyconnelly had no list of its scholars. In 1840, the Aldrback school had received £8 of yearly aid from the National Board, but was suspended till new trustees and managers should be appointed.

BALLINDOWN, the site of an ancient abbey, on the east shore of Lough Arrow, barony of Tiraghbrill, co. Sligo, and 7½ miles north-north-west of Boyle, Connaught. See **ARROW**. Archdall says, "Many parts of this building are yet extant, but none are objects worthy of remark."

BALLINDREAT, a village in the parish of Lifford or Clonleigh, barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the Dale rivulet, and on the road from Lifford to Letterkenny, about 2 miles

west-north-west of the former. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house. Area of the village, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 174. Houses 35.

BALLINDRIMLY, one of a series of bogs in the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon, Connaught. The other bogs of the series are those of Cloonree, Cloonflower, Loughglyn, Breanamore, Drummin, and some of minor importance. The series commences about 1½ mile north of Castlereagh, and extends northward to the immediate vicinity of Loughglyn; it is bounded on the south-west by the road from Cloonallie, by Cloonflower, to Carrowbeatry; and it comprehends an area of 6,725 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches, English. It is drained in the northern section by a head-stream of the river Lung, and in the southern and larger section by two confluent head-streams of the river Suck; and it is interspersed with considerable high fertile islands, and with vales and cushions, traversed by the main streams and their tiny affluents. Almost every swell and knoll, both in the interior and in the vicinity, except on the lands of Breanamore, furnishes a store of manuring gravel. Estimated cost of reclamation, £14,118 16s. 3½d.

BALLINEA, a village in the parish of Mullingar, barony of Moyashele and Magheradernan, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Pop. in 1831, 109.

BALLINEA, a village in the parish of Nobber, barony of Morgallion, co. Meath, Leinster. Area, 3 acres. Pop. in 1841, 147. Houses 23.

BALLINEALE, a Roman Catholic parish, in the united diocese of Waterford and Lismore. Post-town, Carrick-on-Suir. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BALLINEALE, a village in the parish of Desertmoon, barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on the river Nore, 4 miles south by east of Instigoe. Pop. returned with the parish.

BALLINEACARGY. See **BALLINACARGY**.

BALLINEDDAN, a fishing-village on the north side of Carlingford bay, 3 miles south of Rosstrevor, co. Down, Ulster. It is a small and straggling assemblage of houses on the shore side of the road from Rosstrevor to Killeel. In its vicinity stands the beautifully situated villa of Ballyedmond. A natural cove at the village comprehends an area of 2½ statute acres, and might be quayed along one side, with a small jetty, at the cost of about £250. The fishermen have a few herring-boats.

BALLINEE. See **BALLINEA**.

BALLINEE, a village in the barony of Ballymoney, eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the left bank of the Bandon river, about 5 miles east by north of Dunmanway, on the road thence to Bandon. A dispensary in the village belongs partly to the Poor-law union of Handon, but chiefly to that of Dunmanway; and in 1839-40, it received £127 9s., expended £134 9s. 10d., dispensed medicine to 5,569 patients, and served for a district containing 16,787 inhabitants. In 1842, the Ballineen Loan Fund had a capital of £297, circulated £1,212 in 793 loans, cleared a nett profit of £16 3s. 11d., and expended for charitable purposes £24. Area of the village, 14 acres. Pop., in 1831, 691; in 1841, 670. Houses 115.

BALLINEETY, a village in the parish of Cahirnurry, barony of Clauwilliam, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 18 acres. Pop., in 1841, 231. Houses 36.

BALLINEGALL, a decayed hamlet in the liberties of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, Munster. "This," says Archdall, "was a town of some note, and was built by the English: at present, it is only a poor village. The family of Roche founded a monastery here for Dominican friars, in the 14th century; and

Queen Elizabeth, in her 39th year, granted the same (which in the patent is expressly called a Carmelite friary), with half a carucate of land belonging thereto, to the University of Dublin." See KILMALLOCK.

BALLINESS. See BALLINAS.

BALLINGADDY, a parish in the barony of Coshlea, 2½ miles east by south of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 5,999 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,932; in 1841, 1,761. Houses 204. The townland of Millmount formerly belonged to the barony of Coshlea, but, by the Act 6 and 7 William IV., was transferred to Coshlea.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the union of KILMALLOCK [which see], in the dio. of Limerick; and along with the other parishes of that union, it is appropriated to the dean and chapter of Limerick cathedral. Tithe composition, £280. Within the parish is part of the dean and chapter's economy estate. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 23, and the Roman Catholics to 1,050; and a hedge-school had on its books 36 boys and 28 girls. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is grouped with the chapels of Ardpatrick.

BALLINGARRY, a parish containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4; area, 17,732 acres. Pop., in 1831, 8,651; in 1841, 8,679. Houses 1,321. The surface is partly wet and clayey, but consists in general of good pasture and tillage land; it sends off streamlets south-westward and westward toward the Deel, and northward and north-eastward toward the Maig; and it is traversed south-eastward by the road from Rathkeale to Charleville. The town is 4 miles distant from Rathkeale. Area, 25 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,685; in 1841, 1,690. Houses 289. A dispensary here is within the Newcastle Poor-law union; serves for a district containing 8,921 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, received £161 2s., and expended £159 16s. 8d. In 1842, the Ballingarry Loan Fund had a capital of £93, and circulated £303 in 209 loans. A range of hills rises at Ballingarry, runs east to Croome, and sends up Knockfirne as its most conspicuous summit. In the vicinity of the town are the mansions of Grove, Odelville, and Glanwilliam.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. The vicarage appears by the registry books to include the denominations of Kilmacow and Granboth. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £300, and the rectorial for £600; and the latter belong to the Earl of Cork, and are leased to the Rev. John Graves. Gross income, £312; nett, £220 8s. 8d. Patron, the Earl of Cork. The church is situated in the village, and was built about the year 1812, by means of a parochial assessment, in 1809, of £746 2s. 9d., and of parochial assessments in subsequent years of unascertained amount. Sittings 150; attendance, between 60 and 70. Roman Catholic chapels at Ballingarry, Knockfirne, and Shanavgha, are served, under one parochial arrangement, with 3 officiates, and are attended, the first by about 2,400, and each of the other two by between 400 and 500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 188, and the Roman Catholics to 8,826; and 8 daily schools were all supported exclusively by fees, and had on their books 295 boys and 126 girls. In 1840, a school at Ballinleena, attended by 81 boys and 42 girls, was taken into connection with the National Board.

BALLINGARRY, a parish in the barony of Coshlea, 8 miles east of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 6,114 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,497;

in 1841, 2,834. Houses 445. The surface is heaved up by northern spurs of the Galtee mountains; lies near the southern edge of the basin or river system of the Shannon; is drained by nascent head-streams of the Maig; and contains much mountainous, marshy, boggy, and waste land. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, July 4, and Dec. 5.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of DUNTRILEAGUE [which see], in the dio of Emly. Tithe composition, £250. The Roman Catholic chapel has two officiates, and an attendance of 550. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 2,586; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 108 boys and 91 girls.

BALLINGARRY, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Lower Ormond, and 3½ miles east-north-east of Borris-o-Kane, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 6,683 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,767; in 1841, 1,962. Houses 321. The surface has a cold, bleak, naked aspect, and contains a large aggregate of bog; yet it is considerably relieved by the demesne of Lisbrien, and some ornamental spots round the residences of Ballingarry, Knockbigowna, Fairhill, Clifton, and Ballymona. Lough Nahinch, on the southern border, has an elevation of 248 feet, and an area of 22 roods, 38 perches. The hamlet of Ballingarry stands on the road between Birr and Borris-o-Kane, by which the parish is traversed from north-east to south-west. Pop., in 1831, 85. Fairs are held here on Whit-Monday, July 23, Nov. 11, and Dec. 11.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £104 2s. 6d., and the rectorial for £150; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to Marmion Thompson, Esq. The vicarages of Ballingarry and Uskeneane [see USKEANE], constitute the benefice of Ballingarry. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½. Gross income, £206; nett, £156 4s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built upwards of 135 years ago, but at what cost, or from what funds, is not known. Sittings 300; attendance 115. The Roman Catholic chapel has an officiate for itself, and an attendance of 550. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 246, and the Roman Catholics to 1,613; the Protestants of the union to 318, and the Roman Catholics to 3,076; and 3 daily schools in the union,—one of which was in Ballingarry, and received £20 a year from the incumbent,—had on their books 137 boys and 63 girls.

BALLINGARRY, or GARR, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the eastern border of the barony of Slieveadagh and co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4; area, 13,714 acres, 1 rood, 33 perches. Pop., in 1831, 5,879; in 1841, 7,062. Houses 1,091. The surface, in a general view, consists of good arable and pasture land; it is drained, and divided from co. Kilkenny, on the east, by the Munster river; and it is superincumbent, in the north, on part of the Slieveadagh coalfield. Within the limits are Harley-Park, the seat of James P. Poe, Esq., Colebrook, the seat of C. Langley, Esq., and the mansions of Ballingarry and Ballyhain. The village of Ballingarry stands 5 miles north-west of Callan, but is not situated on any great line of thoroughfare. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 530; in 1841, 643. Houses 111. A dispensary here is within the Callan Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing 8,165 inhabitants; and, in 1839, it received £141 16s., expended £120 10s., and had recommended to it 2,449 patients.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £246 3s. 1d., and the rectorial for £492 6s. 2d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to the re-

representatives of the late Colonel Hardy. Gross income, £272 8s. 1d.; nett, £182 5s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built, in 1810, by means of private subscriptions, and of a donation of £443 16s. 11½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has 3 officiates, and an attendance of between 1,000 and 1,200. In 1834 the Protestants amounted to 136, and the Roman Catholics to 6,048; and 10 daily schools had on their books 520 boys and 292 girls. One of the schools was a classical boarding and day school; one was aided with a salary of £20, and a gratuity not exceeding £10 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and with some other important advantages; and 3 others had various assistance, but not in money, from Lady Dysart, Mr. Rafter, and other persons.

BALLINGARRY, a castle or fortalice, on the coast of the barony of Clannaurice, 3½ miles east-north-east of Kerry Head, and 9 north by west of Ardara, co. Kerry, Munster. D. Crosbie built it in 1641; held it out, during a year, against the Irish; and eventually was betrayed, and carried to Ballybeggan, but was acquitted at the intercession of his nephews, Mac Elligot and Mac Gillicuddy, generals in the Irish army. This was the last garrison of which the cause of the English had possession in the civil war.

BALLINGEAL. See **AMHROSETOWN**.

BALLINGEARY, a village on the banks of the river Lee, and in the parish of Inchgeelagh, barony of West Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. Here are the first or highest bridge across the Lee, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a National school. Pop. returned with the parish.

BALLINGLEY. See **BALLINGLEY**.

BALLINLANDERS, **BALLINLONDY**, or **BALLYLANDERS**, a parish containing a village of the same name, on the southern border of the barony of Coshlea, and of the county of Limerick, Munster. Area, 7,717 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,999; in 1841, 4,000. Houses 604. The southern division runs up to the summit-line of the Galtee mountains; and the whole surface, excepting such portions as form the seat of population, is a mimic wilderness of upland, moorish, and boggy waste land. The village of Ballinlanders is situated 9¼ miles east-south-east of Kilmallock. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 281; in 1841, 340. Houses 60. A dispensary here is within the Kilmallock Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it received £153 6s., expended £150 16s., and made 5,543 dispensations of medicine.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **DUNTRILEAGUE** [which see], in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £250. The Roman Catholic chapel has two officiates, and an attendance of 1,300. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 3,365; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 112 boys and 50 girls.

BALLINLAW-FERRY, a small village near the confluence of the Suir and the Barrow, and in the barony of Ida, Igrin, and Ilercon, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. A square tower or castle, which still stands here, was built at an early period by the Floristall family, and passed by marriage into the possession of the family of Aylward. The surrounding scenery is extremely rich.

BALLINLESS, a village in the parish of Killavey, barony of Orlog, co. Armagh, Ulster. Post-town, Newry. A Roman Catholic chapel in the village serves also as a National school. Some curious evidence respecting this school occurs in pages 369, 404, and elsewhere of the 'Report from the Select Committee, on Plan of Education, Ireland,' published in 1837. Pop. returned with the parish.

BALLINLEY (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Tyreagh, co. Sligo, Connaught. Near its margin stood an abbey, the history of which is not known.

BALLINLOUGHY, **BALLINLOUGH**, or **BALLYLOUGH**, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Small County, and of the county of Limerick, and 5¼ miles east-south-east of Six-mile-bridge, Munster. Length, 14 mile; breadth, 1; area, 2,340 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,286; in 1841, 1,158. Houses 164. Though lying near the sources of some of the Maig's affluents, and on the outer edge of the basin of the Shannon, the land is in general good.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **ANEY** [which see], in the dio. of Emly. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £72 1s. 9½d., and the rectorial for £144 3s. 7d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to J. D. Freeman of Castletor, co. Cork. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLINLONDY. See **BALLINLANDERS**.

BALLINLOUGH, a village in the parish of Annahilt, barony of Lower Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands at the confluence of two streams which are tributary to the Annahilt or Ballinabinech river. Pop. returned with the parish.

BALLINLOUGH, a village in the parish of Kilsyre, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 117.

BALLINLOUGH, a village in the parish of Kiltullagh, barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands about half-a-mile south of Lough Aelwyn, and 4½ west of Castlereagh, on the road from that town to Castlebar. It consists of about 30 cabins, 2 school-houses, and a recently erected parish-church; and has a tranquil and almost deserted appearance. The cabins are dispersed in groups on uneven ground; and the church crowns a rising ground amid a cluster of young planted trees. See **AELOWYN**. Fairs are held on May 31, July 5, Sept. 26, and Oct. 31. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 191. Houses 32.

BALLINLOUGH, one of a series of bogs, in the vicinity of the village just noticed, and of Lough Aelwyn, barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon, Connaught. The other bogs of the series are those of Cloonchamber, Cloonelta, Cloonsuck, and Clooncan. Area, 6,248 acres, 18 perches, English. These bogs extend 7 miles westward from Annacashel near Castlereagh to Tully near Ballyhaunis; and lie between the road from Cloonallis to Cloonfower to Tully on the north, and the road from Castlereagh to Ballinlough on the south. "They are intersected," says Mr. Longfield, "by the streams from Loughs Cheyn and Clooncan, (two sources of the river Suck,) and by numerous other minor streams, veins, and rushes, all of which are so many ventages to their respective bogs, the great mass of which, being divided and broken by numerous large fertile islands, command an abundant supply of manuring gravels. However, the higher parts of this portion is [are] not so well circumstanced as the lower lands, in point of internal manures, as there is no limestone to be had from Cloonsuck to Ballinlough, or from Ballinlough to Churchborough, nor is there any considerable quantity of manuring gravels. The bogs between those points approach rather to a description of high shallow mountain bog, with an under-stratum composed of large granite stones and poor sandy gravel. The elevations of these particular parts are, however, very high, rising from 20 to 120 feet above the lake called Lough Aelwyn (which is the western boundary of this division, and the chief source of the river Suck); in con-

sequence of which there is no difficulty in effecting their drainage, which very little more than the necessary divisions would accomplish. The lower parts, however, are well circumstanced both in regard to their ventages, and the favourable declinations of the surface, and also in respect to the quantity and quality of the limestone and manuring gravels which are to be had in all the adjoining lands, and the islands through the interior. There are also great tracts of the bogs, particularly at Taghmaia, Cloonelta, and Cloouchamber, that are very shallow and resting on good gravel, which the tenantry of Cloonelta have raised to the surface in many places, for purposes of improvement." Estimated cost of reclamation, £12,826 15s. 5½d. This series of bogs, large though it be, is but an artificially outlined and comparatively inconsiderable section of a sea of bog which expands hence toward almost every point of the compass.

BALLINOCKEN, a chapelry in the barony of West Idrome, about 2 miles south-south-west of Leighlin bridge, co. Carlow, Leinster. It lies along the left bank of the river Barrow; and is traversed by the road from Carlow to Carrick-on-Suir. This chapelry is now united to the rectory of Wells, in the dio. of Leighlin; it forms, jointly with that rectory, the corps of the deanery of Leighlin cathedral; and it contains the church of the benefice, and constitutes one of three mutually detached districts of which the benefice consists. See **WELLS**.

BALLINOCKEN, a village in the parish of Fermagh, barony of East Idrome, co. Carlow, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 169.

BALLINODE, a village in the parish of Tydavnet, barony and co. of Monaghan, and 4 miles north-west of the town of Monaghan, Ulster. A rivulet cuts it into two sections, is spanned by a good bridge, and drives some grist mills. Though the village is meanly edificed as to its private houses or cabins, it has a neat church and steeple. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 215. Houses 39.

BALLINODE, a village in the parish of Calry, barony of Carbury, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands 2 miles east of the town of Sligo, on the road thence to Enniskillen. Pop. returned with the parish.

BALLINOE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Kinnataloon, co. Cork. 5 miles west by south of Tallow, and 2 south of Knockmourne, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 7,716 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,692; in 1841, 2,566. Houses 384. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1841, 365. Houses 60. The surface has a northern exposure, and lies in the basin of the Bride at a mean distance of 2½ miles from the river; and it consists, for the most part, of arable land. Near the site of the quondam parish-church "are some large ruins," remarks Dr. Smith, "said to have been a religious house, but of what order I cannot find either from tradition or record." In the vicinity of these ruins is a good chalybeate spa.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KNOCKMOURNE** [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition, £305 1s. The rectorial tithes are double of the vicarial in value, and have, from time immemorial, been appropriated to the rectory of Ahern. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is clustered with the chapels of Knockmourne and Mogeely. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 48, and the Roman Catholics to 2,750; and a school, which was aided with £14 a-year from the National Board, and £7 from the Duke of Devonshire, had on its books 44 boys and 14 girls.

BALLINONTY, a hamlet in the parish of Kil-

cooley, barony of Slievardagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 71. In 1839-40, a dispensary here, within the Thurles Poor-law union, received £187 16s., expended £177 4s. 1d., and administered to 2,610 extern patients.

BALLINROBE, a parish, partly in the barony of Ross, co. Galway, but chiefly in the barony of Kilmain, co. Mayo, Connaught. The Mayo section contains the town of **BALLINROBE**: see next article. Length of the Mayo section, 6 miles; breadth, 5; area, 17,510 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches,—of which 3,125 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 8,933; in 1841, 10,115. Houses 1,815. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 6,329; in 1841, 7,437. Houses 1,327. The Galway section is separated by Lough Mask from the Mayo section, bears the name of Churchfield, and is not noticed in the census of 1831. Area, 9,362 acres, 8 perches; of which 2,772 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches, are water. Pop., in 1841, 1,035. Houses 190. About 1,000 acres of the Galway section are mountainous ground, coarse and impracticable; but nearly all the remainder of the parochial surface consists of good land. A summit in the extreme west, and one near the centre of the Galway section, have altitudes of respectively 1,697 and 1,201 feet. The main body, or the Mayo section, forms part of the rich champagne country which intervenes between Loughs Mask and Corrib; it is drained, and in a certain degree beautified, by the river Robe; and, over much the greater part of its area, it is rapidly undergoing georgical improvement. Its principal rural residences are Lakeview, Knocklass, Rathcarren, Creagh, Springvale, and Currymore. The total water-area of the parish consists of 5,244 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches, in part of Lough Mask; 454 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches, in part of Lough Carra; and 199 acres, 21 perches, in streams and small lakes. Other objects of particular interest will be noticed in connection with the town.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £480. Gross income, £610; nett, £500 17s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate, in addition to a salary of £90, receives £13 for visiting the military hospital. The church was built about a century ago, but at what cost is not known; and, in 1816, a tower was added at the cost of £276 18s. 5½d., borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 350; attendance 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has two officiates, and an attendance of about 2,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 372, and the Roman Catholics to 9,263; a Protestant Sunday school, held in the church, was attended by about 50 children; and 9 daily schools, 6 of which were in the town, 2 at Lakeview, and 1 at Rahard, had on their books 202 boys and 141 girls. One of the daily schools in the town was aided with £20 a-year from the National Board, £10 from C. N. Knox, Esq., and a free house and garden; and another with £10 and a free house from C. N. Knox, Esq. Some time previous to 1840, the National school was suspended.

BALLINROBE, a post and market town, and the capital of the southern district of the county of Mayo, stands on the river Robe, 4½ miles south-west by south of Hollymount, 5 north-north-east of Cong, 15½ south-east of Westport, and 109 west by north of Dublin. Much the larger section is situated on the left bank of the Robe, and consists principally of an airy, well-edificed, and partly straight street, along the line of thoroughfare between Cong and Hollymount,—an intersecting street, containing a few good houses, but lined chiefly with rows of cabins along the road between Kilmain and Westport,—and two shorter streets parallel respectively with these, and almost everywhere meanly edificed. The

section on the right bank of the river consists almost solely of a short continuation of the rows of cabins along the road to Westport, and of the large tenements and spacious areas of the military barracks. The site of the main body is principally the table-summit and partly the river-ward slope of a gentle swell; and between a large portion of it and the stream is an unbragous and meadowy alluvial plain,—Scotticé, 'a haugh,'—along the edge of which the river trots and frolics in mirthful current. The site of the other section rises boldly but not loftily up from the margin of the stream, and sustains the suites of barracks in airiness and comparative conspicuousness of position. Owing to the flatness of the surrounding country, the height of a fair proportion of the town's private houses, the advantageous position of the public buildings, and the isolation of the swells in both portions of the site, the town, as seen from various points at $\frac{1}{4}$ or 2 miles' distance, looks much larger and more pretending than it really is, and even wears a prominently urban aspect. Though altogether inferior to Ballinasloe, Westport, and Ballina, it markedly excels the majority of Connaught towns in regularity, cleanliness, and amount of apparent comfort. Yet in real prosperity it has suffered serious reverses: it was once of some county importance, but now shares only such privileges as are common to it with various filthy little villages; and till very recently it was an important and well-garrisoned military station, but now it pines under the complete and final abandonment of both its cavalry and its infantry barracks. The market-house, fronting the main street, and occupying a corner at the intersection of the long cross street, is a plain yet neat building; its lower story open, or in piazza style, and its upper story used as court-house, school-house, and for miscellaneous public purposes. The cavalry barrack was originally a seat of Lord Tyrrawley; and, besides occupying a site of much beauty on the river, is graced with some venerable trees which belonged to the demesne of the mansion, and which now may almost rank as antiquities of the town. The bridewell, situated on the outskirts of the town toward Cong, was long in a discreditable condition, but, two or three years ago, was reformed and improved. In the Report of 1841, the inspector says regarding it: "I found this bridewell clean and regular; the diet is expensive, and made more so than is necessary by the average detention of prisoners being three times as long as in bridewells in general." The parish-church, situated in a recess or open area on the east side of the main street, has a tolerably good appearance; the Roman Catholic chapel draws attention only from its capaciousness; and a meeting-house, erected 10 or 11 years ago at the expense of J. Fynn, Esq., of Ballymacgibbon, as a place of worship for evangelical Protestant dissenters, has a mere dwelling-house aspect, and is not noticed in the Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction. At the base of the swell on which the main body of the town stands, and on the inner edge of the alluvial plain, are some remains of an ancient monastery. Archdall says it "was a monastery of Augustinian friars; and in the register of the Dominican friary of Athenry, the monastery de Roba is mentioned in the year 1337, but when or by whom founded is not recorded." Numerous remains of churches and castles in the circumjacent country, both in and beyond the parish, seem to indicate that the town anciently possessed considerable importance. Creagh, Currymore, and other mansions in the vicinity, and the stated or occasional residence of several wealthy and influential families in the town itself or its immediate outskirts, still relieve it from mere village or plodding character. The

weekly market is well attended, and commands both the ingress of agricultural produce from an extensive circumjacent country, and the egress of the various wares of a miscellaneous retail trade. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday and Dec. 5. A tolerably good inn and posting-house is maintained partly by market-business, and in a small degree by the transit of tourists. In 1838, the only public conveyance was a car to Tuam.

The Ballinrobe Poor-law union ranks as the 81st, and was declared on Nov. 7, 1839. It lies partly in co. Galway, but chiefly in co. Mayo, and comprehends a territory of 190,635 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 74,842. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop. in 1831, are, in co. Galway, Ballogholla, 2,028; and Ross, 4,361; and in co. Mayo, Ballinrobe, 9,415; Kilmolara, 3,053; Cong, 8,378; Shrule, 4,177; Kilmain, 5,555; Hollymount, 6,507; Ballindine, 7,600; Claremorris, 8,391; Mayo, 3,152; Borrisicarra, 2,356; Robeen, 5,754; and Partree, 4,025. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 8 and 26; and of the latter, 3 are returned by each of the divisions of Ballinrobe, Cong, Ballindine, and Claremorris; 2 by each of the divisions of Kilmain, Hollymount, Robeen, and Ross, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of property rated is £82,805 12s.; the total number of persons rated is 14,238; and of the latter, 2,030 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—3,229 not exceeding £2,—2,487 not exceeding £3,—1,800 not exceeding £4,—and 1,414 not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on May 2, 1840; to be completed in Sept. 1841; to cost £7,000 for building and completion, and £1,400 for fittings and contingencies; to occupy a site of 6 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches, gifted by Col. Nesbit Knox, and obtained for £33 18s. 7d. of compensation to occupying tenant; and to contain accommodation for 800 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was May 26, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,085 7s. 11d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,590 9s. 6d. Six dispensary-districts comprehend an area of 227,794 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 70,342; they have their seats at Ballinrobe, Claremorris, Fairhill, Hollymount, Partree, and Neale and Cong; and in 1840-41, their aggregate receipts and expenses amounted to respectively £773 19s. 1d., and £730 6s. The Ballinrobe dispensary has a district of 24,440 acres, with a pop. of 13,108; and in 1840-41, it received £212 13s. 6d., and expended £224 2s. 14d. Area of the town, 112 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,604; in 1841, 2,678. Houses 488.

BALLINRODE. See DUNGARVAN.

BALLINRUDDERY. See LISTOWEL.

BALLINSIN. See TEMPLETOURHY.

BALLINSKELLIGS. See BALLINSKELLIGS.

BALLINSPIITTE, a village in the parish of Ringrove, barony of Courcy, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. Fairs are held on May 14 and 15, and Sept. 25, 26. A dispensary here is within the Kinsale Poor-law union, and has a district containing a pop. of 11,821; and in 1839-40, it received £113 16s., expended £111 5s. 7d., and administered to 1,479 patients. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1831, 105; in 1841, 126. Houses 20.

BALLINTAMPLE, a village in the parish of Ahamplish, barony of Carbury, about 8 miles north by west of Sligo, co. Sligo, Connaught. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1831, 110; in 1841, 178. Houses 32.

BALLINTAYLOR, a demesne on the southern border of the parish of Whitechurch, and of the barony of Decies-without-Drum, about 6 miles west of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. "On the slopes of Slievegrain," says Mr. Fraser, "the planta-

tions, regular enclosures, and handsome farm-houses, mark out Ballintaylor, the highly improved estate of John Musgrave, Esq." The property formerly belonged in succession to the families of Osborne and Usher. Dr. Smith, writing concerning it about 70 years ago, says, "Here are considerable plantations of timber trees (besides large adjacent woods), as oaks, elms, walnut, &c., as also the arbutus, a tree which grows naturally in this kingdom. This and the buckthorn thrive here, becoming considerable large trees; though accounted shrubs in most other places, which has been often known to happen through difference of soil, climate, and culture."

BALLINTEIGUE. See **BALLYTEIGUE.**

BALLINTEMPLE, a parish in the barony of Arklow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of the town of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,087 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,021; in 1841, 1,114. Houses 185. The surface extends along the lower part of the river Aughrim, and a small part of the river Ovoca; and both contribute and commands exquisite landscapes in the vales of these brilliant streams, and at "the meeting of the waters." The land in the bottom, and on the slopes of the valleys is fertile. The highest ground is in the south-west, and has an altitude of 1,399 feet.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £103 16s. 11d. Gross income, £124 7s. 9d.; nett, £101 4s. 9d. Patron, William Bryan, Esq. The church was built, in 1815, at the cost of £784 12s. 3d., chiefly gifted and partly lent by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 80. The Roman Catholic chapel has two officiates, and an attendance of 800. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 73, and the Roman Catholics to 948; and two daily schools—one of which was originally established by the Kildare Place Society—had on their books 67 boys and 37 girls.

BALLINTEMPLE, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Lower Kilnemanagh, 4 miles north-east of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,208 acres. Pop., in 1831, 786; in 1841, 656. Houses 81. The surface is drained and separated from the barony of Clanwilliam on the south-west and south by a considerable affluent of the Suir; it is traversed north-eastward by the road from Tipperary to Holycross; and it contains some finely variegated and well-wooded landscape, and consists, for the most part, of good land. Within the parochial limits is Lord Hawarden's beautiful demesne of **DUNDUM**; which see.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £242. The rectories of Ballintemple, **KILPATRICK**, **OGHTERLEAGUE**, and **RATHLYNAN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Ballintemple. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from a few hundred yards to upwards of 2 miles. Gross income, £780 18s. 24d.; nett, £629 9s. 54d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated in Ballintemple; but when it was built, or at whose cost, is unknown. Sittings 300; attendance, between 100 and 150. Two Roman Catholic chapels in Ballintemple and Oughterleague have 3 officiates, and an attendance of respectively 700 and 970. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 153, and the Roman Catholics to 661; the Protestants of the union to 232, and the Roman Catholics to 4,597; 3 daily schools in the parish were attended by 215 children; and these, with 4 other schools in the union, had on their books 317 boys and 192 girls. Two of the schools in the parish were respectively for boys and for girls, and were aided, the latter with £10 a-year, and the former with £30 and other advantages, from Lord Hawarden.

BALLINTEMPLE, a parish on the north-western border of the barony of Imokilly, 2 miles east-north-east of Middleton, co. Cork, Munster. Its name, as in other places called Ballintemple, means 'the town of the church'; but, in this case, the translation, or 'Churchtown,' is often popularly substituted for the original name. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,860 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,756; in 1841, 1,742. Houses 296. The surface touches the north-east corner of Cork Harbour, and is washed along the northern boundary and separated from the barony of Barrymore, by the Middleton river. Within the parish is the village of Churchtown. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 178; in 1841, 111. Houses 25.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of LISGOOLD [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £500 5s. The parish being 6 miles distant from Lisgoold, in which is situated the church of the union, a licensed school-house, in the parish of Kilmahon, is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Cloyne. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 42, and the Roman Catholics to 1,790; and two daily schools, supported by fees, had on their books 32 boys and 13 girls. In 1840, a National school in the village was aided with £6 a-year, and had on its books 71 boys and 29 girls.

BALLINTEMPLE, a village in the parish of St. Finbar's, barony and co. of Cork, Munster. It stands on the south side of the river Lee, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Cork, on the road thence to Blackrock. A church was erected here by the Knights Templars in 1392, and was afterwards given to the prior and friars of Gill Abbey. Though the church long ago disappeared, its burying-ground is still in use. "The situation of this cemetery," says Mr. Croker, "is retired and romantic; and the few tombstones that rise above the large dock leaves and nettles with which it is overgrown, record the names of such villagers as have died in more opulent circumstances than their neighbours. The remains of the humble farmer and the poor fisherman occupy this secluded spot, with the exception of one grave, containing a pair whose melancholy fate and early death throw an interest over the simple tablet that marks their abode." He then narrates a pathetic tale which any curious reader may see on pages 213—215 of his "Researches in the South of Ireland." Area of the village, 24 acres. Pop., in 1841, 455. Houses 77.

BALLINTEMPLE, a parish in the barony of Clonmahon, 6 miles south-south-west of Cavan, co. Cavan, Ulster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 10,658 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,946; in 1841, 5,341. Houses 930. About one-ninth of the area consists of prime land; about three-fourths of second-rate land; and the remainder, of inferior land. The surface is drained north-westward by an affluent of the Erne, diversified by 54 acres of lakes, and traversed south-south-westward by the road from Cavan to Granard. Within the parochial limits is a small part of the village of **BALINAGH**; which see.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Kilmore, and corps of the deanery of Kilmore cathedral in the dio. of Kilmore. See **KILMORE**. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £155, and the rectorial for £104; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to the Marquis of Westmeath. The church was built in 1821, by means of a loan of £1,107 13s. 104d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 120. The Roman Catholic chapel at Aghaloure has an attendance of 430; and, in the Roman

Catholic parochial arrangement, is grouped with Pallahee and Bruska chapels in Kilmore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 416, and the Roman Catholics to 4,778; and 6 daily schools—2 of which were connected with the Kildare Place Society, while another was aided with £2 from subscription, and £7 from the Society for Discourteanancing Vice—had on their books 353 boys and 106 girls.

BALLINTEMPLE, a beautiful and well-wooded demesne, in the barony of Forth, and on the banks of the Slaney, about 4 miles south of Tallow, co. Carlow, Leinster. It is the property of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart.

BALLINTEMPLE, co. Sligo. See **BALLINTAMPLE**.

BALLINTOBER, the most extensive subdivision or baronial district of co. Roscommon, Connaught. It exists in three mutually detached sections, which figure on the map like three of the nine integral parts or grand subdivisions of the county; and, though recently erected into three distinct baronies, named Castlereagh, North Ballintober, and South Ballintober, it formerly constituted only one barony. Mr. Weld, estimating the superficial extent of the whole at 162,822 acres, distributes it into 122,982 acres of arable land, 37,734 acres of bog, and 2,106 acres of water. The eastern section, now the barony of North Ballintober, has the form of a slender oblong, extends along the Shannon, from the demesne of Charleston, near Drumsna and Jamestown, to the mouth of the Feurish river below Tarmonbarry; and is, in consequence, zoned on one side by the river and its lacustrine expansions, and on the other by the barony of Roscommon. The southern section, now constituting the barony of South Ballintober, and containing the town of Roscommon, has proximately a square form; reaches, at the nearest point, to within 3 miles of the eastern section's extremity at the mouth of the Feurish; and is bounded on the north by the barony of Roscommon, on the east by the Shannon, on the south by the barony of Athlone, and on the west by the barony of Athlone and the half-barony of Ballymoe. The western section, now called the barony of Castlereagh, has a very irregular outline, approaches to within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the north-west corner of the southern section, and $\frac{6}{10}$ miles of the nearest part of the eastern section; sends out a long south-westward projection between co. Mayo and co. Galway; and is elsewhere bounded by the half-barony of Ballymoe, and the baronies of Roscommon and Boyle. The sections are not remarkably unequal in size, but the eastern is the smallest, and the western the largest.—The eastern section, or North Ballintober, comprises the parishes of Kilmore and Tarmonbarry, and the chief part of Kilglass; it contains, between the Shannon and the north end of the great sandstone ridge of Slievebawn, a large aggregate of bog; it consists, to the west of the Slievebawn ridge, of highly improvable land [see **GILLSTOWN**]; and, though it contains numerous hamlets, or clusters of cabins, especially on sound land in the vicinity of its bogs, it has only inconsiderable villages, and no towns except Tarmonbarry and Rooskey. Area, 34,123 acres. Pop., in 1841, 19,370. Houses 3,367. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,920; in manufactures and trade, 469; in other pursuits, 169. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,694; who could read but not write, 1,647; who could neither read nor write, 4,042. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 800; who could read but not write, 1,637; who could neither read nor write, 3,724.—The southern division, or barony of South Ballintober, contains no town but Roscommon, nor any

considerable village except Ballyleague; it consists of insulated hills and ridges of limestone and limestone gravel, interspersed with bogs and occasionally alluvial or diluvial flats; and, in its northern district, toward the extremity of the sandstone ridge of Slievebawn, it shoots up to considerable altitudes, its heights now bare of both tree and hedge-row, and now showily embellished with country-seats and with woods. The parishes in this section are part of Clontuskert and Kilbride, and the whole of Kilgeffin, Kiltewan, and Roscommon. Area, 50,558 acres. Pop., in 1841, 26,369. Houses 4,429. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,615; in manufactures and trade, 754; in other pursuits, 435. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,066; who could read but not write, 1,731; who could neither read nor write, 6,585. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,320; who could read but not write, 1,606; who could neither read nor write, 8,636.—The western section, or barony of Castlereagh, contains the towns of Castlereagh and Ballinlough, and some considerable villages, such as Castle-Plunkett and Belanagare; its eastern district is a broad belt of fine grazing land, similar to that about Talsk, and studded with several well-wooded demesnes; and its western district is a wild and dismal expanse of bog, partially relieved with hilly and ridgy interspersions of good land. We reserve the statistics of this district for the word **CASTLEREA**: which see.—Pop. of the whole tri-baronial territory of Ballintober, in 1831, 70,597. Houses 11,871.

BALLINTOBER, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the southern border of the barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 6,352 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,460; in 1841, 2,616. Houses 477. The surface is a series of undulations, or of steep ridges and intervening hollows, the former consisting of limestone and limestone gravel, the latter occasionally possessing considerable depth, and the two so alternated and mutually foiled as to form several pleasant close landscapes. The river Suck and the road from Castlereagh to Athleague and Roscommon traverse the interior south-eastward. The principal mansions are Cleabog, Bohagh, Willsgrove, Frenchlawn, and Enfield. An ancient castle, for which the parish is celebrated, will be noticed in connection with the village.—Ballintober is a rectory in the diocese of Elphin, and a prebend in Elphin cathedral. Tithe composition, £200. This rectory and the vicarages of **KILKEEVAN** and **BALICK** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Ballintober or Kilkeevan. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 9. Gross income, £662 5s.; nett, £545 2s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a salary of £75. The church is situated in Kilkeevan, and was built in 1819 by means of a loan of £2,307 13s. 10½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 450 attendance 250. The Ballintober Roman Catholic chapel has an officiate for itself, and an attendance of 1,200. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Kilkeevan and Ballick. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 48, and the Roman Catholics to 2,585; the Protestants of the union to 833, and the Roman Catholics to 17,063; 3 daily schools in the parish, two of which were aided jointly with £10 from Mr. Wells, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, had on their books 174 boys and 77 girls; and 30 daily schools in the union had on their books 487 boys and 798 girls.

The village of **BALLINTOBER** stands on the road between Castlereagh and Roscommon, about 4 miles

south-east of the former, and 9 north-west of the latter. It consisted, in 1832, of the Roman Catholic chapel, one slated two story house, 3 thatched two story houses, and 22 cabins. An ancient church stood near the site of the Roman Catholic chapel, and its cemetery still remains, and is crowded with tombs. The editor of Grose, apparently without feasible evidence, ascribes the origin of the village to an abbey erected, in 1216, by O'Conor, king of Connaught. A fair is held on Aug. 25. A little west of the village, on the extremity of a narrow and delivitous ridge, stand the ruins of the castle of Ballintobber. The road from Castlereagh runs along a parallel ridge on the opposite side of a deep hollow or ravine; and the castle, as seen from the road, has a singularly majestic and imposing aspect. A quadrangular enclosure of 270 by 237 feet, within walls, was defended by 4 strong towers at the angles, and 2 at the sides of the grand entrance, and was surrounded by a broad fosse. The grand towers are all polygonal, and though so deficient in symmetry that no two have the same number and length of sides, they bear a strong resemblance to some of the towers of Caernarvon-castle in Wales. "The south-west tower," says Mr. Weld, "is a superb piece of architecture, and, for its general effect, amongst the most imposing remains of antiquity which I can call to recollection in Ireland." The south-east tower is about 30 feet in breadth; but all the towers were elongated towards the interior of the great court. In the plan of the castle published in the volumes of Antiquities which bear the name of Grose, this latter tower is represented as round; but this is not the only blunder. The circumstance, however, is the more remarkable, because whoever had once looked at this tower with attention, could scarcely forget the extraordinary beautiful effect of the reflection of the sides, with their varied lights and shades in the waters of the fosse beneath, which generally present a smooth and glassy surface. During the few hours I remained at Ballintobber, I was tempted to look at it again and again, and scarcely every saw a more interesting morceau of the kind." The lower part of the towers had loopholes for defence, and the upper stories were perforated with windows, and apparently disposed in habitable apartments. The curtain walls between the towers were about 5 feet 8 inches thick at the height of the great inner court, and were provided with loopholes. Though serious dilapidation has occurred from violence, pillage, and the influence of time, a great part of the towers, most of the curtain walls, and several interior arches and features of beauty are in comparatively good preservation. Ballintobber-castle was the residence of the O'Conors, kings of Connaught, and figured, down to a comparatively recent date, in some stirring scenes both of their own history and of that of their descendants. But such notices of it, and its proprietors, and its attached landed possessions as our limits will admit, are so intimately connected, and in most instances identified, with the history of the province, that, excepting a hint as to its origin, we must reserve them for our article on CONNAUGHT: which see. In the manuscript records of the O'Conor family, "not only," says Mr. Weld, "is there an absence of information about the building of Ballintobber-castle, but it is stated distinctly that no records whatever are in existence to trace the history of its erection. The tradition of the country merely assigns to it a date about the middle of the 13th century; and Cathal Creudearag O'Conor, a natural brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last of the kings of the Irish race, has the reputation of having been the founder. He had supplanted the family of Roderic; was elected king of the Irish of Connaught,

and carried on a successful warfare against the English, during a space of near 40 years. 'But it does not appear that he resided at Ballintobber-castle.' The name Ballintobber means 'the town of the well;' and the fountain whence the village, the castle, the parish, and the barony, derived it, bursts out at the foot of some trees below the cemetery of the ancient church, and sends away several shallow, but clear and pretty rills.

BALLINTOBBER, a parish, 7 miles north-west of Ballinrobe, and partly in the barony of Burrischoole, but chiefly in that of Carra, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 5. Area of the Carra section, 22,236 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches; of which 340 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches are in Lough Carra, and 425 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches, are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 6,212; in 1841, 6,753. Houses 1,248. The census of 1831 does not notice the Burrischoole section. Area of that section, 730 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches. Pop., in 1841, 446. Houses 83. The surface consists partly of prime land, and partly of inferior and waste ground; and is traversed by the road from Ballinrobe to Castlebar by way of Partree. Slieve-Bohannan, on the southern boundary, has an altitude of 1,294 feet; and the river Ayle, while connected with the parish, descends from an elevation of 282 feet to the level of Lough Carra. In 1216, an abbey for Augustinian canons regular was founded in the parish by Cathal O'Conor, King of Connaught; it received, from various persons, large endowments in land; and, in 1605, a lease of it in reversion for 50 years was granted to Sir John King. "It was originally a magnificent pile, the workmanship of superior excellence," says Dr. McParlan; "a good many parts of the ruins are still entire; the great steeple is down, but the grand arch upon which it rested is entire; I should suppose it upwards of 50 feet high, of equally curious and solid elegance. The great door is beautiful, being a pointed arch supported by five columns. It is altogether a masterpiece in its kind, and admired as such by the most refined judges,—judges even who saw the drawings and original of the Bathala."—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of DRUM [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. The tithes are wholly inappropriate, and belong to the vicars choral of Christ Church, Dublin; and, in 1832, they were let on lease of 21 years for £13 16s. 11½d., partly to George Clendinning, and partly to Mrs. Mary Spray. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is grouped with the chapels of Killeavalla and Burriscarra. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 6,656; and 2 daily schools, held in the abbey and in the Roman Catholic chapel, had on their books 91 boys and 23 girls.

BALLINTOBBER, a village in the parish and barony of Ballyadams, Queen's co., and about 3 miles west-south-west of Athy, Leinster. It has a pleasant appearance, and contains the neat church of the benefice of Ballyadams. The two parishes of which that benefice consists, have the alias appellations of Ballyadams of Ballintobber, and Fonestown of Ballintobber. See BALLYADAMS and FONSTOWN. Pop. returned with the parish.

BALLINTOBBER, a seat in the parish of Ballymartle, 3½ miles north of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. It belonged, in last century, to Sir John Meade, whose grandfather was raised to the baronetcy by Queen Anne, and who was himself created Viscount Clanwilliam in 1766.

BALLINTOGBER, a village in the parish of Killery, barony of Tiraghroll, co. Sligo, Connaught.

It stands 3½ miles south-west of Dromahaire. Fairs are held on June 8, July 30, Oct. 17, and Dec. 10. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 201; in 1841, 234. Houses 45.

BALLINTOY, a parish containing a village of the same name, on the north coast of the barony of Carey, and of the county of Antrim, Ulster. It extends 5 miles along the shore, and 3 into the interior. Area, 12,753 acres, 3 roads, 22 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,682; in 1841, 4,816. Houses 901. The coast-district consists, for the most part, of good land; but the interior districts are, to a large extent, but decreasingly moorish and boggy. Knock-soghy hill rises behind the village; and though partly rocky, and generally coated with much furze and heath, is all fit for pasture. Croaghmore, or 'the large stack,' rises abruptly to the height of 471 feet above sea-level; is arable on its skirts, and verdant on its sides; consists solely of basalt, and has some basaltic columns near its summit; is crowned by a large sepulchral cairn; and figures conspicuously in a great expanse of landscape. Woods and thickets do not exist; and even single trees are scarce. The rivulets Dunseverick and Luover drain the surface, and drive 2 or 3 mills. Salmon fisheries exist at Port Braddon, Carrickarede, and Lanyban; and glashen, grey-gurnet, and cod, are caught in great plenty; and various other kinds of fish, in considerable quantity, along the coast. Basalt, capable of being as neatly dressed with the hammer as if cut with a chisel, is extensively quarried. Indurated chalk, used as limestone, abounds in the sea-board townlands of Ballintoy, Magheraboy, Clegnach, Lime-neagh, and Ballinastrail. In 1756, wood coal was discovered in the hill above the village, and worked with such effect as to supply the salt-works of Portrush and Coleraine; it resembles charred wood, has a smell resembling that of rotten timber, and usually occurs in veins of from 2 or 4 inches to 3 feet thick, alternating with beds of basalt; but though used freely for burning chalk, and occasionally for fuel, it is much depreciated on account of its disagreeable odour. In the townland of Templestragh an old church, supposed to have been that of the parishes of Ballintoy and Billy before they were divided, stands in ruin; and in its vicinity are two pieces of burying-ground. Rath, mounds, Druidical temples, caves, and other similar antiquities, exist. Mr. Atkinson, after observing that the parishioners, so far as appears from the account in Mason's Statistical Survey, had no lawyer, no physician, and only one minister, and yet were prosperous, remarks: "How it is that they have lived so long without priests, lawyers, and physicians, we beg them to explain for the good of their wretched country; for undoubtedly it is an anomaly in the history of Europe; indeed the record of this parish ought to be placed in the museums of that quarter of the world, as a philosophical curiosity. The antiquities of this parish are no less remarkable: among them, are hatchets of stone, flint, and brass, bracelets, fibulae, brass vases, and other articles of remote antiquity; as also urns filled with burned bones; but the most interesting to us, of all those antiquities, is that of a gold coin of Valentinian, which was brought to the minister, in perfect preservation, and was in his custody a few years since." The village of Ballintoy stands 4 miles north-west of Ballycastle, 6 east of Bushmills, and 44 north-west of Belfast. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 278; in 1841, 310. Houses 65. The village occupies a bold and romantic site on an impressively barren and denuded shore; and the steeple of its church is a conspicuous object in so bleak a view, and has become a useful landmark to mariners. Fairs are held on June 3, Sept. 4, and

Oct. 14. The road from Ballycastle to Bushmills passes through the village; and an ample ramification of other roads traverses the interior—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, exclusive of a portion assigned to the perpetual curate of Dunseverick parish, £389 19s. 5d. Gross income, £461 9s. 5d.; nett, £315 9s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives a stipend of £70. Some of the townlands of the parish are within the perpetual curacy of DUNSEVERICK: which see. The church was built in 1814, by means of £338 15s. 4½d., raised by the parish, and £738 9s. 2½d. granted by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance, from 130 to 200 in winter, and from 300 to 400 in summer. A Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 250 to 300, and a Roman Catholic chapel by 250; and the latter is united, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, to the chapel of Armoy. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 9,122 Churchmen, 933 Presbyterians, and 1,064 Roman Catholics; and 6 daily schools, at Ballintoy, Croaghbeg, Lisbetnagrough, Drummagison, Prolisk, and Island-Macallen, had on their books 330 boys and 102 girls. The schools at Prolisk and Island-Macallen were wholly supported on an annual grant of £26 each from the Methodist Missionary Society, and that at Ballintoy was aided with £15 a-year, charged on lands by the will of a James Stewart.

BALLINTRAE, a village in the parish of Drumholm, barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands 4½ miles north-east of Ballyshannon, on the road thence to Donegal. A dispensary in the village is within the Poor-law union of Ballyshannon, and has a district of 35,433 acres, with 8,501 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, it received £137 19s., expended £138 2s. 6d., and administered to 1,458 patients. Fairs are held on Feb. 1, March 23, May 20, July 31, Oct. 2, and Nov. 30. In 1842, the Ballintra Loan Fund had a capital of £2,659, circulated £10,003 in 2,929 loans, cleared a nett profit of £95 18s. 3d., and expended for charitable purposes £172 0s. 10d.; and from the date of its formation till the close of 1842, it circulated £48,919 in 16,903 loans, cleared a nett profit of £674 3s. 9d., and expended for charitable purposes, £630 3s. 7d. Area of the village, 23 acres. Pop., in 1831, 439; in 1841, 522. Houses 100. See DRUMHOLM.

BALLINTRAE, co. Leitrim. See BRALANTRA. **BALLINTRAE**, a small bay near the mouth of the Bush river, and in the bottom of the bay between Bengore and the Skerries, on the north coast of co. Antrim, Ulster. It has about 14 feet of depth of water, and experiences a rise of about 8 or 9 feet in spring tides. A small pier and dock, capable of containing 2 or three small vessels, was built by Mr. Spencer for the use of his salt works, is well executed, and admits vessels drawing 7 feet. "Mr. S." reports Mr. Nimmo, "has also begun a breakwater of rough stone on the west side of it, which he proposes extending 40 or 50 yards into 10 feet water. This place is likely to be of importance to the fishery or embayed vessels, &c., and is the only shelter or landing-place hereabouts. The work seems deserving of aid. The expense of the breakwater may be £500 or £600."

BALLINTUBBER. See BALLINTOBBER.

BALLINURE, a parish on the western border of the barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, and 5½ miles north by west of Baltinglass, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 7,404 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,042; in 1841, 1,718. Houses 256. The surface is drained south-westward by remote affluents of the Barrow, and traversed southward by the road from Killeullen to Tullow. The land aver-

ages in value 35s. per plantation acre. The highest ground has an altitude of 1,023 feet; and one of the largest indigenous hills descends from an elevation of upwards of 550 feet. Ballinure-house and Grange-Con are the principal mansions of the parish; the latter occupies a picturesque and romantic site amid beautifully varied rising grounds; and other residences are Griffinstown, Knockarrig, and Barons-town. Within the parochial limits is the hamlet of **BUMBOA-HALL**: which see.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice, but held, in 1837, by the incumbent of Baltinglass, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £300; nett, £279 2s. 4d. Patron, Henry Carroll, Esq., of Ballinure. A curate is employed at a stipend of £83 1s. 6d. The church was built, in 1815, by means of a grant of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 950. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 210, and the Roman Catholics to 1,720; and a National school had on its books 84 boys and 50 girls.

BALLINURE, a parish on the northern border of the barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. It contains the village of Ballinure, and part of the post-town of Ballyclare. See **BALLYCLARE**. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 8,540 acres, 3 roads, 11 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,549; in 1841, 3,469. Houses 615. Area of the rural districts, 8,514 acres. Pop., in 1841, 2,928. Houses 517. The surface is separated, along the north-west from the barony of Antrim, by the Six-mile-Water; it extends eastward to near the sources of that stream, or the water-shed on the tabular trap summit of the county; and it is traversed south-westward by the road from Larne to Antrim. Much of the land is good for tillage, and highly productive in pasture and meadow. The total water-area is 22 acres, 22 perches. The village of Ballinure stands on the road to Larne, 2½ miles north-east of Ballyclare, and about 7 south-west of Larne. Area, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 415; in 1841, 380. Houses 70. See **BALLYCLARE**.—Ballinure is a rectory in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £330. This rectory and the vicarages of **KILROOT** and **TEMPLECORRAN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Ballinure or Kilroot. Ballinure is about 6½ miles distant from both Kilroot and Templecorran. Gross income, £496 0s. 5d.; nett, £454 0s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church of the benefice is situated in Ballinure, and is so old that the date and cost of its erection are unknown. Sittings 100; attendance, from 30 to 40. A Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 240 in winter, and 400 in summer; an Independent by 45; and a Methodist by 130. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 177 Churchmen, 3,155 Presbyterians, 266 other Protestant dissenters, and 177 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of the union consisted of 185 Churchmen, 3,003 Presbyterians, 275 other Protestant dissenters, and 256 Roman Catholics. In the same year, 7 daily schools in the parish had on their books 196 boys and 120 girls; and these, with 5 other daily schools, and 1 Sunday school in the union, had 316 boys and 217 girls. One of the schools in the parish was aided with £2 a-year from Mr. Dobbs, and 2 others with respectively £8 and £10 from the National Board. In 1840, there were National schools at Skilganaban, Ballygowan, and Ballynerry.

BALLINURE, a village on the Little Barrow, in the barony of Coolestown, 8 miles north-east of Portarlington, King's co., Leinster. Sir Charles Coote, in his Agricultural Survey of the county, calls it "a very mean village." Pop. not specially returned.

BALLINVANNA, a quondam parish in the barony of Coshlea, co. Limerick, Munster. The census of 1831 states its pop. at 2,697; but the census of 1841 totally omits it. The Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction states its pop., in 1831, at 2,710, and says that all its inhabitants, in 1834, were Roman Catholics.—This parish consists of townlands which lie distributed among the members of the benefice of Kilmallock, in the dio. of Limerick. But it seems never to have been of itself an ecclesiastical parish, and may now be regarded as not even a civil one.

BALLINVARRY. See **BALLYVARY**.

BALLINVOHER, a parish on the north shore of Dingle bay, 10 miles east of Dingle, barony of Cork-aguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 16,681 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,924; in 1841, 3,579. Houses 589. About one-third of the area is mountainous, boggy, and unprofitable; and the remainder is land, partly of excellent, and partly of inferior, quality. See **DINGLE**.—This parish is a rectory, and forms the corps of the archdeaconry of Ardferit, in the dio. of Ardferit and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £203 1s. 10d. Gross income, £207 14s. 1d.; nett, £188 11s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate, who performs occasional duties for the non-resident incumbent, has a stipend of £15. The church, in the neighbouring parish of Ballinacourty, serves for the accommodation of the Protestant inhabitants of Ballinvoher. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballinacourty. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 2, and the Roman Catholics to 3,125; and 8 hedge-schools had on their books 86 boys and 26 girls.

BALLISAKEERY. See **BALISAKEERY**.

BALLISODERE. See **BALLYSAODERE**.

BALLITORE. See **BALLYTORE**.

BALLIVOR. See **KILBALLIVOR**.

BALLON, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Forth, 3½ miles south by west of Tullow, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,700 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,439; in 1841, 1,524. Houses 267. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 161; in 1841, 327. Houses 58. The townlands of Castlegrace and Drisage, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 57, belonged then to the barony of Rathvilly, but were transferred, by act of 6 and 7 William IV., to the barony of Forth. The parochial surface impinges on the watershed between the river-systems of the Barrow and the Slaney; and consists in general of only middle-rate land. The chief residences are Sandbrook, Ballymogue, Kilmurphy, Laragh, and Cappagh. In 1842, the Ballon Loan Fund had a capital of £1,803, circulated £5,350 in 1,507 loans, cleared a nett profit of £20 7s. 6d., and expended for charitable purposes £13 11s.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **AGHADE** [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £80, and the rectorial for £140; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to Lord Cloncurry. In 1834, the Roman Catholics amounted to 1,406, and the Protestants jointly with those of Aghade parish, to 109; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 193 boys and 129 girls. In 1840, two National schools at Ballon and Conaberry were aided with respectively £10 and £12 a-year, and attended by 269 children.

BALLRICHAN. See **BALRICHAN**.

BALL'S BRIDGE, a village in the parish of St. Mary, Donnybrook, barony and co. of Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the rivulet Dodder, and on the road from Dublin to Kingstown, a little south of the line of the Kingstown railway, and 1½ mile from Dublin.

castle. The place is more noted as the site of extensive calico-printing works, established by Messrs. Duffy, Byrne, and Hamill, than as the locale of any of those exquisite landscapes or objects of romantic and thrilling interest for which the environs of the metropolis are so justly famed. Area, 33 acres. Pop., in 1841, 484. Houses 59. See DOWNSBROOK.

BALLY, a large boggy district on the north side of the Kenmare river, comprehending most part of the parish of Kilerohane, barony of Dunkerron, co. Kerry, Munster. It extends from the stream of Castlecove to some rocky ground near the Blackwater; though, as seen from a low situation, it looks like a congeries of rocky heights, yet, as seen from a commanding point of view, it appears to be a continuous range of bog; and, according to the details of Mr. Nimmo's survey for its reclamation, it contained, in 1814, a boggy area requiring drainage of 8,997½ English acres. "The principal tract of bog," says Mr. Nimmo, "is a large basin lying at the foot of the mountains, around the head of the harbour of Sneem, and nearly embraced by the two lower ridges of Aska and Dirreenavurrig, which severally divide it from two other smaller basins. Down these hollows flow various clear quick-running streams, which have usually a little green land along their edges. The lower part of the basin is entirely occupied by bog: round the upper edge of it is a narrow zone of patches of cultivation; and above that, a boggy and rocky mountain. The bogs are traversed by numerous narrow ridges of hard rock, forming a succession of long narrow basins, which seem formerly to have been lakes, but are now mostly filled with deep masses of fibrous bog. These bogs subside greatly after drainage, and render it necessary sometimes to crosscut the rock in order to lay their level free. There is little other subsoil than the bare rock, and no calcareous manure of any kind in Bally bog. Shell sand is washed ashore in the western part of it, at the Green Isles and near Cove. It contains 40 per cent. carbonate of lime; and coralline sand, which is nearly pure carbonate, may be had in the bay by dredging." Estimated cost of reclamation, £8,223 18s. 4d.

BALLY, co. Down. See **BALLEE**.

BALLYADAMS, a barony on the eastern border of Queen's co., Leinster. It is bounded on the west and north-west by the barony of Stradbally; on the north-east and east by co. Kildare; and on the south by the barony of Slievemargy. Its length and breadth are each about 6½ miles; and its area is 24,081 acres. It comprehends the whole of the parishes of Grange and Tecolm, and part of the parishes of Ballyadams, Killabin, Rathaspeck, St. John's of Athy, Tankards-town, and Tullymoy. The barony of Maryborough, in the centre of the county, not only contains more than double its area, but excels it in fertility of soil, wealth of farmers, and beauty or improvement of demesnes. In 1801, the average price of land in Ballyadams was from 14s. to 30s. per acre. Ballylin is the only considerable village. From near Athy to Magency bridge, the river Barrow is the boundary-line with co. Kildare. Pop., in 1831, 8,954; in 1841, 9,172. Houses 1,615. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,218; in manufactures and trade, 215; in other pursuits, 264. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,502; who could read but not write, 824; who could neither read nor write, 1,613. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 806; who could read but not write, 1,193; who could neither read nor write, 1,962.

BALLYADAMS, a parish partly in the barony of Stradbally, but chiefly in that of Ballyadams, Queen's co., Leinster. Length 4 miles; breadth,

2½; area, 6,908 acres,—of which 395 acres are in Stradbally. Pop., in 1831, 2,165; in 1841, 2,051. Houses 374. Pop. of the Stradbally section, in 1831, 62; in 1841, 45. Houses 7. These are the measurements and population of the civil parish; but include those of the two ecclesiastical parishes of Ballyadams and Fonestown. Yet, as the two parishes are even ecclesiastically consolidated into one benefice, and are so blended in all their interests that their very mutual limits cannot be ascertained, they require to be treated, in the whole of their statistics, as if they were one. The village of **BALLINTOBER** [which see] is within the limits; and in consequence of its being the site of the church, the parishes sometimes associate its name with their own. An old castle, the history of which seems to be lost, gave both the parochial and the baronial name of Ballyadams, and has given it also to a modern mansion. The principal residences are Tallybo, Kellyville, Ballintober, Southfield, Rathgilbert, Popefield, and Heathfield. The water-area comprises 8 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches in the river Barrow, and 14 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches in Lough Kellyville.—Ballyadams and Fonestown are rectories, and jointly constitute the benefice of Ballyadams, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £437; nett, £407 15s. 4d. Patrons, successively Miss Southwell, C. Maguire, Esq., and — Breerton, Esq. A curate has a stipend of £73. When, or at what cost, the church was built is not known. Sittings 150; attendance 70. The Roman Catholic chapel has 3 officiates, and an attendance of 750. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 139, and the Roman Catholics to 2,029; and 4 daily schools, one of which was aided with £15 a-year from the National Board, had on their books 138 boys and 105 girls.

BALLYAGHRON. See **AGHERTON**.

BALLYAGRAN, a village in the parish of Corcomohide, barony of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 133. Houses 20.

BALLYALLY, a lacustrine expansion of the river Fergus, not far from Ennis, barony of Inchiquin, co. Clare, Munster. Area, about 100 acres. In its vicinity is Ballyally-house, the seat of A. Stackpoole, Esq.

BALLYANAN, the quondam residence of Viscount Middleton, near the north-east corner of Cork Harbour, and about 1½ mile from the town of Middleton, co. Cork, Munster. Only a few scattered birches, and some ruinous fragments of gate piers, now indicate, amidst a fine estate, the site of the extinct mansion.

BALLYANE, or **BALLYANNE**, a parish on the western border of the barony of Bantry and co. Wexford, and 2½ miles north-east of New Ross, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,578 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,096; in 1841, 1,292. Houses 192. The surface is washed on the west, and separated from the county of Kilkenny, by the river Barrow; it is traversed north-north-eastward by the road from New Ross to Dublin; and it consists of good tillage, pasturage, and meadow land. Ballyane-house is the seat of — O'Ferral, Esq. — This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Mary's, New Ross, in the dio. of Ferns. See **ROSS (New)**. Tithe composition, £243 3s. 6½d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 27, and the Roman Catholics to 1,090; and a school, which was aided with £8 from the National Board, £15 a-year by legacy from Mr. Haughton, and a free house, had on its books 71 boys and 31 girls.

BALLYARTHUR, a splendid demesne in the vale of the Ovoca, 4 miles north-west of Arklow,

and a little above the second meeting of the waters, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Though the mansion of Ballyarthur, the seat of E. S. Bayley, Esq., has itself no better attractions than commodiousness and stability, the grounds around it comprehend several of the mountainous elevations which rise from the margin of the Ovoca, and both form and command some of the most superb scenery in Ireland. A terrace a mile in length, runs along the crest of heights behind the house, and reveals almost the whole of the magnificent and lively vale of the Ovoca, with a perspective of alpine country greater in extent and richer in composition than any other point of view brings into combination with the vale. "The Ovoca, increased in its progress by the tributary waters of the Derry," or the Aughrim, "winds round this demesne, in a circular sweep of prodigious boldness; its mountainous banks covered with the rich foliage of the oak. The devious course of the river is here traced through scenes of amazing variety, the valley along which it flows often extending to the width of more than a mile. At the point considered most favourable to a command of prospect, is constructed a small and rustic octangular building, from which nature stands displayed in a degree of beauty and magnificence that dazzles the eye and overpowers the feelings. In a direction towards its rise, the meanders of the Ovoca are enlivened by all the pastoral softness of verdant meadows, and their attendant objects of rural animation, screened by mountains which recede in an infinitude of wavy or broken outlines. Towards the sea, the river pursues a broad but unbroken course through shelving masses of wood which reach towards its brink, or retire from its current in majestic and graceful transitions. The views obtained from this favoured walk are not confined to the charms of the vale, transcendent as are those beauties, and varying at almost every step. Mountains, endless in shape, and sublime in character as the columnar masses of an autumnal sunset, form the distance in some directions; whilst other spreads of remote scenery are profound in apparently interminable ranges of matted wood. The wide sea rolls upon the eye towards the east, and completes this immense congress of the grandest and the softest objects which nature affords in any single display." [Brewer's Beauties of Ireland.]

BALLYBACON, a parish in the barony of West Iffa and Offa, 4 miles east by south of Clogheen, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3½; area, 11,120 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,970; in 1841, 3,109. Houses 469. The surface extends northward from the summit of the Knockmeledown mountains to the Suir, and is bisected eastward by the rivulet Tar. The chief summits have altitudes of 1,718, 1,846, 2,101, and 2,609; and the highest of these is Knockmeledown-proper, on the southern boundary. The low grounds are excellent land. The chief seat is Kilgrovy-house. —This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **TURBID** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £179 11s. 7½d., and the rectorial for £285 7s. 5d.; and the latter are appropriated to the archdeaconry of Lismore. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 700 to 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tulloghmelan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1 Protestant and 3,125 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools, supported by fees, had on their books 100 boys and 83 girls.

BALLYBARRACK, a parish in the barony of Upper Dundalk, 1½ mile south-south-west of the

town of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Area, 1,018 acres. Pop., in 1831, 444; in 1841, 301. Houses 50. —This parish is an entirely inappropriate rectory in the dio. of Armagh; and has neither church, glebe-house, nor chapel. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a hedge-school had on its books 45 boys and 15 girls.

BALLYBAY, or **BALLIBAY**, a parish, partly in the barony of Monaghan, but chiefly in that of Cremourne, co. Monaghan, Ulster. The Cremourne section contains the town of **BALLYBAY**. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 8,741 acres,—of which 181 acres are in the barony of Monaghan, and 37 acres in the town of Ballybay. Pop., in 1831, 6,685; in 1841, 6,606. Houses 1,138. Pop. of the Monaghan section, in 1831, 114; in 1841, 138. Houses 25. Pop. of the rural districts of the Cremourne section, in 1831, 4,624; in 1841, 4,700. Houses 826. Though the land is cold, wet, and for the most part shallow, its appearance, as to both contour and culture, is greatly superior to that of many a richer district. "The country around Ballibay [town], though intersected with a good deal of bog and marsh," says Mr. Fraser, "is agreeably varied by the waving surface, the bold hills, and numerous small lakes which are scattered around. The bleached greens, with the villas of the proprietors, the neat farm-houses, better tillage, and the comfortable state of the cottagers, generally considered, as compared with other parts of the country, add much to the appearance of this interesting district." Much of the soil is what Sir Charles Cootes calls "gritty, with much red ochre, and great indications of copper and iron." "The country, at either side of the road toward Carrickmacross," says Sir Charles, "is happily situate for ornamental improvement, having picturesque streams and beautiful glens, and some partial spots of meadow in their banks which have a rich verdure; but those spots are but partial, as, for a considerable distance, the greater part has but a shallow soil, covering a flaggy rotten quarry, not 6 inches from the surface." A cordon of lakes and loughlets half surrounds the town; and on the banks of one of these, called Lough Major, stands, amidst extensive woods, the modern handsome mansion of Ballybay-house, the seat of A. French, Esq., the proprietor of the town and circumjacent estate. The parish is traversed southward by the road from Monaghan to Carrickmacross, and westward by that from Castleblaney to Cootehill. —This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £388 5s. Gross income, £431 5s.; nett, £356 13s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1798, at an unascertained cost, and enlarged in 1823 by means of a loan of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings about 500; attendance 220. Three meeting-houses—two of which, we believe the third also, are Presbyterian—have attendances of respectively 200, 200, and 350. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Ballybay and Ballintraub, are included in one parochial division, and attended by respectively 230 and 600. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,426 Churchmen, 2,006 Presbyterians, and 3,163 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools of the General Sunday School Society, had on their books 98 boys and 88 girls; and 10 daily schools, 3 of which were guaranteed salaries of respectively £20, £50, and £75, by a committee of management, while another was aided by the London Hibernian Society, had on their books 294 boys and 189 girls.

The town of **BALLYBAY** stands in the Cremourne section of the parish, at the intersection of the two principal roads which traverse the parish, 5 miles west by north of Castleblaney, 7½ south of

Monaghan, 11 north-north-west of Carrickmacross, and 51 north-north-west of Dublin. Sir Charles Cootes, describing it in 1801, says, "The town of Ballibeg of late years, since the establishment of its linen market, is greatly improved; and several new houses are building, two stories high and slated. There is also a market-house; and the weekly market is held on Saturdays. * * Before these new houses were erected, this town must have had a very miserable appearance, as all the old houses are falling to pieces, and threaten destruction to passengers." As it now exists, the town, aggregately viewed, is comparatively well-built and laid out, and contains a fair proportion of good houses. Its progress in population, general trade, and provincial influence, has been both considerable and rapid. In its neighbourhood are the extensive bleach-works and mills of Crieve; and all around it, as well as within itself, are the numerous appliances of a large aggregate of linen manufacture. At its weekly markets are sold great numbers of linen webs, a large quantity of flax, and the surplus produce of the farm and the dairy over a wide extent of circumjacent country. Fairs are held on Jan. 1, Thursday before Easter, July 5, and Oct. 2; and are well attended for the sale and purchase of horses, horned cattle, and pigs. Yet, in spite of all its trade, the town does not seem to have either a banking-office, or a stated public conveyance. The streets are clean and orderly. The church and one of the Presbyterian meeting-houses are neat structures. A public library contains nearly 1,000 volumes. A dispensary in the town is within the Castleblaney Poor-law union, and has a district of 20,000 acres, with 12,500 inhabitants; and in 1839-40, it received £150, expended £128 18s., and administered to 1,600 patients. A presbytery of the General Assembly has its seat in the town; inspects 11 congregations; and meets on the 2d Tuesday of May, and the 1st Tuesday of Feb., Aug., and Oct. Pop., in 1831, 1,947; in 1841, 1,768. Houses 287.

BALLYBEG, the oldest and most extensive tree nursery in Ireland, in the neighbourhood of the hill of Allanstown, a few miles from Navan, on the road thence to Dublin. See ALLANSTOWN.

BALLYBEG, a village on the eastern border of the barony of Eliogurty, 3½ miles south-east of Thurles, on the road thence to Killenaule, co. Tipperary, Munster. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYBEG, an ecclesiastical parish in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, about 1 mile south-east of Buttevant, and 4 miles west by south of Doneraile, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 2,085 acres. Pop. not specially returned. It seems to be included, by the civil arrangement, in the parish of Buttevant. The surface is ploughed, in one line, by a romantic rocky ravine, known as Ballybeg Glen; consists elsewhere of good tillage and pasture land; and is traversed southward by the road from Buttevant to Mallow. At the base of a rising ground which is crowned with a beautiful grove of fir, stands the neat mansion of Springfield, long the seat of the family of Norcot. At the opening of Ballybeg Glen, are the ruins of a priory of canons regular of the order of Augustine. The monastery was founded, in 1237, by Philip de Barry; it was endowed partly by him, and partly by his son David, the founder of the friary of Buttevant; and, at the dissolution, it was granted to Sir Daniel Norton, in trust for the lady of Sir Thomas Norris, Lord-president of Munster. Its lands comprised 2,060 Irish acres, yet were valued, in 1622, at only £60 a-year; and its additional tithes and glebes were, at the same time, valued at £200 a-year. Though the ruins indicate the edifice to have been a

large and magnificent structure, they do not now present any feature of architectural beauty. In the church stood an equestrian brazen statue of the founder; and in the vicinity still stands the stump of an ancient round tower. "Adjoining Ballybeg Abbey," says Mr. Croker, "is a large field called the Pigeon Field; in digging which, some years since, a vault was discovered 'lined with images.' The person from whom I received the information added, that these images 'being handy to the road,' were broken up and thrown thereon to repair it. In 1815, the landlady of the inn at Buttevant gave me an account of a curious discovery made at Ballybeg Abbey, about 25 years back, by a blacksmith named Supple, who was induced, from a dream, to dig amongst the ruins, in search of money,—a superstition so prevalent with the lower order of the Irish, as to cause them, like the Arabs, to excavate near almost every ancient building, in expectation of finding concealed treasure. Supple, after some laborious days spent in disturbing the bones of the old fathers, came to a stone-coffin containing a skeleton adorned with a cross and chains of gold, and a thin plate of the same precious metal stamped with a representation of the crucifixion. These relics were carried by the finder to Cork, and disposed of to a goldsmith, by whom they were consigned to the crucible; and the stone-coffin converted to a pig-trough at the cabin of a farmer near the abbey. The accuracy of this narrative has been corroborated by a son of Supple's, whom I met accidentally, and entered into conversation with on the spot." If this story be otherwise correct, Supple very probably sought and found the treasure from sheer avaricious research, and afterwards invented 'the dream' by way of embellishment.—Ballybeg is a perpetual curacy, and part of the benefice of BUTTEVANT [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. The tithes, jointly with those of Buttevant, are compounded for £962 10s., are wholly inappropriate, and belong to — Oliver, Esq., who allows a trifling sum to the incumbent of Buttevant as perpetual curate. Other statistics are mixed up with those of Buttevant.

BALLYBEGGAN, a quondam castle of stately proportions, in the parish of Tralee, barony of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. The castle was a strong post in the wars between William III. and James II., and was then reduced. Only a fragmentary ruin of it now remains.

BALLYBENNAN, a chapelry within the parish of Fennagh, dio. of Leighlin, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, ¾. Yet, though nominally included in the parish, it has not, within the memory of any living person, been attached to the benefice. See FENNAGH.

BALLYBODIN, a village in the parish of Whitechurch, barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. Area, 2 acres. Pop., in 1841, 252. Houses 46.

BALLYBOFEY, or BALLYBOPHAY, a small market-town, in the parish of Stranorlar, barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the river Finn, and on the road from Dublin to Glenties, half-a-mile west of Stranorlar, and 11½ west by south of Strabane. The town, though quite distinct from Stranorlar, and popularly regarded as subordinate to it, is virtually the seat of trade for both Stranorlar and itself, and actually the place where the nominal markets are held, and whence retail supplies of miscellaneous goods are sent athwart the surrounding mountain district. Though well suited for markets and retail trade, and the only towns which command the vast expanse of adjacent Highlands, both Ballybofey and Stranorlar—particularly the former—have been allowed to sink into a dilapidated condition, and seem to experience no encouragement from their

proprietors. Fairs are held on May 21 and Dec. 24. Area of the town, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 874; in 1841, 782. Houses 134.

BALLYBOG, a morassy district on the Kenmare river in Kerry: see **BALLY**.

BALLYBOG, a Roman Catholic parish, taking name from the above district, and belonging to the dio. of Kerry. Post-town, Kenmare. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BALLYBOGGAN, a parish in the barony of Upper Moyfenragh, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Clonard, co. Meath, Leinster. Area, 6,222 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,477; in 1841, 1,430. Houses 221. About three-fourths of the land are good, and one-fourth inferior. The surface is washed on the east, and separated from eo. Kildare by the river Boyne; and is traversed southward by the road from Clonard to Philipstown. In the 12th century, a priory for Augustinian canons was founded in the parish by Jordan Comin; in the 19th year of Henry VIII., it was surrendered by Thomas Bermingham, the last prior; and, in the following year, a crucifix which had belonged to it, and been held in great veneration, was publicly burnt. Some remains of the priory buildings still exist on the banks of the Boyne. A fair is held on Sept. 25.—This parish and that of Castlejordan, constitute the perpetual curacy and the benefice of Castlejordan, in the dio. of Meath. See **CASTLEJORDAN**. The tithes of Ballyboggan have been compounded for £220; and they are wholly inappropriate, and belong to five co-heiresses, daughters of the late Sir Duke Giffard. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 95, and the Roman Catholics to 1,431; and 2 hedge-schools at Knoekabrew and Killiskillen, had on their books 79 boys and 11 girls.

BALLYBOGHILL, a parish in the barony of West Balrothery, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Swords, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,789 acres. Pop., in 1831, 664; in 1841, 595. Houses 94. The surface entirely consists of profitable land in either tillage or pasture, and is traversed northward by the road from Swords to Drogheda. Within the parish is a village of its own name. Pop., in 1831, 144. "The name," says Gorton, who however inserts the alias of *Ballybachall*, "is derived a *boculo Sancti Patricii*, and the townland was granted, together with the abbey, in 1180, to St. Mary's abbey in Dublin, by Gilbert O'Caran, primate of all Ireland. The ruins of the abbey still remain, and the cemetery is held in veneration." How we topographers require to rub our eyes in order to keep ourselves from dreaming!—Ballyboghill parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CLONMETHAN [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £134 15s., and the rectorial for £141; and the latter are improriate, and belong to the Crown. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 750; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is grouped with two chapels in the benefice of Holywood. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 651; and 2 small private schools had an average daily attendance of 31 children. In 1840, two schools, male and female, in the village, had on their books 61 boys and 71 girls, and were salaried with respectively £12 and £6 from the National Board.

BALLYBOR. See **BALLYBUR**.

BALLYBORRIS, parish of Clonagoose, barony of Idrone-East, co. Carlow, Leinster. See **BORRIS**.

BALLYBOT. See **NEWRY**.

BALLYBOUGH, or **TOLKA (THE)**, a rivulet of the counties Meath and Dublin, Leinster. It issues from a loughlet about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-east of

Dunshaughlin in the Meath barony of Ratoath; runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, through Ratoath and Dunboyne, to a point near the boundary between Meath and Dublin, and now assuming a direction of east by south, it soon passes into Dublin, and runs through Castleknock, and along the southern boundary of Coolock to Dublin bay at Clontarf. Its entire length of run is between 14 and 15 miles, and it possesses volume and current sufficient only to drive a few mills.

BALLYBOUGH, a village in the parish of Clontarf, barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the north side of the small estuary of the Ballybough rivulet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Dublin-castle. The place is noticeable chiefly as the site of a vitriol manufactory, and of a Jewish cemetery. Area, 112 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,074. Houses 159. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 55; in manufactures and trade, 49; in other pursuits, 116.

BALLYBOUGHT, a parish, formerly in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, but now in the barony of South Naas, co. Kildare, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of Blessington, Leinster. The transference was made by Act of 6 and 7 William IV., c. 84, s. 51. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 9 furlongs; area, 1,441 acres. Pop., in 1831, 207; in 1841, 265. Houses 35. The land is of a light quality.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **BALLYMORE-EUSTACE** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £29 4s. 4d., and the rectorial for £11 18s. 9d.; and the latter are appropriated to the treasurerhip of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. The Roman Catholics within the parish, in 1834, were 207, and appear to have been the only inhabitants. There is neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLYBOURKE, a village on the western frontier of the barony of Carra, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the river Ayle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Westport. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYBOY, a barony on the south-eastern border of King's co., Leinster. It is bounded on the north by Ballycowen; on the east by Geshil; on the south by Queen's co., Ballybrit, and Fircol; and on the west by Fircol and Garrycastle. Its greatest length in the direction of west by north is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 7 miles; and its area is 32,407 acres. Its only parishes are Ballyboy and Killough; and its chief towns and villages are Frankford, Ballyboy, and Mount-Bolus. Lough Annagh lies partly within the south-east corner; and the Silver river traces much of the southern and western boundary. See **ANNAGH AND SILVER**. Sir Charles Cootes, describing the barony in 1801, says, "This country has a wild uncultivated appearance; its miserable system of agriculture, exhausted soil, and every general subject relating to it, in a deplorably ruinous state; and its wretchedness can be easily accounted for by the enormous quantity of glebe-land it possesses,—that of one parish alone amounts to 1,800 acres." The cultivators of the soil, he adds, "use invariably a wretched two-horse plough, which rather scrapes than tills the soil; and their farms are but of inconsiderable extent; the poorer class have but two acres which they always divide between their oats and potatoes, and a constant succession of each is their only course of crops. Bog stuff is first spread on the surface, and afterwards thinly covered with scrapings of dung, clay, and road-stuff, and promises but very poorly." Pop., in 1831, 8,154; in 1841, 9,174. Houses 1,567. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,346; in manufactures and trade, 180; in other pursuits, 171. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,557; who

could read but not write, 674; who could neither read nor write, 1,799. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 774; who could read but not write, 1,016; who could neither read nor write, 2,272.

BALLYBOY, a parish, constituting the southwestern division of the barony of Ballyboy, King's co., Leinster. It contains the villages of **BALLYBOY** and **FRANKFORD**. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 14,274 acres, 38 perches,—of which 89 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches, are in Lough Boora. Pop., in 1831, 4,135; in 1841, 4,753. Houses 811. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,650; in 1841, 3,000. Houses 515. The road from Dublin to Birr traverses the northern district. Mr. Fraser, speaking of the country on both sides of that road within the parish, but noticing some objects which lie beyond the parochial limits, says, "Passing through the dreary boggy tract, in which the remains of several square piles called Castles may be traced, we reach the small town of Frankford: a little to the left of which are the hill of Knock, village of Ballyboy, and Songstown, — Drought, Esq.; and on the right, Broughall-castle, the residence of N. Fitzsimmons, Esq., M.P. The stream called the Silver river runs through the village of Ballyboy and the town of Frankford, in its progress to the Bowna." The chief residences within the parish are Derrinboy, Lelagh, Laughill, Williamsfort, Annaghville, Temra, Spring-garden, Colinstown, Greenhill, Barnaby, Ridgemount, Ballywilliam, and Broughal. Ballyboy village stands 9½ miles north-east of Birr, and 56 west-south-west of Dublin. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 373; in 1841, 348. Houses 71. It has a patent for a weekly market on Saturday, and for a fair or market on the first day of each month, from May to Nov.; but its markets exist only on paper. The village has a poor and mean appearance.—Ballyboy parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **FIRCAL** [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £81 4s. 7½d., and the rectorial for £146 4s. 3½d., and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to the Marquis of Downshire. The glebe lands comprise 54 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches, statute measure, or 367 acres, 0 roods, 11 perches, plantation measure, and are valued at 17s. 6d. per plantation acre. The church was built about 1815, by means of a loan of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 140. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killoughy. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 369, and the Roman Catholics to 3,970; 7 daily schools had on their books 117 boys and 105 girls; and 2 other daily schools were attended by from 86 to 108 children. Five of the schools were in Frankford, and supported wholly by fees; one at Ballyboy had £8 a-year from the National Board, and £6 from the Marquis of Lansdowne; one was parochial, and had £10 a-year from the vicar; and one at Castlewood was supported wholly by Mr. Fitzsimon for the benefit of his tenants. In 1840, the National Board aided not only the school at Ballyboy, but one at Broughal.

BALLYBOYS, a parish in the barony of Lower Dundalk, 3 miles east-north-east of the town of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Area, 1,436 acres. Pop., in 1841, 748. Houses 120. It lies on the north side and near the head of Dundalk bay, and is enriched with the plantations of Balluragan-park, the demesne of Mr. Topping. The ecclesiastical arrangement does not assign it a parochial status, but regards it as part of the parish of **BALLYNASCANLAN**: which see.

BALLYBRACK, a village in the parish of Rossmere, and on the northern frontier of the barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Post-town, Kilmathoma. Pop., in 1831, 165.

BALLYBRACKEN. See **KILBRACKEN**.

BALLYBRAZIL, or **BALLYBRASSIL**, a parish in the north-east corner of the barony of Shelbourne, and ¼ miles south-east of New Ross, co. Wexford, Leinster. Area, 2,371 acres. Pop., in 1831, 384; in 1841, 567. Houses 84. The surface is drained by the stream which enters Banno harbour at Clonmines, and consists of good tillage and pasture land.—This parish is an inappropriate curacy in the benefice of St. Mary's, New Ross, and dio. of Ferns. See **ROSS (NEW)**. The tithes are compounded for £100, and belong to the Marquis of Ely. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 21, and the Roman Catholics to 370; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLYBRENNAN, a parish in the barony of Forth, 5 miles south-south-east of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, ¾; area, 1,041 acres. Pop., in 1831, 260; in 1841, 260. Houses 40. The surface extends along the south shore of Wexford harbour, from a point within 1½ mile of the commencement of the long peninsula which projects between the southern expansion of the harbour and the sea; and it consists, for the most part, of land above average quality.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ferns. It formerly constituted part of the benefice of Wexford; but, in 1832, it was made a separate benefice. Tithe composition and gross income, £71; nett, £65 12s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. Yet, though a separate benefice, it is held by the stipendiary curate of Wexford union. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 227; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLYBRICKEN, or **CAHIRELLY**, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Clanwilliam, and ¾ of a mile north-east of Six-mile-Bridge, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 2,719 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,346; in 1841, 1,329. Houses 201. The surface consists of excellent land, and is drained westward, along the southern boundary, by a chief affluent of the Maig. Fairs are held on May 14, Aug. 26, and Nov. 6.—This parish is a vicarage and a separate benefice in the dio. of Emly. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £50, and the rectorial for £90; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to Mr. Jephson of Limerick. Gross income, £72 1s. 10½d.; nett, £67 9s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The vicar is non-resident; and the rector of the adjoining parish of Cahircorney performs the occasional duties. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Carigparson. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 1,390; and a pay daily school had on its books 47 boys and 15 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £79 10s. toward the building and fitting up of a boys' school and a girls' school.

BALLYBRIT, a barony in King's co., Leinster. It is bounded on the north by the barony of Fircl; on the east by Queen's co.; on the south by co. Tipperary and the barony of Clonlisk; and on the west by co. Tipperary. Its greatest length, in the direction of south-east by east, is 10½ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 9½ miles; and its area is 53,994 acres. It contains part of the parishes of Aghancon, Corbally, Ettagh, Killecoleman, and Roscrea, and the whole of the parishes of Birr, Kinnity, Litter, Roscomroe, and Seirkyran;

and its chief towns and villages are Birr, Crinkle, and Kinnity. The summit-line of the Slievebloom mountains, forming the division between the river systems of the Shannon and the Nore, extends along the boundary with Queen's co. Much of the barony's surface is, in consequence, upland or pastoral; and all of it has a prevailingly westward declination. Most of the soil is either a light gravel or a stiff clay. The pasture, with the exception of improved parks in the vicinity of mansions, is every where light, and suitable chiefly to be disposed in sheep-walk. The farms are numerous more or less pastoral, and vary in extent from 10 acres to upwards of 100. Pop., in 1831, 18,779; in 1841, 19,460. Houses 3,188. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,733; in manufactures and trade, 730; in other pursuits, 1,193. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,740; who could read but not write, 1,273; who could neither read nor write, 3,155. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,389; who could read but not write, 2,356; who could neither read nor write, 4,132.

BALLYBRITTAS, a small post-village in the parish of Lea, barony of Portnebhinch, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Limerick, 2 miles north-east of Emo, 3 south-west of Monastererev, and 33 south-west by west of Dublin. In a field contiguous to it stood a castle or large mansion, which belonged to the O'Dempseys, lords of Clanmalliere, and which was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. In the vicinity are the mansions of Ballybrittas, the Rev. Dean Trench; Rath, Thomas Trench, Esq.; and Bellegrave, George Adair, Esq. A dispensary in the village is within the Mountmellick Poor-law union, and has a district containing 4,963 inhabitants; and, in 1839, it received £83 11s., expended £84 1s., and administered to 1,483 patients. Area of the village, 7 acres. Pop., in 1831, 168; in 1841, 136. Houses 24.

BALLYBRITTON, a hamlet in the barony of Coolestown, King's co., Leinster. It stands on the banks of the Grand Canal, not far from Edenderry. In its vicinity are the ruins of Ballybritton-castle.

BALLYBROMMELL, a village in the parish of Fennagh, barony of East Idrone, co. Carlow, Leinster. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 166. Houses 33.

BALLYBROOD, a parish in the south-east corner of the barony of Clanwilliam, and 4 miles north-east of Six-mile-Bridge, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,355 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,120; in 1841, 1,121. Houses 166. Excepting a small portion of bog, all the land is profitable, and is disposed in arable grounds and pasturage. The surface is drained westward, along the southern boundary, by one of the affluents of the Maig; and traversed southward by the road from Abington to Balcrooney. Fairs, toll free, are held on June 12, and Oct. 13.—Ballybrood is a rectory in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £150. This rectory, the rectories of KILTEELY, AGLISHCORMICK, and RATH-JORDAN, and the vicarage of ISERTLAURENCE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Ballybrood, and corps of the precentorship of Emly cathedral. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$. Pop., in 1831, 4,973. Gross income, £870 7s. 7d.; nett, £641 6s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated in Ballybrood, and was built in 1807, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, from 12 to 15. The Roman Catholic chapels within the union, are in Kiltelly and Isertlaurence. In 1834, the Protestants, both of the parish and of the union, amounted to 26, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 1,141, and the Roman Catholics of the union to

5,154; and 4 daily schools in Kiltelly, Isertlaurence, and Aglishcormick, had on their books 169 boys and 147 girls.

BALLYBUNIAN, a village and celebrated caves, in the sea-board parish of Killeheney, barony of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, Munster. The village stands on the coast of the estuary of the Shannon, about 2 miles north by east of the mouth of the Cashen river, $10\frac{1}{2}$ north-east by east of Kerry Head, 9 west-south-west of Tarbert, and 136 south-west by west of Dublin. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 271. Houses 35. Previous to the introduction of steamers on the Lower Shannon, the village, in spite of the splendid attractions of the scenery which it commands, and of the wondrous natural curiosities in its vicinity, was little known and rarely visited; but it has of late years become at once a considerable sea-bathing resort, a temporary retreat of virtuosi, and a favourite post of observation to tourists. In 1837, it numbered 96 very fine lodges, besides boarding-houses, and miscellaneous accommodations for both the native and the stranger; and in 1838, Mr. Fraser says respecting it, "The village of Ballybunian has of late been much improved. There is now a tolerably good inn, and the celebrity of the caves, together with the strong sea and smooth strand, induce bathers from all quarters during the summer season." Various vantage-grounds in its vicinity, and particularly the bluff points and headlands of the coast, command a minute and thrilling view of the debouch of the Shannon to the ocean, a long expanse of that monarch river's brilliant estuary, and the intricate and many-featured coast which flanks it in Clare, from Loop Head far into the interior. The caves of Ballybunian are the most curious and interesting of the various phenomena which challenge attention or inspire wonder and admiration in the wild and romantic districts of the island. "They are situated," says Mr. Fraser, "on the Kerry side of the mouth of the Shannon, between the small estuary of the Cashen and Kilcunly Point; and although there is nothing very striking in the cliffs, or in the vast accumulations of sand along the shores, there is, in the endlessly varied and labyrinthine forms of the caves of Ballybunian, apart from all scientific considerations which relate to the great formations of the inorganic world, what will amply repay those who, in addition to a love of marine scenery, can join in contemplating the wonderful and singular effects produced along the coast, according to the nature of the strata, against which the ceaseless ocean rolls its mighty waters." An old historian, who was not so blinded by the blood of battles and the dust of whirling events as to want an eye for the calmly silent but majestic and glorious works of the Creator, cursorily yet pithily remarks, "The whole shore here hath a variety of romantic caves and caverns, formed by the dashing of the waves; in some places are high open arches, and in others impending rocks, ready to tumble down upon the first storm." A description of the caves cannot be attempted in a necessarily very limited article,—it demands a volume,—and it has obtained one. The reader, if he would be acquainted with them, must consult this, published in 1834 by William Ainsworth, Esq.; and may accept one brief extract as a specimen of at once the book and its subject: "The cliffs of Ballybunian are even less remarkable for their dimensions, than they are for the singular form of rocks, which seem as if carved by the hand of man; and, independently of the lofty mural precipices, whose angular proportions present every variety of arrangement, as in Smuggler's bay, where they oftentimes are semicircularly arranged, like the grain-work of an arch, or the

tablets or small strings running round a window, or are piled above one another in regular succession, presenting a geological phenomenon of great grandeur and magnificence; they have also other distinct beauties, which originate frequently in similar causes."

BALLYBUR, or **BALLYBOR**, a small parish in the barony of Shillelogher, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Munster. Area, 667 acres. Pop., in 1831, 237; in 1841, 200. Houses 35. It is a rectory in the dio. of Ossory; forms part of the benefice of St. Canice; and is appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Canice's cathedral. Though ecclesiastically united to St. Canice, it is geographically separated from that parish, by the intervention of Óutrath, and St. Patrick, and part of Grange. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLYBURLEY, or **PRIMULT** and **COOLCON**, an united parish, partly in the barony of Warrenstown, and partly in that of Lower Philipstown, King's co., Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 7,868 acres,—of which 5,433 acres are in Warrenstown. Pop., in 1831, 1,672; in 1841, 1,621. Houses 251. Pop. of the Warrenstown section, in 1831, 886; in 1841, 861. Houses 128. Pop. of the Philipstown section, in 1831, 786; in 1841, 760. Houses 123. The land is in general good, fertile, and well-cultivated. Ballyburley-house is the seat of John Wakely, Esq. Within the Lower Philipstown section stands the hamlet of **RHODE**; which see. The post-town, Elenderry, is situated $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the north-east.—The two parishes are so thoroughly consolidated that their ecclesiastical as well as their civil statistics cannot be separately stated. They are rectories, and jointly constitute the benefice of Ballyburley or Primult, in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition and gross income, £285; nett, £236 3s. 11d. Patron, John Wakely, Esq., of Ballyburley. The church was built, in 1680, by an ancestor of the Wakely family. Sittings 120; attendance 80. The Roman Catholic chapel has 3 officiates, and an attendance of 1,450. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 161 Churchmen, 2 Protestant dissenters, and 1,560 Roman Catholics; and a daily school, aided with £25 a-year of contributions from the parishioners, had on its books 18 boys and 18 girls.

BALLYCAHANE, a parish, partly in the barony of Small County, but chiefly in that of Pubblebrien, and 3 miles north by east of Croom, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 3,738 acres,—of which 638 acres are in Small County. Pop., in 1831, 1,242; in 1841, 1,196. Houses 180. Pop. of the Small County section, in 1831, 252; in 1841, 225. Houses 32. It lies within the basin, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the Maig. The land is in some parts somewhat wet and heavy; but in general it forms good arable and pasture ground. In the vicinity of Tory Hill are some remains of a church which belonged to the Knights Templars, and also a small lake, which figures in some curious local traditions; and in the neighbourhood of the parish-church are the ruins of Ballycahane-castle, which was built near the close of the 15th century by the O'Grady family.—This parish is a rectory, prebend, and separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £106 3s. 0½d. Gross income, £178 13s. 0½d.; nett, £138 7s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built, in 1827, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Baron of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, about 12. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 26, and the Roman Catholics to 1,251; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 44 boys and 29 girls.

BALLYCAHILL, a parish 3 miles west of

Thurles, and partly in the barony of Upper Kilmannagh, but chiefly in that of Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, Munster. Area, 3,844 acres,—of which 2,495 acres are in Eliogurty. Pop., in 1831, 1,818; in 1841, 1,903. Houses 279. Pop. of the Eliogurty section, in 1831, 1,245; in 1841, 1,413. Houses 209. The Eliogurty section contains the hamlet of Ballycahill. Pop., in 1831, 39. Houses 5. The chief object of interest is the splendid mansion of **CASTLE-FOGARTY**; which see. Two other residences are Ballycahill and Roskeen. The rivulet Clodagh flows on the western boundary.—This parish is in the dio. of Cashel, and is wholly inappropriate. The curate of Holycross receives a stipend for the performance of occasional duties; and the Protestant parishioners attend the churches of Holycross and Moyalliffe. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 600 and 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Holycross. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 1,004; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 155 children.

BALLYCALLEN, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Cranagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 6,835 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,807; in 1841, 1,778. Houses 272. The land, with some few exceptions, is exceedingly good.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **CALLAN** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £413 3s. 1½d. The church was built about 75 years ago, chiefly by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 80; attendance 14. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600 at each of two services; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmanagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 38, and the Roman Catholics to 1,826; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 225 boys and 116 girls.

BALLYCAM, a small bay near Killough, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. Under a hill, at its extremity, is a beautiful stalactitic grotto, with a well at its bottom, 7 feet deep, intensely cold, of unvarying temperature, and perpetually fed by the oozing of water through a vein of limestone in the roof of the cave.

BALLYCANEW, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length and breadth, each $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; area, 3,628 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,168; in 1841, 1,275. Houses 209. The surface is traversed southward by the road from Gorey to Wexford bridge; drained northward, along the eastern boundary, by the Awin-Banna river; and consists partly of light and hilly soil, but chiefly of good land. The village stands on the principal road, 4 miles south of Gorey, and has a mean appearance. Fairs are held on April 23, July 25, Sept. 21, Oct. 2, and Nov. 30. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 345; in 1841, 370. Houses 61.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **LESKINFERE** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £192. The church stands $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from that of Leskinfere; is served by a curate, who has a stipend of £69 4s. 7½d.; and is so old a building that the date and cost of its erection are unknown. Sittings 250; attendance 200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 339, and the Roman Catholics to 851; and 2 daily schools, one of which was aided with £5 a-year from the rector, and £7 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, had on their books 33 boys and 23 girls.

BALLYCARANEY, **BALLYCARRANE**, **BALLYCURRANT**, or **BALLYCRANE**, a parish in the barony

of Barrymore, 8 miles south-south-east of Rathcor-muck, and about 3 north of the shore of Cork Har-bour, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,939 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,036; in 1841, 1,180. Houses 184. The surface is comparatively upland, and has a southward declination. A principal seat is Lemlara, the property of Garret S. Barry, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Lisacool [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £184 12s. 3d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 19, and the Roman Catholics to 1,050; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLYCARBERG, an ancient castle on the river Tartin, 2½ miles north-west of Cabirciveen, and in the parish of Cahir, barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. Who the founder was is not known. A large fleur-de-lis is carved on a stone in its interior.

BALLYCARNEY, a village and a parish in the barony of Scarawalsh, and on the banks of the Slaney, co. Wexford, Leinster. The village is situated 5 miles west by south of Ferns, and formerly belonged to Ferns parish. Pop. not specially returned. Fairs are held on March 16, and May 26.—The parish has the village for its centre; and was originally a mere ecclesiastical district, comprising portions of the parishes of Ferns, Templeshambo, and Newtownbarry. Area, 8,234 acres. Pop., in 1841, 2,045. Houses 339. It is a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Ferns. Gross income, £70; nett, £50. Patrons, the incumbents of the *quoad civilia* parishes, out of which it was formed. The church was built, in 1834, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 140.

BALLYCAROGUE, or **BALLYKEEROGE**, a village in the parish of Kilrossanty, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Pop. not specially returned. A fair is held on Oct. 2. "At Ballycarogue," says Dr. Smith, "are the remains of a castle, which formerly belonged to the family of the Walshes. In an adjacent brook to the west, the country people show a large rock, as big as an ordinary house, which they call Clough Lowrish, i. e., 'the speaking-house,' and relate a fabulous account of its speaking, at a certain time, in contradiction to a person who swore by it in a lie. The stone is remarkably split from top to bottom; which, they tell you, was done at the time of taking the above-mentioned oath."

BALLYCARRY, a village in the parish of Templecorran, barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the road from Carrickfergus to Larne, near the west shore of Lough Larne, opposite the south end of Island-Magee, 4½ miles north-north-east of Carrickfergus. Its site is on the estate of **RED-HALL**: which see. Its houses are arranged in a single street of no great length; and its position is too high, and too far from springs, to be advantageous. Fairs are held on June 1, second Friday of Aug. O. S., and Oct. 31. Area of the village, 22 acres. Pop., in 1831, 247; in 1841, 236. Houses 51. In the vicinity is the beautiful demesne of **BELLA-HILL**: which see.

BALLYCASHIN, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, about half-a-mile from the site of the old church at Kilburne, co. Waterford, Munster. Its statistics are all included in those of **KILRONAN**: which see. Its tithes belong to the chantership, and about 250 acres of its land to the deanery of Waterford cathedral.

BALLYCASHLAIN. See **BALLYCASTLE**,—the town.

BALLYCASSIDY (THE), a rivulet of the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, Ulster. It rises near

Dromore, in the barony of Omagh; runs 7½ miles south-south-westward to the county boundary-line; and then runs 5 miles, partly between Tyrone and Fermanagh, partly across the barony of Tyrkenney, and partly between that barony and Lurg, to Lough Erne, at a point 5 miles north of Enniskillen. The stream, near its insculation with the lake, drives some extensive flour-mills, and is crossed by a bridge carrying over the road from Dublin and Enniskillen, to Donegal.

BALLYCASSIDY, a hamlet near the mouth of the above stream, 5 miles north of Enniskillen. A canal, projected some years ago from Lough Foyle to Lough Erne, has its western terminus at the village. Several curious and beautiful caves, called the Daughters, one of them 30 feet high at the entrance, occur in the limestone rock of the vicinity. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYCASTLE, a creek or small natural harbour, and a confluence of rivulets, at the town of Ballycastle, on the north coast of the barony of Carey, co. Antrim. The harbour will be noticed in connection with the town. The chief rivulets are one of 3 miles in length of run from the south-west; the Glenshesk, 5 miles long, from the south; and the Carey, 7½ miles long from the south-east. All these empty themselves by a common embouchure into Ballycastle; but they are not navigable, and are, to but an inconsiderable extent, tidal. Salmon swim up the rivulets to spawn; and the salmon fisheries are all private property, and understood to have been conferred by patent through the Antrim family from the Crown, and to extend coast-wise to the bays within headlands whose exact limits are not ascertained.

BALLYCASTLE, a chapelry round Ballycastle bay, and containing the town of Ballycastle, within the parish of Ramoan, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. Though nominally a chapelry without cure, the chaplain has always had the sole charge of the congregation of the chapel. Most of its statistics are included in those of Ramoan, dio. of Connor. Gross income, £56 8s. 5d.; nett, £25 8s. 5d. Patron, Hugh Boyd, Esq., a ward in chancery. A portion of the income, amounting to £36 18s. 5d., and all charges for repairs on the chapel, communion elements, &c., are paid by the agent of the Boyd estate. The chapel was built, in 1754, by the late Col. Hugh Boyd, at a cost, all defrayed by himself, of £2,769 4s. 7d. Sittings 300; attendance 204. Ballycastle is also a Roman Catholic parish, containing two chapels, under the care of one officiate. For a notice of these chapels, of Protestant dissenters' meeting-houses, and of schools, see article **RAMOAN**.

BALLYCASTLE, a post, market, and sea-port town, in the chapelry just noticed, is picturesquely situated on the shore of the small bay of Ballycastle, and at the foot of the monarch-mountain of Knocklead, 3½ miles east of Fair Head, 5 south by west of Rathlin Island, 20 north of Ballymena, and 114½ north of Dublin. It consists of an upper and a lower town lying upwards of ¼ of a mile asunder, and connected by a straight umbrageous handsome avenue. The lower town is called the Quay, and contains, besides private buildings, a glass-house, breweries, tanneries, and other works, which have fallen to ruin since the decline of local trade, and a pile which was once used as a custom-house, but is now occupied as a barracks. The upper town is the larger and greatly more important section; and contains the neat spired church of the chapelry, a Roman Catholic chapel, Presbyterian, and Methodist meeting-houses, two good inns, and several neat villas and pretending private mansions. In 1823, three magistrates and six other families of respectability, at-

tracted by the beauty of its situation, and its advantage for sea-bathing, had settled in Ballycastle as stated inhabitants. The scenery, from numerous spots in the environs, or even from the town itself, possesses a splendour and variety of tint, a richness of composition, and a combined force and beauty of character superior to that from almost any other town in Ireland. "North-east lies the island of Rathlin, above which, on a clear day, the dome-like mountains of Jura seem to rise,—

'As if some viewless hand had traced
An airy palace on the sky.'

To the east, the sea-view is terminated by the lofty mountains of Argyleshire, above whose summits the steep crags of Arran are faintly seen, softened by distance into a delicate and almost ethereal tinge of blue. South-east, the basaltic promontory of Fair Head projects its grave and impressive outline to the sea. Culfeightrin, dotted with white houses, and interspersed with the monastic ruins of Bona-Marga, Churchfield, &c., extends its beauties to the south. South-west, Knocklead rises in a graceful waving line on the horizon; while Danish raths, distant cottages, and the spire of Ballycastle church, glittering above the trees, give an admirable finish to the picture."—[Atkinson's Ireland Exhibited to England.]

Ballycastle was originally called Ballycashlain, or Castletown, and received its name from a castle erected on its site, in the 16th century, by Viscount Dunluce, one of the ancestors of the house of M'Donnell. Yet the place did not acquire importance, or become a town or seat of trade till about the year 1770; and it then sprang suddenly into bulk and strength, under the fostering care of its proprietor, the late Hugh Boyd, Esq. That gentleman held a lease in perpetuity from Alexander, Earl of Antrim, dated 1736, of all coals, pits, mines, &c., from Bona-Marga monastery on the west, to Fair Head cliff on the east; and from the whole line of intervening coast to a line 3 miles south in the interior; and, aided by the Irish parliament to the amount of £23,000, he constructed piers in the creek, with the view of facilitating the export of coal from his mines for the supply of Dublin. The coal is found under the basaltic cliffs, 2 miles to the east: the rent paid under the lease is every 12th ton of coal, delivered at the mouth of the pit; and charges for banking, shipping, &c., are deducted from the chief rent, and estimated at 2s. 6d. per ton. But the situation of the bay, in which the piers were erected, "is particularly exposed to the north-west winds, which, encountering the island of Raghery in their way, drive in a tremendous sea between that island and Ballycastle. While the shipping were without protection from these winds and turbulent waters, it was in vain to expect Ballycastle could become a place of commerce." The violence of the tides overthrew the piers; the harbour was choked up with drifted sand; and the trade, which had arisen with such suddenness, extent, and energy, was instantly flung prostrate, and, to all appearance, irretrievably destroyed. The works of the harbour, though not so constructed as to withstand the impetuous onsets of the sea, appear to have been very carefully executed. The west pier or quay, still mostly in order, and 600 feet long, is built of blue whin; the east pier, 150 feet of which is down, is partly of whin, and partly cased with brown sandstone, like the Dublin lighthouse wall, and has fir trees feathered into the ashlar; and a cross pier at the mouth of the harbour to resist the direct stroke of the sea, is entirely destroyed. An opening at the west end of the cross pier's ruins was made by the fishermen, admits boats, and is now the only en-

trance. "It appears to me," says Mr. Nimmo, "that the harbour of Ballycastle may be recovered and retained at no great expense. The mouth or entrance was originally laid too near the sands; and the river being turned off, the sand carried down thereby to the entrance was necessarily deposited by the sea in the still water within the harbour. To obviate this, we should build a breakwater, with paved face, from the head of the present east pier obliquely, to the rock at tail of West Head, finish that head, turn in the river, and make a pent of all above the Salmon-house, or even the lime-kiln; and, after some scouring, the sand will certainly lower greatly. I do not promise more than a bar harbour; though there is good reason to expect the same or greater depth than at first. The ledge on the north-west keeps off the ocean swell; and, under its lee, a safe entrance will be obtained. It will also afford a place for warping rings. The expense may be about £5,000 Irish. "It may not be amiss," says the Guide to the Giant's Causeway, "to mention why Ballycastle claimed the advantage of a pier, erected at the public charge, and therefore whether a second effort should be made to accomplish its construction. The exports of Ballycastle were coal; earth used in China manufactories, equivalent to kaolin; this was procured on Fair Head; granite from Ballypatrick Mountain, resembling petunse, also used in the composition of china; potters' clay, brick clay, and excellent fire stones; sand for glass making; kelp, and manganese. To these may be added freestone, limestone, and flints. From this enumeration it is obvious that the wealth of Ballycastle is of an inexhaustible, imperishable nature, and such as to render it a matter of public benefit to re-establish this harbour, upon such improved principles that the billows of the ocean shall roar against it in vain." The trade of the town was not quite extinguished by the ruin of the harbour; and, in 1835, amounted, in the estimated value of exports and imports, to respectively £1,791, and £2,030 13s. 3d. The exports consisted of 109 tons of kelp, 179 tons of corn and meal, 201 tons of potatoes, 35 head of cattle, and 96 untanned calf skins; and the imports consisted of coals, culm, cinders, iron, slates, oak-bark, salt, tinned plates, and other articles. The total estimated inland carriage from the town amounted to 700 tons,—and to the town, to 9,950 tons; and the latter consisted of 500 tons for exportation, 1,350 for local consumpt as food, 150 of excisable shop and imported articles not received by direct importation, and 7,950 of stone, lime, turf, &c. In 1838, the public conveyances were a mail car to Cushendall, and 2 caravans to Coleraine. Fairs are held on July 15, Aug. 29, Nov. 3, and Dec. 1.

The Ballycastle Poor-law union ranks as the 104th, and was declared on April 11th, 1840. It lies all in co. Antrim, and comprehends an area of 102,530 acres, whose pop., in 1831, amounted to 26,453. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Ballycastle, 2,283; Ramoon, 2,084; Ballintoy, 2,255; Croag, 2,302; Dunseverick, 1,604; Drumtullagh, 2,800; Armoys, 2,139; Glenesk, 1,086; Fair Head, 1,835; Glenmakeeran, 1,396; Cushleake, 1,183; Glendun, 872; Cushendall, 2,396; Redbay, 1,388; and Rathlin, 1,040. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 5 and 18; and of the latter, 2 are returned by each of the divisions of Ballycastle, Cushendall, and Redbay, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £39,054 5s.; the total number of persons rated is 3,675; of the latter, 163 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—215 not exceeding £2,—169 not exceeding £3,—184 not exceeding £4,—and 233 not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Oct. 3,

1840,—to be completed in April, 1842,—to cost for building and completion £3,875, and for fittings and contingencies £812 6s. 3d.,—to occupy a site of 5 acres, 3 roads, 28 perches, obtained for £612 13s. 9d.,—and to contain accommodation for 300 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Jan. 3, 1843; the expenditure thence, till Feb. 6, 1843, was £59 6s. 5½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £975 15s. 5d. The dispensary districts are three in number, and have their seats at Ballycastle, Cushendall, and Cushendun; and they comprise an area of 99,080 acres, with a pop. of 22,708; and in 1839-40, they administered to 2,554 patients. Ballycastle dispensary has a district of 46,208 acres, with 14,460 inhabitants; and in 1839-40, it received £64 10s., expended £71 9s., and administered to 750 patients. In the same year, a small fever hospital in the town received £87 1s., and expended £89 2s. 11d.; but though then recently established, it was closed, in 1841, owing to the want of funds. In 1842, the Ballycastle Loan Fund had a capital of £2,143, circulated £10,154 in 2,242 loans, cleared a nett profit of £46 4s. 5d., and expended for charitable purposes £46 4s. 5d.; and from the date of its formation till the close of 1842, it circulated £39,936 in 9,136 loans, cleared a nett profit of £355 8s., and expended for charitable purposes £286 4s. 5d. In the vicinity of the town are two mineral springs; the one a chalybeate water, remarkably light, yet strongly impregnated with iron; and the other an aluminose vitriolic water. Area of the town, 47 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,683; in 1841, 1,697. Houses 274. For interesting objects connected with the town, or situated in its environs, see ARDCLINIE, CULFEGHTRIN, BONA-MARGA, KNOCKLEAD, FAIR HEAD, GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, and other articles.

BALLYCASTLE, a small bay and a fishing village in the parish of Dunfeeny, barony of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, Connaught. The bay opens about 1½ mile south-west of Downpatrick Head, and in its dimensions is merely a creek. A pier is required on its west side; as a heavy sea frequently invades it with such suddenness and power that fishing-boats which are out cannot effect a landing on their return. The inlet of Portnahalla, on its east side, has deep water, but a stony beach.—The village stands on the shore of the bay, 8 miles north-west of Killalla, and 140½ north-west by west of Dublin. It is a coast-guard station; and might, if properly encouraged, be a very eligible sea-bathing place. The coast, in its vicinity, is uniformly wild, frequently romantic, and occasionally grand. **DOWNPATRICK HEAD** [which see], is, in particular, an object of interest. The road to the village from Killalla traverses a wild and but partially reclaimed country; and a new road wends westward along the coast, traverses the skirt of the upland and thinly peopled barony of Erris, and connects Ballycastle with Belmullet. Area of the village, 18 acres. Pop., in 1841, 798. Houses 139.

BALLYCHROAN. See **BALLYCROANE**.

BALLYCLARE, a market and post town, partly in the parish of Ballinure, barony of Lower Belfast, but chiefly in that of Doagh Grange, barony of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on Six-mile-Water, and on the road from Antrim to Larne, 2½ miles south-west of Ballinure, about midway between Antrim and Larne, and 93½ by way of Ballinure, north by east of Dublin. It is the site of Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses. Markets for the sale of linen are held monthly; and general fairs are held in May, July, Aug., and Nov. Area of the town, 26 acres,—of which 6 acres are in the Ballinure section. Pop., in 1831, 824; in 1841, 847. Houses 160. Pop. of the Ballinure section,

in 1831, 133; in 1841, 163. Houses 28. Pop. of the Doagh Grange section, in 1831, 691; in 1841, 684. Houses 132.

BALLYCLEARY, a hamlet in the parish of Ardahan, 4 or 5 miles north-north-east of Gort, co. Galway, Connaught. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYCLERAHAN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Iffa and Offa East, and 4 miles south-west of Fethard, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, ¾; area, 1,044 acres. Pop., in 1831, 568; in 1841, 728. Houses 118. Area of the village, 17 acres. Pop., in 1841, 339. Houses 62. It lies within the basin of the Suir, about 3½ miles north of the river; and is traversed north-westward by the road from Clonmel to Cashel. A fair is held on Sept. 30.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. John Baptist, and corps of the deanery of Cashel cathedral, in the dio. of Cashel. See **JOHN'S (ST.)**. Tithe composition, £75. The Roman Catholic chapel has 2 officiates, and an attendance of 2,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 593; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 62 boys and 20 girls.

BALLYCLOG, a parish in the barony of Dunganon, 2 miles north of Stewartstown, co. Tyrone, Ulster. Its form is so irregular, from indentations of adjoining parishes, that a tolerably accurate idea of its outline cannot be conveyed by words. Greatest length, 5 miles; greatest breadth, 2½; area, 7,796 acres, 3 roads, 2 perches,—of which 373 acres, 2 roads, 17 perches, form a detached district, and 3,092 acres, 1 road, 9 perches, are water, chiefly in Lough Neagh. Pop., in 1831, 2,786; in 1841, 2,697. Houses 480. The surface is low; declines to the west shore of Lough Neagh; consists of good land; and is traversed northward by the road from Armagh to Moneymore. The demesne of Bellemont, and part of the demesne of Stewart-hall, the latter the property of the Earl of Castle Stewart, are on the eastern border.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £184 12s. 4d. Gross income, £306 2s. 4d.; nett, £272 18s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is so old a building that the date and cost of its erection are not known. Sittings 150; attendance 100. A Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 500. A Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 123; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in the benefice of Donaghendry. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 330 Churchmen, 1,209 Presbyterians, 8 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,102 Roman Catholics. In the same year, a private school at Drumbanaway, a female school supported by Mrs. Caulfield, at Drunkern, 3 schools of the London Hibernian Society at Upper Back, Eirey, and Auchall, and a school aided with a salary of £20, and an annual gratuity of £10 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, had on their books 207 boys and 165 girls.

BALLYCLOUGHY. See **MONEMOUNT**.

BALLYCLOUGH, a parish, containing a small town of the same name, and lying partly in the barony of Duhallo, and partly in that of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 9,711 acres,—of which 4,636 acres are in Duhallo. Pop., in 1831, 3,852; in 1841, 3,971. Houses 598. Pop. of the Duhallo section, in 1831, 1,597; in 1841, 1,643. Houses 244. The surface, athwart the area which we have stated, consists chiefly of arable ground, has a southern exposure, and descends within about two miles of the north bank of the Blackwater. The village of Ballycough stands in the Orrery and Kilmore section of the parish, 3½ miles north-west of Mallow, on

the road thence to Newmarket. Area, 35 acres. Pop., in 1831, 627; in 1841, 576. Houses 93. This village early shook off the filth and tawdriness of many places of its class, and put on a dress of cleanliness, neatness, and even beauty; for, about 80 years ago, when scarcely an Irish village or small town made any pretensions to order or comfort, Ballyclough was improved and beautified by its proprietor, Col. Purdon. In its vicinity stands Mount-North, the seat of Lord Lisle. See MOUNT-NORTH. On the south-east border of the parish, opposite the heights which are crowned with the ruins of Dromaneen-castle, is the fine demesne of Longueville, the property of Mr. Longfield. Near this demesne commences the Blackwater coal-field, which extends westward to Mill-street, and has for many years been somewhat successfully worked. The towers and the demesne of Loxhort-castle, the seat of the noble family of Perceval, Lords Arden in the peerage of the United Kingdom, contribute features of much interest to the landscape of the western border. See LOGHORT. Ballyclough-castle, situated in a pleasing demesne contiguous to the village, was the chief seat of the sept of MacRobert or MacRobert Barry. The Ballyclough estate now belongs to the Coote family, Robert Coote, Esq., having married the heiress of the Purdons, the former proprietors. Among monumental inscriptions in the church are memorials of the Purdon, Lysaght, and Coote families, of Henry Wrixon, Esq., of Blossomfort, who died in 1778, and of John Longfield, Esq., of Longueville, who died in 1765. A minute notice of some of the monuments may be seen in Dr. Smith's History of Cork. A chalybeate spring near the village was in some repute last century, but it became overgrown by a brook, and was neglected. A dispensary in the village is within the Mallow Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it received and expended £103 14s. 4d., and administered to 2,038 patients. In 1842, the Ballyclough Loan Fund had a capital of £458, circulated £2,014 in 897 loans, cleared £48 1s. 10d. of nett profit, and expended for charitable purposes £1 15s. 6d.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Cloyne. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £400, and the rectorial for £381 10s.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to John Longfield, Esq. The vicarages of Ballyclough, and Drumdowney [see DRUMDOWNEY], constitute the benefice of Ballyclough. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 4,017. Gross income, £478 11s.; nett, £366 6s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated in the village of Ballyclough; it was built, in 1829, at the cost of £1,030, of which £300 were raised by subscription, and £730 were borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits; and it was enlarged by the addition of a gallery, in 1831, at the cost of £63, provided for by Col. Longfield. Sittings 230; attendance 115. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilbrin. In 1834, the Protestants of both the parish and the union amounted to 226, and the Roman Catholics of the parish and the union to respectively 3,818, and 3,988; a Sunday school, the expenses of which were defrayed by the vicar, was averagely attended by 30 children; and 6 daily schools, all of which were in Ballyclough parish, and one was aided with £15 a-year from subscription, and £8 from the Society for Discourteasing Vice, had on their books 180 boys and 116 girls.

BALLYCLUG, a parish in the barony of Lower Antrim, including a suburb of Ballymena, but lying averagely 2 miles south-south-east of that town, co. Antrim, Ulster. See HENRYVILLE. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 8,268 acres, 3 roods, 18

perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,692; in 1841, 4,307. Houses 746. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,440; in 1841, 3,910. Houses 676. One-fourth of the land is boggy and heathy; and the remainder is light but productive. The surface declines to the north, lies within the basin of the Main river, and is traversed southward by the road from Ballymena to Antrim.—Ballyclug is a rectory in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £120 4s. 7d. This rectory and the impropriate curacy of KIRKINRIOLA [which see], constitute the benefice of Ballyclug. But the parishes are united only episcopally and *pro hac vice*. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 10,989. Gross income, £237 6s.; nett, £212 8s. 11d. Patron of Ballyclug, the diocesan; of Kirkinriola, the Earl of Mountcashel. The church is situated at the junction of the two parishes; it was built in 1707,—cost unknown; and it was enlarged in 1822, by means of a loan of £92 6s. 1½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, from 200 to 240. The Roman Catholic chapels of Ballyclug and Kirkinriola are united in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, and have each an attendance of from 500 to 600. Four meeting-houses, 3 of them Presbyterian and 1 Wesleyan, are in Kirkinriola. In 1834, the parishioners of Ballyclug consisted of 157 Churchmen, 2,093 Presbyterians, and 1,627 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of the union consisted of 1,069 Churchmen, 7,697 Presbyterians, 103 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,011 Roman Catholics. In the same year, 3 Sabbath schools in Ballyclug were averagely attended by 355 children; 9 Sabbath schools in the union were averagely attended by from 957 to 1,071; 3 daily schools in Ballyclug, one of which was aided with £6 a-year from Mr. Geehan, and £10 from the National Board, and another with an assured salary of £20, had on their books 117 boys and 69 girls; and 23 daily schools in the union, had on their books 766 boys and 491 girls. The National school of Ballyclug is at Crebilly; and, in 1840, was aided with £15 from the Board.

BALLYCOLLA, a village in the parish of Aghaboe, barony of Clarmallagh, Queen's co., Leinster. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 168. Houses 27.

BALLYCOLLON, an alias appellation of the parish of Coolbanagher, in the barony of Portnevinch, Queen's co., Leinster. See COOLBANAGHER.

BALLYCOMMON, a parish in the north-west corner of the barony of Lower Philipstown, 3½ miles west of Philipstown, and on the northern border of King's co., Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 6,641 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,226; in 1841, 1,066. Houses 177. The surface consists, to a large extent, of the bog to be noticed in our next article; but elsewhere it is good land, low and unpicturesque in feature, yet fertile in soil. The Grand Canal traverses the parish; and is spanned by Ballycommon bridge, and overlooked on the north by Ballycommon-house.—This parish is a rectory and separate benefice in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £139 5s. 9½d. Gross income, £144 5s. 9½d.; nett, £128 18s. 10½d. Patron, the Crown. When, at what cost, and from what funds, the church was built, are matters not known. Sittings 100; attendance 120. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 145, and the Roman Catholics to 1,097; and 2 daily schools, one of which was aided with £4 10s. a-year from the rector and two other persons, had on their books 42 boys and 39 girls. In 1840, a National school at Kilmurphy was salaried with £12, and had on its books 50 boys and 36 girls.

BALLYCOMMON, a bog chiefly in the parish just noticed, on the northern border of King's co., Leinster. Area, 1,750 Irish or 2,834 English acres.

It is bounded on the north, east, and west, by steep ridges of limestone gravel, extending north-north-westward from the vicinity of Philipstown, by Ballymullin and Lackin to Mountrath, and from thence in an opposite direction by Bracklin and Rathdown to Ballycommon, between Ballymullen and Ballycommon, it is crossed by the Philipstown level of the Grand Canal; and between the canal and Ballinagar, it is bounded on the west by the high land of Knock. Its area consists of 59 Irish acres of compact or black bog, where turf has been cut, and 1,691 Irish acres of fibrous red bog. The black or compact bog occurs near the south end, and is traversed by one of the head streams of the Philipstown river. The whole bog averages 20 feet in depth; and, compared with other bogs, it may be considered, especially in its northern parts, as very wet. Its summit lies 22 feet above the summit-level of the Grand Canal, and 286 feet above the level of high water-mark in Dublin bay; and its lowest point, which occurs near the Philipstown river opposite Philipstown, lies 20 feet below the summit-level of the Grand Canal, and 244 feet above the level of high water in Dublin bay. Estimated cost of reclamation, £5,089 12s. 7d.

BALLYCONNELL, a small market and post town in the parish of Tomregan, barony of Tulaghagh, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on the Woodford river, and on the road from Killeshandra to Callowhill, about 5 miles west of Belturbet, 68 west-south-west of Belfast, and 74 north-west of Dublin. Its site is romantic and imposing. From its skirt rises the mountain of Slieve Russel, or, as it is called, in the ordnance survey, Lignavegra,—a height which attains an altitude of 1,300 feet above sea-level, and forms a conspicuous and remarkable feature in a considerable expanse of landscape. Immediately below the town, and on the banks of the river, stands Ballyconnell-house, the seat of W. H. Enery, Esq. A court-house in the town possesses a somewhat elegant appearance; and a district bride-well is now well kept—though but a brief period ago it was in a neglected and disorderly condition—and it offers, in 2 day-rooms, 2 yards, and 3 cells, sufficient accommodation for the few prisoners who are confined on their way to the county gaol. A dispensary in the town is within the Cavan Poor-law union; and, in 1839–40, it received £83 11s., expended £83 13s. 3d., and administered to 1,290 patients. A fever hospital was established 3 or 4 years ago; but it contained only 5 beds, and was soon discontinued from want of subscriptions. "The insufficiency of subscriptions for the Ballyconnell dispensary," says the Report of the Commissioners in 1841, "and the difficulty of obtaining fever hospital relief, induce a large proportion of the subscribers to advocate such legislation as would insure funds on the principle of the poor rate." Fairs are held on Feb. 13, March 17, May 16, June 24, July 20, Sept. 26, and Oct. 25. For schools, &c., see **TOMREGAN**. Area of the town, 75 acres. Pop., in 1831, 453; in 1841, 387. Houses 63.

BALLYCONNELL, a village in the parish of Dromeliffe, barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands on the coast near Gessigo Point, and about 9½ miles north-west of Sligo. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 533. Houses 100.

BALLYCONNELL, the site of a mansion and of the church and glebe-house of Raynmuaterdony, 4 miles south-west of Dunfaughy, on the road along the shore of the barony of Kilmacrean, co. Donegal, Ulster.

BALLYCONICK, a parish on the southern frontier of the barony of Bargie, 3½ miles south of Taghmon, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles;

breadth half-a-mile; area, 1,611 acres. Pop., in 1831, 501; in 1841, 525. Houses 85. The land is, for the most part, arable and good.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of TAGHMON [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Title composition, £95 1s. 7d. Though lying apart from the other parishes of the benefice, by the intervention of the parishes of Cool-tuff and Ambrosetown, it has no place of worship within its own limits. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 501; and a daily school was aided with £10 a-year from local subscription, and had on its books 29 boys and 18 girls.

BALLYCONRA. See **AHARNEY**.

BALLYCONREE, a hamlet in the parish of Dromeliffe, barony of Burren, co. Clare, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 60.

BALLYCONRY, or **BALLYCONRY-DERICO**, a parish in the barony of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 1,206 acres. Pop., in 1841, 417. Houses 69.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Killeighney, and of the corps of the precentorship of Ardirt cathedral, in the dio. of Ardferit and Aghadoe. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £18; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to the Earl of Cork.

BALLYCOOLANE, or **CLOCHIRAN**, or **CLOCHIRAN-HIDART**, a small parish in the barony of Castleknock, co. Dublin, Leinster. Area, 778 acres. Pop., in 1831, 72; in 1841, 111. Houses 15. Though tiny figuring as a parish in the civil divisions, it seems to be unacknowledged in the ecclesiastical arrangements.

BALLYCOPLAND, a townland on the seaboard of the barony of Ardes, opposite the Copeland Islands, co. Down, Ulster. Both it and the islands have their name from a family of Coplands who settled in them, in the 12th century in the time of John de Courcy. The family was long ago extinct. See **COPELAND ISLANDS**.

BALLYCOR, a parish in the barony of Upper Antrim, 1 mile north by east of Ballyclare, co. Antrim, Ulster. This parish and that of Rashee constitute the perpetual curacy of Ballyeaston; and most of their statistics, both civil and ecclesiastical, are united, and given under the word **BALLYEASTON**; which see. Both parishes are rectories appropriated to the prebend of **CARNCASTLE**; which also see. Ballycor contains the village of Ballyeaston. Area of the parish, 7,330 acres. Pop., in 1841, 2,611. Houses 469. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,346. Houses 417.

BALLYCORMACK, an alleged parish in the barony of Bargie, co. Wexford, Leinster. Dr. Beaufort places it apparently about 8 miles south-west of Wexford. Carlisle, Gorton, and other topographers, place it in the same position; and follow Dr. Beaufort, in calling it a rectory in the dio. of Ferns. As no trace of it exists in any of our authorities, civil or ecclesiastical, we conclude it either to be Ballyconnick, a parish which Dr. Beaufort omits, or to have been thoroughly consolidated with that parish, or some other adjoining one.

BALLYCORUS, a mining locality on the southern border of the half-barony of Rathdown, within half-a-mile of the Scalp, co. Dublin, Leinster. Smelting works, rolling and pipe mill and shot tower are worked with water power, employ 20 men, and annually produce from 800 to 2,400 tons of lead, worth £27 per ton. Supplies of timber, iron, &c., for the works are sent on cars from Dublin.

BALLYCOTTON, a bay, some islets, and a fishing-village, in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. The bay enters between Ring Point, or

Cable Island, 5 miles south by west of the entrance of Youghal Harbour, and the Ballycotton Islands, which lie adjacent to a headland 5½ miles south-west of Ring Point. But though the bay is thus 5½ miles wide at the entrance, it penetrates the land to the extent of only about 2½ miles, nearly describing, by its interior outline, the segment of a circle. It is greatly exposed to south-east gales, and not a little dangerous to mariners unacquainted with its coast. Yet it is remarkable for its clean ground; it has from 2 to 9 fathoms of water; it affords a considerable supply of flat fish; and, were a small pier or harbour formed to afford a shelter from south-east winds, the fishermen, who are at present obliged to haul up their boats during the winter months, would be able to prosecute their industry throughout the year. The coast of the bay is flat and sandy, but skirted on the left by a low ridge of heights, and on the right by the swells and hills which pass away in an extensive tract of moorlands northward to the river Bride. Along the eastern shore are some uninteresting ruins; and at its west end, within about a mile of the Ballycotton Islands, are Ballycotton village and a coast-guard station. The largest of the islands is a high small spot, almost covered, at the proper season, with nests of various sea-fowls, and commanding a distant view of Kinsale Head, and the entrance to Cork Harbour. The village is in the parish of Cloyne, and stands at the mouth of a rivulet, about 7½ miles south of Castle-Martyr, and about 12 south-west of Youghal. It has a poor and utterly unpretending appearance. In 1834, both a private house in the village and the coast-guard station, were used as subordinate parochial places of worship, and had attendances of respectively 50 and 16. See CLOYNE. Area of the village, 36 acres. Pop., in 1831, 856; in 1841, 449. Houses 85.

BALLYCOWAN, a barony in King's co., Leinster. It is bounded on the north by Kilcoursey and the county of Westmeath; on the east by Philipstown and Geashil; on the south by Geashil and Ballyboy; and on the west by Garrycastle. Its greatest length, from east-north-east to west-south-west, is 9½ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 5½; and its area is 38,652 acres. It contains part of the parish of Durrrow, and the whole of the parishes of Kilbride, Linally, and Bahan; and its only town is Tullamore. It is chiefly bounded on the west by the Brosna river; is drained through its centre, but in the segment of a circle, from south to west by that river's affluent, the Clodagh; and is traversed westward past Tullamore by the Grand Canal. The pastoral tracts consist of limestone hills and moorish bottoms; the former constituting good grazing ground and sheep-walk. Bog, though forming a considerable part of the area, has been extensively reclaimed, and partly planted. The moorish grounds are often sown with potatoes; and, when burned and gravelled, yield good returns. The arable lands are extensive, and produce fair crops of not only oats but wheat. Abundance and facile conveyance of limestone, and the plenteous prevalence of fuel for burning it, have both stimulated and powerfully aided geological improvement. The farms are averagely small; and the houses upon them, for the most part, poor and uncomfortable. The principal seat is that of **CHARLEVILLE**: which see. Pop., in 1831, 18,035; in 1841, 18,320. Houses 3,079. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,710; in manufactures and trade, 830; in other pursuits, 934. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,128; who could read but not write, 1,503; who could neither read nor write, 3,235. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,647; who could

read but not write, 2,386; who could neither read nor write, 4,258.

BALLYCOWAN, a village on the Clodagh river, about 2 miles west of Tullamore, in the above barony, King's co., Leinster. Pop. not specially returned. Here are extensive ruins of an ancient, strong, and important castle, which gave name to both the village and the barony. Its ancient or uncorrupted name is Bally-Ecuan. "This structure, when in its pride of strength," says Brewer, "was taken from O'Melaghlin, A.D. 1536, by Leonard Lord Grey, then lord-deputy. Queen Elizabeth having confiscated the estate of Art O'Melaghlin, representative of the ancient kings of Meath, 'chief of the line of Heremon,' granted, in 1589, a portion of his property, including the castle of Bally-Ecuan and the district of Moyely, to Thomas Morres, Esq. This castle surrendered to Sir H. Dress Waller, the republican general, in 1650, and has since sunk progressively into decay. The extent of the ruins evince its former strength and importance."

BALLYCRAIGEY, a hamlet in the parish of Carnmoney, barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. Pop. not specially returned. At the hamlet is an Independent meeting-house. See CARNMONEY.

BALLYCRAIGEY, a mansion and a bleaching establishment 1 mile south of Antrim, on the road to Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. Mr. Atkinson, in 1823, said, "This is one of the most extensive establishments in the linen bleaching department, that this county can boast of. Forty thousand pieces of linens are said to be annually prepared here for the markets of London and Glasgow." The mansion is a neat lodge, in the villa style; and stands on a pleasing elevation above the mills.

BALLYCRANE. See BALLYCRANEY.

BALLYCRENANE, an old castle at the east end of Ballycotton bay, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It was built by the Carews, became an old seat of the Tynte family, and afterwards passed into the possession of the family of Waller. Its architecture presents no feature of interest.

BALLYCROANE, or **BALLYCHROAN**, a creek and a fishing-village at the north-west extremity of Quolagh or Coulagh bay, 4½ miles east-north-east of Cod's Head, or of the south side of the entrance of the Kenmare river, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. The village is on the estate of Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq. An artificial harbour on the creek, and contiguous to the village, consists of a landing quay 100 feet long, a jetty pier extending 52 feet from the quay, a boat slip, and a return to the end of the quay. The works were executed with the aid of a grant of £369 4s. 7d., in 1822, from the Fishery Board; and, being found ill-built and insecure, they were afterwards improved at the cost of about £150, by being raised 18 inches, and properly coped, filled, and paved. A considerable fishery on the coast is accommodated and promoted by the harbour. The creek affords good and safe shelter for small sloops.

BALLYCROGUE, a parish in the barony of Carlow, 3 miles south-east of the town of Carlow, co. Carlow, Leinster. Area, 370 acres. Pop., in 1831, 72; in 1841, 64. Houses 13. The land is all profitable for tillage or pasturage, and lies along the left bank of the river Burren.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of STAPLETON [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £21 2s. 6d. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

BALLYCROY (THE), a rivulet of the parish or district of Ballycroy, in the half-barony of Erris, co.

Mayo, Connaught. It issues from a lake, called sometimes Ballycro, but properly Icardane, receives the tribute of the Tarsachambev rivulet, and disembogues itself into Blacksod bay. It is affected by the tide for only about a mile, and is navigable no higher by boats, and not even at its mouth by sailing craft. Owing to continued storms in summer, the salmon-fishing in the river diminished progressively during the 6 or 7 years ending in 1836. The right of the fishery is held by Sir Richard A. O'Donnell, Bart.

BALLYCROY, a district, formerly a parish, of the half-barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It forms the southern section of the mainland of Erris; lies within the large parish of Kilcommon; and extends along Achill Sound and Blacksod bay. Pop., in 1831, 2,925. See **KILCOMMON**. The surface of the whole district, with some very limited exceptions, is a continuous expanse of irksome moorish upland. "Even in summer and autumn," says Mr. Fraser, in reference to all Erris, in words which apply peculiarly to Ballycro, "the few spots of wretched cultivation appear as mere specks, and scarcely chequer the gloomy monotony of the heath-clad surface." * * * Except the tall heather and the marsh willows, not a bush waves over the surface; nor, in many places, does a house, fit for any civilized human being, gladden the scene. In the fastnesses of the mountains in the Ballycro district, a few of the red deer still find a cover." Mr. Nimmo says, in description of the coast of Ballycro: "Descending along the eastern side of Blacksod bay, we have little but low bare sandy shores and bog. There are two or three considerable inlets, but all dry at low water. At Kenfenalty Point, opposite to Tarmon, is a sandy cove, protected by a point of rock, in which there is some shelter. To the south of that, Tulloghaan bay, which is the estuary of the Owenmore river, forms a natural harbour, up which vessels may pass for several miles, and ride in safety. Were the road along the Ballycro shore perfected, a ferry pier at Tulloghaan would be of service to travellers, and also to the fishing craft; but the southern side being an extensive strand at low water, its value must always be limited. The remainder of Ballycro affords us nothing of interest, though the extensive shallow bay between it and Coraun Achil is sometimes a seat of the herring-fishery. Two little ferry piers at the narrow would be useful; they would connect that part of Ballycro with the new Achil road, and be frequently of great service to the fishery. I have opened a branch line of road down to this place." See **ERRIS**.

BALLYCULTER, a parish containing the town of Strangford, in the barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,177 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches,—of which 41 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,221; in 1841, 2,182. Houses 411. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,638; in 1841, 1,611. Houses 300. It extends along the west side of the channel which forms the entrance to Lough Strangford, from a point within about 3 miles of the open sea. The surface is partly hilly and partly rocky, or covered with whins; but, in general, it consists of good land. Barley and oats are the principal crops raised on the arable grounds. The principal country houses are Castleward, Templemount, and Green-house. The parish is traversed south-westward by the road from Strangford to Downpatrick, and enjoys high advantages of communication from being washed by the great sea-lough of the county, and from containing the town and port of **STRANGFORD**: see that article. The channel opposite the parish is about a mile

broad, and presents views which are interesting both from their natural features of landscape and from their artificial objects, and their associations with commerce. The demesne of Castle-Ward, the seat of Viscount Bangor, is beautiful in situation, and embellished in culture; and it so extends along the lake and around the town of Strangford, as to fling ornament over the most interesting and populous parts of the parish. The village of Ballyculter and the site of the parish-church are $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-west of Strangford.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Down. It was formerly a perpetual curacy, while its rectorial rights and status were appropriated and annexed to Down deanery; but by order in council of 31st Oct., 1834, the rectory was disappropriated from the deanery, and consolidated with the perpetual curacy into a separate benefice. The two townlands of Upper and Lower Killard, which lie detached from the main body of the parish, "with the tithe composition and cure of souls thereof, were, by said order, severed from Ballyculter parish, and annexed for ever to the adjoining parish of Kilclief; and the tithe composition arising from the townlands of Raholpe and Ballintleave in Ballyculter parish, severed from said rectory, and united for ever to the parish of Saul; providing, however, that the cure of souls within these townlands shall continue to belong to Ballyculter rectory; and in lieu of such severance, the three detached townlands of Whitehill, Ballinerry, and Ballingarrick, with the tithe composition arising therefrom, were, by order aforesaid, disunited from Saul parish, and united for ever to the adjoining parish of Ballyculter; annexing, however, at the same time, the cure of souls within these townlands to the adjoining parish of Kilclief." Tithe composition, after deducting the portions for Kilclief and Saul, and adding the portion from the annexed townlands in Saul, £383 3s. 3d. Gross income, £398 13s. 1d.; nett, £334 1s. 3d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1723, at an unknown cost; and a steeple was added to it in 1770, at the private expense of Lord Bangor. Sittings 400; attendance, from 100 to 300. A chapel-of-ease, not subject to episcopal jurisdiction, is situated in Strangford; it was built in 1629, at the private expense of Valentine Payne, Esq., and is now the property of Lord de Roos; and it is under the care of the parochial incumbent, who receives from Lord de Roos a salary of £20 as chaplain. Sittings 150; attendance, from 50 to 100. One Methodist meeting-house has about 6 attendants; and another has from 100 to 120. Two Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of from 50 to 100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Ballee. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish, within its new ecclesiastical limits, consisted of 829 Churchmen, 65 Presbyterians, and 1,215 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools were averagely attended by from 150 to 170 children; and an infant-school supported by the Hon. Mrs. Ward, a parochial school aided with £25 a-year from Lord Bangor and £2 from the rector; a boarding, commercial, and classical school, and a week-day pay-school, had on their books 176 boys and 132 girls.

BALLYCUMBER, a village in the parish of Lemanaghan, barony of Garrystown, King's co., Leinster. It stands on the river Brosna, and on the road from Dublin to Banagher, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of Clara, and $\frac{1}{2}$ north-east of Ferbane. It has a neat and pleasant appearance, and is accommodated with a good stone-bridge across the Brosna. Around it are the seats of Ballycumber-house, J. W. Armstrong, Esq.; Prospect, C. Holmes, Esq.; Moorock, G. A. Holmes, Esq.; and

Bellair, T. H. Mullock, Esq. The vicinity of so many mansions, and the agreeable aspect of the village itself, are the more striking to a traveller on account of the whole being encircled with belts and expanses of the Bog of Allan. Two miles to the west are objects which fall to be noticed in the article **LEMANAGHAN**; which see. Fairs are held in the village on May 2, and Dec. 1. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 231. Houses 40.

BALLYCURRANY. See **BALLYCARANY**.

BALLYCUSLANE. See **BALLINCUSLANE**.

BALLYDAHAEN, a suburb of the town of Mal-low, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the right bank of the Blackwater; is connected with Mallow by a bridge; and lies within the new as well as the old borough boundaries. It chiefly consists of a street which runs 400 yards southward from the bridge; and of two short streets which continue the former along respectively the old and the new road to Cork. On its east side is Mr. De La Cour's demesne. See **MALLOW**.

BALLYDAIGH. See **BALTEAGH**.

BALLYDANGAN, a noted locality on the south coast of Connemara, co. Galway, Connaught. Its facilities for the accumulation of sea-weed, of peat fuel, and of the produce of fisheries for exportation to Galway and the markets of co. Clare, are so great that nothing but an extraordinary yet easily removable obstruction to boat navigation seems to prevent its becoming the site of a large village. The "Pass of Ballydangan" is a shallow and perilous strait in which many lives have been lost, and where almost every tide destroys some property of poor boatmen. At least 50 laden boats on the average pass through it every day of the year; while no fewer than about 500 are under the necessity of making a circuitous route, and exposing themselves to a full sea, in order to avoid the dangers of the "Pass." The current runs so rapidly that laden boats, designing to navigate the strait, endeavour to arrive by a slack tide, and to congregate above it; for if they are caught by the current, and have not a fair wind or a stiff breeze, they lose all power of steering, are swept helplessly along, and very often rush upon the rocks, to the damage of their timbers, the loss of their cargoes, and the imminent peril of their crews. Much was done by the late Mr. O'Flaherty of the Islands to effect improvements; the Board of Public Works made a bootless grant toward their completion; and, in 1835—the date to which our notice of the place applies—the sum of only £200, according to one estimate, or £400 or £500, according to another, was required to render the strait freely and safely navigable.

BALLYDANIEL, a seat on the west side of Youghal Harbour, and not far from the town of Youghal, co. Cork, Munster. It commands an extensive view of the coast and the ocean; and in its vicinity a rivulet runs about a mile under ground.

BALLYDAVID, a cape at the north-east side of the entrance of Smerwick Harbour, parish of Kilkquane, barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It is a signal station; and is situated 6½ miles north-west of Dingle.

BALLYDEHOB, a village in the parish of Skull, western division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the road from Skibbereen to Crookhaven, and on the shore of an inlet on the west side of the bay of Roaring Water; and is grandly overhung, at a brief distance, by the imposing height of Mount Gabriel. See articles **GABRIEL** and **SKULL**. In 1842, the Ballydehob Loan Fund had a capital of £179, and circulated £638 in 490 loans. Area of the village, 20 acres. Pop., in 1831, 601; in 1841, 636. Houses 107.

BALLYDELAUGHY. See **BALLYDELOUGHY**. **BALLYDELOHER**, or **KILROAN**, a parish on the south-west frontier of the barony of Barrymore, 6 miles east-north-east of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **BROOKLODGE**; which see. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 2,101 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,145; in 1841, 1,183. Houses 195. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 611. Houses 95. The stream of the beautiful vale of Glanmire traces the western boundary, and divides the parish from the barony of Cork. On this stream, and within Ballydehober, are the hamlet and the handsome villa of Riverstown. On the Riverstown grounds is a considerable expanse of the largest and finest trees in Munster; and elsewhere wood and a tamulated surface produce a pleasing landscape. In the parish are 3 paper-mills, a glass-house, and a woollen factory.—Ballydehober is a rectory, and part of the benefice and prebend of **KILLASPIONGLANE** (which see), in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £177 10s.; glebe, £20. The church of the benefice is situated in this parish, and was built, in 1829, by means of a gift of £650 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 60. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 73, and the Roman Catholics to 1,120; and 5 daily schools were supported wholly by fees, and had on their books 124 boys and 105 girls.

BALLYDELOUGHY, **BALLYDELAUGHY**, or **BALLYLOUGH**, a parish on the north-east border of the barony of Fermoy, 3½ miles south-west of Mitchelstown, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 2,000 acres. Pop., in 1831, 718; in 1841, 793. Houses 123. The surface is drained southward by the river Funcheon; and consists, for the most part, of good land.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice and prebend of Glanworth, in the dio. of Cloyne. See **GLANWORTH**. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £89 16s. 6½d., and the rectorial for £69 19s. 5½d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to Lord Donoughmore. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Glanworth. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 745; and a hedge-school had on its books 36 boys and 18 girls.

BALLYDERNEY, one of a series of bogs principally in the north-west corner of the barony of Kilconnel, co. Galway, Connaught. The other bogs of the series are those of Killoran, Elnamore, and Tickooly. The series extends from a point about a mile south of Ballinamore, 3¼ miles west-north-westward to a point 1½ mile east of Mount Bellew, and comprises an area of 3,538 English acres. The bogs are traversed from end to end eastward by the rivulet Shívon; they decline sufficiently toward it for the purposes of drainage; and though naturally, and for the most part, very wet, they are not deep. Estimated cost of reclamation, £4,627 4s. 9d.

BALLYDEVELIN, a bay and the ruins of an old castle in the parish of Kilmann, west division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. The bay is on the west side of Crookhaven Harbour, 1½ mile north of Crookhaven; and opens from a marine expanse, within headlands, where the stream of the tide is scarcely perceptible. The castle crowns a precipitous rock, and boldly overhangs the ocean. It was originally called Ballydeamond, and was anciently a seat of the Mahonys.

BALLYDONAGAN, a bay, and a fishing-village in the barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. The bay indents the western extremity of the large peninsula between the Kenmare river and Bantry bay; opens between Cod's Head on the north, and Dursey

Island on the south; is 4 miles wide at the entrance; and, in a proximate view, describes a semicircle upon a radius of 2 miles. Its shore is partly rocky. The tidal current, when at the strongest in the bay, runs not more than a mile in an hour. The village of Ballydonagan stands on the shore of Ballydonagan bay, and within the parish of Kilmunaghan. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 340. Houses 64.

BALLYDONNELL, a village in the parish of Cahirdagban, barony of Fermoy, 4 miles south-west of Doneraile, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the road from Mallow by way of Lisacartol to Newcastle. Pop. returned with the parish.

BALLYDONNELL, an ecclesiastical parish nearly in the centre of the barony of Arklow, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Area, 3,073 acres. Pop., in 1831, 645. The surface is traversed southward by the west road from Wicklow to Arklow, and drained south-eastward by a rivulet which enters the sea at a point 2 miles south of Mizen Head. The land averages in value about 20s. per acre.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CASTLEMACADAM [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The amount of tithe composition, and the ecclesiastical and educational statistics, are returned jointly with those of Castlemacadam.

BALLYDONNELLAN, a hamlet in the south-west corner of the barony of Clonmacnoo, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands 4 miles south-west of Aughrim, on the road from Dublin to Galway. In its vicinity, and east of the road, is Ballydonnellan-house, the old seat of the Donnellan family. Pop. of the village not specially returned.

BALLYDONNELLY, a townland in the parish of Donaghmore, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It anciently contained a fortalice, which was called Fort O'Donnelly, and occupied as the principal strength of the chief of the sept of O'Donnelly, or O'Donnell. The townland, comprising probably 1,000 acres, was, with other lands, granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Toby Caulfield, first Lord Charlemont; and the site of Fort O'Donnelly was adopted, in 1614, as the site of the Charlemont erection of Castle-Caulfield. See CASTLE-CAULFIELD and DONAGHMORE.

BALLYDOURE, a glen on the western border of the barony of Coshbride and Coshmore, 3 miles west of Lismore, and on the western frontier of co. Waterford, Munster. The glen is wild and lonely, and opens near the road from Lismore to Fermoy. Mr. Croker tells his readers that he "explored" it, and adds, "A few miserable cabins (if I may speak paradoxically) stood in lonely association. An adequate idea of the wretchedness of these habitations can scarcely be formed from description. From these hovels the smoke of the turf fire has seldom the option of escape by a chimney, in default of which, it issues from the door. Sometimes they possess a window, but this is a luxury not general. The floor is bare earth, so uneven that the four legs of a chair are seldom of use at one time, and baskets and utensils lie around in an indiscriminate litter; a pig, the wealth of an Irish peasant, roams about with conscious importance, and chickens hop over every part like tame caudaries. Such is a picture of dwellings within 20 miles of the principal trading city in Ireland." If Mr. Croker had "explored" other glens of the south and west, or even the alleys and subordinate streets of not a few villages and considerable towns, he would have generalized his remarks on Ballydoure.

BALLYDOWGAN, or **BALLYDOWGAN**, a seat at the head of the south-west branch of Lough Strangford, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Downpatrick, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. The original

Ballydowgan was a large strong house, with a drawbridge and turrets for defence; but it was burned down by the treachery of Irish servants in the rebellion of 1641. Opposite is Swan Island, so called from having been the resort of large numbers of swans.

BALLYDRASHANE. See BALDRASHANE.

BALLYDRYHEAD, a village in the parish of Ballysodere, barony of Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, Connaught. Post-town, Coloneoy. Pop., in 1831, 126.

BALLYDUFF, a parish in the barony of Corkaguiney, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east by north of Dingle, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 6,984 acres. Pop., in 1831, 420; in 1841, 488. Houses 73. The surface is part of the boldly tumulated and extensively moorish peninsula, which screens the north side of Dingle bay; but it has a northerly exposure, and is separated only by the parish of Stradbally from the shore of Brandon bay. Within the parochial limits stands the hamlet of Ballyduff. Pop., in 1831, 92.—This parish is in the dio. of Ardrett and Aghadoe; but is wholly inappropriate in the Earl of Cork, and has neither church, glebe-house, chapel, nor school. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 7 Protestants and 471 Roman Catholics.

BALLYDUFF, a village in the parish of Rattoo, barony of Clannaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 23 acres. Pop., in 1841, 331. Houses 60.

BALLYDUFF, a village in the parish of Lismore and Mocollop, barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, co. Waterford, Munster. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 302. Houses 43.

BALLYDUFF, a hamlet in the parish of Carnmoney, barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. Pop. returned with the parish.

BALLYEASTON, a *quoad sacra* parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Upper Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length and breadth, each upwards of 5 miles; area, 13,799 acres, 2 roads, 6 perches. Pop., in 1831, 5,892. The surface is drained south-westward by the Six-mile-Water; it consists of part of the vale of that stream, and a portion of the central division of the great tabular trappean upland of the county; and it is traversed north-eastward by the road from Antrim to Larne, and north-westward by that from Carnmoney to Broughshane. The land, except in the mountainous districts, is generally good. The village of Ballyeaston is situated within the *quoad civilia* parish of Ballyear, and on the road to Broughshane, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Ballyclare. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 301; in 1841, 265. Houses 52.—This parish is very nearly identical with the two *quoad civilia* parishes of BALLYCOR and RASHEE [which see]; and is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition allotted to the curate, £69 4s. 8d. Gross income, £103 1s. 4d.; nett, £87 4s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. Both of the *quoad civilia* parishes are rectories appropriated to the prebend of Carncastle: see that article. The church is situated in Rashee, and is so old that the date and cost of its erection are unknown. Sittings 200; attendance, from 30 to 80. A meeting-house belonging to the General Assembly, and formerly to the Synod of Ulster, is attended by 500 in summer and 300 in winter; another belonging to the General Assembly, and formerly to the Secession Synod, by 400 in summer and 200 in winter; a Covenanters' meeting-house, by from 50 to 80; and an Arian meeting-house, belonging to the Presbytery of Antrim, by 20. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 183 Churchmen, 5,703 Presbyterians, 7 other Protestant dissenters, and 295 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were well attended; and 10 daily schools had on their books 303 boys and 203 girls. One of the daily schools was

aided with about £15 a-year from the London Hibernian Society; one, with £10 from the National Board, and £2 2s. from the executors of Mr. Jones Agnew; and three others, with respectively £10, £8, and £8, from the National Board. The National schools are at Ballyeaston, Ballycor, Ballyboley, and Tildarg; and, in 1840, each of 3 of them was aided with £12.

BALLY-ECOUAN. See **BALLYCOWAN.**

BALLYEDMUND, a hamlet on the eastern frontier of the barony of Mullins and of co. Carlow, about 2 miles west of the village of Kiltely, and 7 south-south-west of Newtownbarry, Leinster. Pop. not specially returned. It stands on the road which connects the centre of co. Wexford, with the south of co. Carlow, through the glen or mountain valley, called Scollagh-Gap. Near the hamlet, in a secluded dell at the base of the western side of the highest part of Mount Leinster, stands the picturesque modern lodge of H. Newton, Esq., the proprietor of a large portion of the circumjacent Highland country.

BALLYEDMUND, a demesne in the south of the barony of Barrymore, about 3 miles west of Middleton, a little north of the road thence to Carrigtohill, co. Cork, Munster. The plantations are extensive, and embellish a considerable area of hilly ground. The proprietor is R. Courtenay, Esq.

BALLYELLA, a bay and a cape, the latter wholly, and the former chiefly, in the barony of Corcomroe, co. Clare, Munster. The cape is situated 6½ miles south-south-east of the most easterly of the Arran Islands; and forms the termination of a peninsula, by which the north side of the bay is screened. The bay is ¾ miles wide at the entrance; penetrates the land to the extent of 4 miles; and washes, over two-thirds of its south side, the shore of the barony of Ibricken. In one view, this bay is part of Malbay, or an inlet from its northern extremity; and not only in this inlet, but over the whole of Malbay, which forms the slender segment of a circle 27 miles long, from Ballyella Point to Loop Head, there is a total absence of safe anchorage during high winds from any point of the quarter of the compass between north-west and south-west. Ballyella bay is sometimes called Liscahor bay; and Ballyella Point, sometimes Hagg's Head. On the shore of the bay are the village and pier of LISCAHOR; see that article.

BALLYELLIN, a parish, 5 miles south-east by south of Goresbridge, and partly in the barony of Forth, partly in that of Lower St. Mullins, but chiefly in that of East Idrone, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Forth section, 744 acres; of the St. Mullins section, 1,522 acres; of the Idrone section, 2,691 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,760; in 1841, 1,750. Houses 285. Pop. of the Forth section, in 1831, 218; in 1841, 213. Houses 40. Pop. of the St. Mullins section, in 1831, 549; in 1841, 584. Houses 94. Pop. of the Idrone section, in 1831, 993; in 1841, 953. Houses 151. The main body of the parish extends along the left bank of the Barrow; is separated by that river from co. Kilkenny, in the vicinity of Graigue and Goresbridge; and is traversed westward through its interior by a small affluent of the Barrow. The arable and pasture land averages in value 35s. per acre. Ballyellin-house is the seat of Walter Blackuey, Esq., and adjoins an old castle. The village of Ballyellin stands on the Barrow, within the Idrone section of the parish, and has extensive flour-mills and corn-stores. The road from New Ross to Leighlin Bridge passes along the banks of the river. Area of the village, 3 acres. Pop., in 1841, 119. Houses 22.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of LOMRA [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £413 1s.

64d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 45, and the Roman Catholics to 1,712; and there was neither church, glebe-house, chapel, nor school.

BALLYELLIS, a demesne in the parish of Carnew, barony of Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, Leinster. It lies 1½ mile east of the town of Carnew, in co. Wicklow, on the south side of the road thence to Gorey. On this demesne, June 30, 1798, a party of insurgents, headed by Byrne of Ballymannus, Fitzgerald of Newpark, and Pery of Inch, encountered and totally defeated a considerable royalist force of regulars and yeomanry under the command of Col. Pilson, of the regiment of ancient Britons. Col. Pilson's horse was killed under him, a great many of his men were wounded, and 2 of the Ballaghean yeomanry, 6 of the Gorey yeomanry, 11 of the 5th dragoon guards, 28 rank and file of the regiment of ancient Britons, and one officer, a black trumpeter, were slain. Not a man of the victorious party is said to have been killed. Ballyellis-house was formerly the seat of Sir J. J. W. Jervis, Bart.; but, on occasion of the successful rebel fight, it was reduced to ashes.

BALLYELLIS, a seat of the Earl of Listowel, now occupied by Mr. Creagh, on the right bank of the Blackwater, in the vicinity of Mallow, co. Cork, Munster.

BALLYENESSY, one of a series of bogs, in the vicinity of Lixnaw, on the southern border of the barony of Clannaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 2,117 acres. The series is separated from other bogs by some low flat lands on both sides of the rivulet Brick; lies along an argillaceous upland; is well situated for drainage and irrigation; and is surrounded by abundant supplies of limestone. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,358 4s.

BALLYEO, co. Meath, Leinster. "An ancient name," says our contemporary, Gorton, "for the town of Slane, derived from *Bally*, 'a town,' and *Eo*, 'a grave.' The same place is also called *Fir Feic*, derived from *Farta-fir-bheitheach*, or 'the graves of the herdsman,' from a number of herdsman who are said to have been slain and buried at this place; whence probably is derived the present name *Slane*. St. Patrick is supposed to have rested here the night previous to his arrival at the royal palace of Tarah, where he lighted up that flame which so much astonished the Arch-Druids and assembly of the states. St. Eire, or Ere, founded a bishopric and monastery in this place." See **SLANE** and **TARAH**.

BALLYFARNON, or **BALLYFERNON,** a village in the parish of Kilronan, barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands on the north-west margin of the county, within half-a-mile of co. Sligo, within 1½ mile northward and north-westward of Lough Skeen, Castle-Tenison, and Lough Meelagh, 3½ miles west of the Arigna iron-works, and 4½ miles west of the post-town Keadue. Though utterly sequestered in position, and surrounded by mountains, it has a weekly market, and several annual fairs. Area of the village, 3 acres. Pop., in 1841, 243. Houses 44. See **KILRONAN**.

BALLYFEARD, a parish in the barony of Kinnalea, 4½ miles north-east of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,462 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,304; in 1841, 1,113. Houses 185. The Ecclesiastical Authorities state the population of 1831 at 1,337. The land is aggregately of indifferent quality, and is drained east-north-eastward by a rivulet which falls into the mouth of Cork Harbour.—This parish is in the dio. of Cork, and, previous to 1897, was a vicarage and separate benefice, whose vicar was appointed by the diocesan, received £130 of tithe composition, and respectively £136 and £123 4s. 7d. of gross and nett income, and paid £20 a-year

to the curate of an adjoining parish for the discharge of occasional duties. In 1837, the vicarage became vacant, and was suspended; a curate was appointed to the parish, with an annual stipend of £75; and the remainder of the income of the benefice was directed to be set apart for building a parochial place of worship. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £100, are inappropriate, and are reputed to belong to the Earl of Shannon. A licensed parochial place of worship has an attendance of 25. A Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 330; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Clontead. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 78, and the Roman Catholics to 1,283; a Sunday school was attended by 12 children; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 26 boys and 11 girls.

BALLYFERIS, a headland in the parish of St. Andrew's, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It is situated 4 miles south-south-east of Donaghadee, in N. lat. 55° 33', and W. long. 5° 23'. At the end of it a reef of rocks, called the Long Rock, stretches a good way into the sea, and has often proved fatal to sailors; and south of it lies another, called Scalmarin, which is smooth, flat, and overflowed by every tide.

BALLYFERMOT, a parish, 3½ miles west by south of Dublin, and formerly in the barony of Newcastle, but now in that of Uppercross, co. Dublin, Leinster. Its change of parochial connection was effected by Act of 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 96. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,183 acres. Pop., in 1831, 402; in 1841, 346. Houses 64. The surface is part of the valley or dale of the Liffey, luxuriant, ornate, and powdered with villas; and it consists of prime land, and is traversed eastward and westward by the Grand canal. At Killeen is an extensive and well-arranged paper manufactory; and within the parish is a glue and parchment work. The antiquities are an old castle, and the ruins of an old church.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CHAPELIZOD [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £130. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 70, and the Roman Catholics to 332; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLYFERNON. See **BALLYFARNON**.

BALLYFIN, a donative chapelry in the parish of Clonenagh, barony of Maryborough, 4 miles north-west of the town of Maryborough, Queen's co., Leinster. It has no defined limits; and is not subject to episcopal jurisdiction. The chapel was built in 1789, by means of a bequest of unknown amount, by the late Right Hon. W. Pole, ancestor of Lord Maryborough; and it was also endowed by that bequest with £100 a-year for the chaplain, and £26 for the clerk and schoolmaster. Lord Maryborough pays the endowments, and appoints the chaplain. Sittings in the chapel, 150; attendance 120. A Roman Catholic chapel in the vicinity has 2 officiates, and an attendance of 500; and is the only chapel in the Roman Catholic parish of Ballyfin.—The demesne of Ballyfin, in the vicinity of the chapels, is one of the most splendid in the central districts of Ireland, and is intimately associated with a name to which Irish topography, agriculture, and general improvement, owe much,—that of Sir Charles Coote, Bart. The estate was at one time the property of the Crosbie family, who became Earls of Glandore, but was forfeited in the 17th century by Sir John Crosbie, Bart. It was afterwards vested in the Pole family, and descended from them by will to the Hon. William Wellesley, who, on acceding to it, assumed the name and arms of Pole, and who subsequently was ennobled. Sir Charles Henry Coote, Bart., ac-

quired the estate by purchase; and, previous to 1826, expended upwards of £20,000 in improving the house and grounds. The mansion, as it now stands, is a splendid specimen of Grecian architecture, and is interiorly arranged and fitted up in a style of corresponding elegance. The plantations stretch away to a considerable distance up the slopes of the Slieve Bloomer hills, and combine with those of Cappard, the handsome demesne of Joseph Pigott, Esq., to form a large and expressively featured expanse of forest scenery. Sir Charles Coote, at a time when probably not a thought of his name becoming eventually associated with Ballyfin had ever crossed his mind, thus described it: "Ballyfin, the seat of the Hon. W. W. Pole, is situate on the side of the mountain between Cappard and the gap of Glandine, from which latter place it is about 5 miles distant. This magnificent demesne contains above 1,200 acres, all walled in. There are two capital approaches from the Mountmellick and Maryborough roads, and a back approach from Mountrath. That from Maryborough is perhaps laid out with as much elegant taste and happy design as can be seen; 'tis certainly in the grandest style possible. The approach from Mountmellick is also very fine, but not so modern,—the former being but lately finished, after Mr. Pole's own design. The full-grown timber, and the view of an extensive lake, have a fine effect. This lake, which is above 30 acres in area, and appears to cover a much greater extent, is surrounded with the grandest screen of evergreens and forest trees; the plantations overtop each other, as the inequality of the ground favours the scene. The deer-park is perhaps the most extensive in the kingdom, and the deer as wild as nature." [General View of the Agriculture, &c. of Queen's co. Dublin, 1801.]

BALLYFOILE, **BALLYFOYLE**, or **POLPICKE**, a parish on the coast of the barony of Kinnalea, 3 miles south by west of the entrance of Cork Harbour, and 7½ east-north-east of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 2,882 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,291; in 1841, 1,311. Houses 216. The surface consists, for the most part, of tolerably good arable land. A cove or creek, called Robert's Cove, indents the bluff coast, affords occasional shelter to potato-boats, and is overlooked by a slate quarry, whence a large supply has long been obtained of good roofing slates. Near this inlet stands Britisfieldtown, the seat of Sir Thomas W. Roberts, Bart.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate curacy, and at the same time part of the benefice or perpetual curacy of Tracton, in the dio. of Cork. The tithes are compounded for £109 4s. 6d., and belong to the Earl of Shannon. In 1834 the Protestants amounted to 41, and the Roman Catholics to 1,310; and a hedge-school had on its books 13 boys and 8 girls.

BALLYFORAN, a village in the parish of Taughboy, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands on the river Suck, at the western verge of the county, and on the road between Ballinamore and Athlone; and is 5 miles east-south-east of the former town, and 10 west-north-west of the latter. Ballyforan bridge carries the highway across the Suck into co. Galway. Adjoining the village stands Clareville, the seat of the Hon. Gonville Ffrench. Fairs are held on Feb. 8, first Thursday of April O. S., May 19, July 6, Sept. 19, Oct. 21, and third Thursday of Dec. Pop. returned with the parish.

BALLYFORAN, one of a chain of bogs, in the vicinity of the village just noticed, co. Roscommon, Connaught. The other links are the bogs of Breagh-Beg and Derry. The three bogs have jointly an area of 1,754 English acres; and extend 3¼ miles along the Suck from a point ¾ of a mile

south of Ballyforan, to a point within half-a-mile of Mount-Talbot. They are very wet, and average 26 feet in depth. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,173 8s. 2d.

BALLYGAR, a village in the parish of Killerran, barony of Killian, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands 3 miles north-east of Ballinamore, on the road thence to Roscommon, and near that stretch of the river Suck which is embellished with the demesnes of Castle-Kelly, Mount-Talbot, and Rookwood. A dispensary here is within the Ballinasloe Poor-law union, and has a district of 16,735 acres, with 4,711 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, it received £133 2s., expended £127 3s. 8d., and administered to 1,572 patients. Area of the village, 20 acres. Pop., in 1841, 363. Houses 52.

BALLYGARRET, a Roman Catholic parish in the county of Wexford, and dio. of Ferns, Leinster. Post-town, Gorey. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BALLYGARTH, a parish on the coast of the barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath, 4 miles north-west by north of Balbriggan, Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile; area, 799 acres. Pop., in 1831, 96; in 1841, 165. Houses 20. One moiety of the land is good; and the other moiety is prime. Ballygarth-house, a handsome mansion, is the seat of Col. Pepper; and adjacent to it is Corballis, the seat of J. S. Taylor, Esq. The parish lies at the embouchure of Nanny Water.—Ballygarth is a rectory and separate benefice in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £62. Gross income, £71 9s.; nett, £66 15s. 8d. Patron, the Crown. The rector resides in King's co.; and a curate resides in the contiguous parish of Julianstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 42, and the Roman Catholics to 73; and there was neither church, glebe-house, chapel, nor school.

BALLYGARUFF, a hamlet in the parish of Templetoher, half-barony of Ballymoe, co. Galway, Connaught. Pop., in 1831, 72.

BALLYGARVIN, the site of a Roman Catholic chapel, united to that of Douglas, in the parish of Carrigaline, co. Cork, Munster. See CARRIGALINE.

BALLYGAWELEY, a small market and post town, in the parish of Errigal-Keerogue, barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Aughnacloy, $12\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Omagh, 36 west by south of Belfast, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ north-north-west of Dublin. It has an improving and a comparatively neat, clean, and prosperous appearance; and is the site of a neat new church, a Presbyterian meeting-house, some schools, a large distillery, and a brewery. The linen manufacture, as in most of the Ulster towns, engages attention; and a manufacture of gloves is in much repute, and of considerable extent. Fairs are held on June 5, Sept. 2, and Nov. 2. A dispensary here is within the Clogher Poor-law union, and has a district of 21,797 acres, with 10,692 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, it received £121 12s., expended £123, and made 4,360 dispensations of medicine. The commencing or frontier range of the central tracts of mountain and moorland which occupy so large a portion of the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, rises about 2 or 3 miles north of the town; extends from west to east, and bears the name of the Ballygawley Mountains. Starbog spa is about 5 miles distant. Area of the town, 33 acres. Pop., in 1831, 972; in 1841, 861. Houses 156. See ERRIGAL-KEEROGUE.

BALLYGEARY, a creek in the vicinity of New Quay, some distance south of Wexford Harbour, co. Wexford, Leinster. At 7 perches from high watermark, it has a depth of two fathoms, with

good holding-ground, complete shelter, and scarcely any tidal current, and it possesses great capability of improvement. Though there is a pier at New Quay, where most of the ground is dry at low water, and the shelter is quite insufficient for the protection of boats in bad weather, no pier exists in Ballygeary creek.

BALLYGELLY, a basaltic cliff and headland in the parish of Carncastle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Larne, barony of Upper Glenarn, co. Antrim, Ulster. It consists of basaltic strata, incipiently columnar. The rudely formed pillars which compose the strata measure from 8 to 10 feet between the joints; and, in common with kindred strata along the whole of the Antrim coast, they all dip towards the land. Upon the summit of a bold and periodically insulated rock at the base of the cliff stands the curious ruin of CARNCASTLE: see that article. A view from the highway, a little to the north, has the headland as a prominent feature, and is extremely grand. Ballygelly appears, in that view, to rise abruptly, or with an almost mural ascent from the sea; while the shore makes a large semicircular sweep from its base by Shaw's castle, and forms a magnificent estuary, and a continuous range of dark precipitous hills, called the Salagh Braes, constitute an imposing background.

BALLYGIBBON, a parish in the north-east corner of the barony of Upper Ormond, 4 miles north-east of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1 mile; area, 3,294 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,074; in 1841, 1,321. Houses 219. The surface lies on the eastern frontier of the county, declines to the west, and consists, for the most part, of inferior land. The seats are Ballygibbon, Buntis, and Ballycapple.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BALLYMACKET [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £101 10s. 9½d. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLYGLASS, a village and post station on the east border of the barony of Carra, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the road from Dublin to West Port, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Hollymount, $8\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of Castlebar, and $11\frac{1}{4}$ west by north of Dublin. A dispensary, called that of Ballyglass and Balla, is within the Castlebar Poor-law union, and has a district of 37,154 acres, with 11,888 inhabitants; and, in 1840-41, it received £158 19s., expended £158 9s., and made 5,236 dispensations of medicine. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYGOREY, a village in the parish of Portnasally, barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1841, 196. Houses 28.

BALLYGORMAN, a village in the parish of Cloncha, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. Post-town, Carn. Pop. about 230. It stands near the extremity of the peninsula which terminates in Malin Head, and is the most northerly village in Ireland. Near it are a signal-tower and a small harbour and pier.

BALLYGORUM. See BALLYGOURM.

BALLYGOURNEY, an alleged parish on the coast of the barony of Imokilly, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Cloyne, co. Cork, Munster. Dr. Beaufort places it in this position on his map; and Carlisle and Gorton copy him as to its position, and add that it is a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne, valued in the King's books at £2 sterling; Gorton further stating that it is part of the corps of the chantry of Cloyne cathedral, valued by commutation at £500. But no trace whatever of it exists in any of our authorities, ecclesiastical, civil, or general.

BALLYGRANNY, a hamlet in the parish of

Ballysadere, barony of Tiraghilla, 2 miles south-east of Colooney, co. Sligo, Connaught. Pop. returned with the parish.

BALLYGREGAN, or **BALLYGRIGGAN**, a particle or denomination of the benefice of Wallstown, and usually included in the parish of Wallstown, barony of Fermoy and dio. of Cloyne, co. Cork, Munster. See WALLSTOWN.

BALLYGRIFFIN, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west by north of Cashel, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,862 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,383; in 1841, 1,406. Houses 230. The surface lies along the river Suir, and consists partly of good and partly of prime land. Lisheen Abbey is the seat of Sir J. J. Fitzgerald, Bart.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **ATHASSEL** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £191 8s. 7d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 1,448; and a pay daily school had on its books 50 boys and 30 girls.

BALLYGUB (NEW), a village in the parish of Clonamery, barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 34 acres. Pop., in 1841, 222. Houses 32.

BALLYGUNN, an alleged parish in the barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny. It appears to be the parish of **BALLYGURRUM** [which see]; and seems, by mere mistake of several topographers, to be regarded as a different parish.

BALLYGUNNER, a parish in the north-east of the barony of Gualtier, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Passage, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 2,266 acres. Pop., in 1831, 709; in 1841, 607. Houses 123. The north-eastern margin is washed by the river Suir, where it begins to form the estuary of Waterford Harbour; and the land throughout the interior is generally good, and three-fourths arable.—This parish is a vicarage, and forms part of the benefice of **BALLINAKILL** [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £64 8s. 1d., and the rectorial for £92 19s. 3d.; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Waterford cathedral. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 17 Churehmen, 15 Protestant dissenters, and 707 Roman Catholics; and a daily school was aided with £20 a year from the National Board, and £21 from Mr. Fitzgerald, and had on its books 66 boys and 35 girls. In 1840, this school was conducted by 2 teachers, and had on its books 130 boys and 87 girls.

BALLYGURRUM, or **BALLYGOORUM**, a parish in the barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of New Ross, Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,924 acres. Pop., in 1831, 693; in 1841, 796. Houses 125. The surface consists of middle-rate land; and is traversed northward by the road from Waterford to Innistogue. Within the parish is a hamlet of its own name.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **ROSSBENCON** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £55; glebe, £8. The rectorial tithes, compounded for £110, are inappropriate, and belong to the corporation of the city of Waterford. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school was attended by from 45 to 50 children.

BALLYHACK, a village in the parish of St. James and Dunbrody, barony of Shelbourne, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the east shore of Waterford Harbour, opposite Passage, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west by north of Fethard, and 12 south-west of Taghmon. It occupies a romantic site amidst a line of bold rocky coast. The estuary at the line between it and Passage is about half-a-mile broad, forms a good and safe roadstead for vessels during a

storm, and has long been crossed, between Ballyhack and Passage, by a regular ferry. Fairs are held on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, March 25, July 25, Aug. 24, and Sept. 29. "Here," says Archdall, "we find a commandery which belonged to the grand priory of Kilmainham, and was subordinate to that of Kileloghan." Adjacent to the village is Dunbrody Park, the seat of Lord Templemore. The name, Ballyhack, is alleged by some writers to be "a corruption of *Bally-hake*, i. e. *Hakes-town*, from the quantity of that fish formerly brought for sale to this market." Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1831, 258; in 1841, 266. Houses 54.

BALLYHACKMORE, a village in the parish of Hollywood, barony of Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 126. Houses 28.

BALLYHAHILL, a village in the parish of Kilmoylan, barony of Shanid, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 28 acres. Pop., in 1841, 196. Houses 39.

BALLYHAISE, or **BALLYHAIS**, a small market-town in the parish of Castleterry, barony of Upper Loughtee, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on the Annalee river, and on the road from Cavan to Clones, 3 miles north-north-east of Cavan, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Clones. The town has an improving appearance, a considerable weekly market, and annual fairs on March 1, May 18, July 13, Aug. 30, Nov. 6, and Dec. 13. The market-house is an unique edifice of its class, constructed on arches. Near the town are extensive corn-mills. Ballyhaishouse stands amidst a large expanse of plantation, and is the seat of W. Humphreys, Esq. Near it is Lisnagowan-house. Area of the town, 52 acres. Pop., in 1831, 761; in 1841, 704. Houses 121. See CASTLETERRY.

BALLYHALBERT, a parish, containing a village of the same name, about the middle of the east coast of the barony of Ards, co. Down, Ulster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,011 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches. Pop., in 1841, 2,656. Houses 502. The land is generally of good quality. The principal mansion is Echlinville. The village of Ballyhalbert is situated on the coast, 9 miles south by east of Donaghadee. Area, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 322; in 1841, 361. Houses 68. The villagers are actively engaged in the herring-fishery; and, several years ago, had 5 carrying sloops and bounty vessels, 14 smacks and wherries, and 12 yawls. A bay, of no great extent of indentation, sweeps from the alternately dry and submerged ledge of Wallace Rock on the north, round by the site of the village, to a headland and the small isle called Bur Island on the south. During summer, the fishing-vessels anchor in this bay, in front of the village; but during winter, they require to be hauled up. "Near the north end of the village," says Mr. Nimmo, "are some rocks on the shore, at a place called Ballyhemlan. A small boat harbour was attempted here lately by the inhabitants, but is now in total ruin. It might be replaced for about £250; or rather a better one, in my opinion, might be formed, with the opening on the south side of the rock, for about £300, and would be a harbour to leeward for a few boats, when the road of Ballyhalbert was unsafe." On the other side of the town, the point of Bur Isle running out makes a little bay, called Sandylam, which is rather more inviting; and here a tolerable pier may be made: the cost, in rough stone, will be about £2,000, to cover an extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre." Near the village stood a Benedictine monastery, founded about the commencement of the 13th century, by Sir John de Courcy, and popularly called the Black Abbey. The property of the monastery, consisting of three

townlands, besides tithes, &c., was seized by the O'Neils, passed at their rebellion to the crown, was granted by James I. to Viscount Claneboya, passed from the latter to Lord Ardes, and, in 1639, was awarded to the see of Armagh.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of St. Andrew's, in the dio. of Down. See **ANDREW'S (ST.)**. Vicarial title composition, £129 7s. 6d.; glebe, £77 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £258 15s., and are appropriated to the see of Armagh. The other ecclesiastical and the school statistics are returned in *cumulo* with those of the other parishes of the benefice.

BALLYHALE, a village in the parish of Derrynabinch, barony of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Waterford, 4 miles south of Thomastown. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the diocese of Ossory, presided over by 3 officiates, and having chapels at Ballyhale, Kilkeasy, Newmarket, and Higginstown. See **DERRYNABINCH**, **KILKEASY**, and **ACHAVILLER**. Area of the village, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 369; in 1841, 807. Houses 59.

BALLYHANE, or **BALLYHEAN**, a parish in the barony of Carra, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Castlebar, co. Mayo, Connought. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 7,074 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches,—of which 162 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,734; in 1841, 4,082. Houses 753. The land is partly bog, partly productive mountain, but chiefly good tillage and pasture ground; and is drained by the Clauran, a tributary of the Ayle. On the northern border is Kilboyne-house, the seat of Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart. The hamlets are Ballyhane and Aghadrinagh. Fairs are held on July 4, and Aug. 20. The road from Westport to Ballinrobe passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **BERRISCARRA** [see *see*], in the dio. of Tuam. Title composition, £105. The church of the benefice is situated in Ballyhane; was built in 1812, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and, having been nearly overthrown by a violent storm, was repaired in 1816, by means of a loan of £241 14s. 9d. from the Board. Sittings 100; attendance, about 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Castlebar. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 85, and the Roman Catholics to 3,922; and 3 daily schools at Drimnra-hill, Aghadrinagh, and Ballyhane chapel,—the first of which was aided with £80 a-year from the National Board, and £2 10s. from the parish priest,—were averagely attended by about 100 or 170 children.

BALLYHASSIG, an abbreviated name of **BALINAHASSIG**: *see* *see*.

BALLYHAUNIS, a village or small market-town in the parishes of Annagh and Began, barony of Costello, co. Mayo, and 9 miles west of Castlebar, Connought. It is a poor, small, mean-looking place. Fairs are held on June 1, July 2, Sept. 22, and Oct. 29. A dispensary in the village is within the Castlebar Poor-law union, and has a district of 68,474 acres, with 21,260 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, it received £148, expended £148, and administered to 1,925 patients. An Augustinian friary was built in Ballyhaunis, and largely endowed with lands, by the family of De Angelo or Nangle. This family came to Ireland with Henry II.; and they afterwards took the name of Costello, and had large possessions both in Costello barony, and in co. Meath. The remains of the monastic buildings, as they stood 40 years ago, consisted only of the walls of the church,

and two small wings separated from the church, and from each other by arches. Beneath the eastern window were the Dillon arms, under a crucifix; and in the vaults were interred the mortal remains of many of this noble family. The church, the wings, and the arches, are said by Dr. M'Parlan to have presented a miniature resemblance to the church of Moyné Abbey. A modern house was built some 50 or more years ago on the site of the ancient friary, and fitted up and occupied as a monastery. Area of the Annagh section of the town, 22 acres; of the Began section, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the Annagh section, 209; of the Began section, 84. Houses in the respective sections, 35 and 16.

BALLYHAURA, a village on the western border of the barony of Fermoy, within the benefice of Lisgoold, and about 3 miles north of Buttevant, co. Cork, Munster. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYHAVEN, a roadstead above Portaferry in Lough Strangford, co. Down, Ulster. Immediately before it is a sunken rock, "to avoid which, the sailor must bring the saddle of two hills which are on the west shore, opposite to him, and then he may go in boldly; but let him take care to come no nearer than in four fathom water, the ground being everywhere foul and stony."

BALLYHAYS. *See* **BALLYHAISE**.

BALLYHEA, or **BALLYHAT**, a parish partly in the barony of Fermoy, and partly in that of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, Munster. It is intersected by the parish of Charleville or Rathgoggan; and lies $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of the town of Charleville. Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 4,836 acres,—of which 2,438 acres are in Fermoy. Pop., in 1831, 1,540; in 1841, 1,300. Houses 198. Pop. of the Fermoy section, in 1831, 772; in 1841, 769. Houses 117. The land in both sections is of excellent quality. The road from Charleville to Cork traverses the parish; and is overlooked by Castle Harrison, the seat of Henry Harrison, Esq.—Ballyhea is a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne. Title composition, £400; glebe, £3 3s. This rectory and the vicarage of Charleville or Rathgoggan, constitute the benefice and prebend of Ballyhea. *See* **CHARLEVILLE**. Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 7,400. Gross income, £630 7s. 11d.; nett, £565 16s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church is situated in the town of Charleville; but when, or at what cost, it was built, cannot be ascertained. Sittings 400; attendance 200. Two Roman Catholic chapels in Charleville and Ardnageehy are mutually united in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, and attended by respectively 5,000 and 1,500. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 1,573; the Protestants of the union to 340, and the Roman Catholics to 7,270; 2 hedge-schools in the parish were attended by from 40 to 105 children; and 17 daily schools in the union had on their books 316 boys and 185 girls.

BALLYHEAN. *See* **BALLYHANE**.

BALLYHEIGUE, a promontory and a bay on the coast of the barony of Clannaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. The promontory projects at the south side of the entrance of the Shannon; but is more commonly known under the name of **KERRY HEAD**: *see* *see*. Ballyheigue bay commences at this promontory on the north, and extends to Tralee bay on the south,—blending with that bay, or being very partially separated from it by a tiny peninsula and some islets. It may, in a general view, be regarded as 9 miles in length, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ in mean indentation. The strand along its head is $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and forms an agreeable ride. The coast is a series of sand-hills, so overgrown with sedgy grass

as to resist in a great degree the destructive action of the sea. As the beach is flat, and westerly winds send up tremendous billows and breakers from the whole sweep of the Atlantic, no vessel driven by stress of weather into the bay can live; yet the northern part of the bay is the deepest, and should be preferred by mariners who find themselves unable to steer north of Kerry Head. Shipwrecks almost necessarily occur in this perilous bay; but, previous to the erection of a lighthouse on Loop Head on the north side of the entrance of the Shannon, mariners were liable to mistake Kerry Head for Loop Head, and Ballyheigue bay for the Shannon, and shipwrecks, in consequence, were distressingly frequent.

BALLYHEIGUE, a parish on the coast of the barony of Clanmaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. It extends along the northern part of the bay described in the preceding article; and is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Ardfer, and 14 west-south-west of Listowel. It contains the villages of **BALLYHEIGUE**, **DRUMGOWER**, **COUMDEHY**, and **TIERSHANAGHAN**. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4; area, 11,261 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,766; in 1841, 4,795. Houses 757. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,138. Houses 654. The land is partly good tillage and pasture ground, and partly mountainous and waste. The village of Ballyheigue stands on the shore of the north-east corner of the bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east by south of the extremity of Kerry Head. Its houses are scattered; and in its vicinity are some curious Danish raths. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 282. Houses 44.—Ballyheigue is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Ardfer and Aghadoo. Tithe composition, £200 15s. 4d.; glebe, £40. Gross income, £330 15s. 4d.; nett, £204 5s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1814, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 70; attendance 48. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Killurey, and Nattags. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 96, and the Roman Catholics to 3,984; and 4 daily schools, one of which received an annual grant from the Society for Discourteuing Vice, had on their books 324 boys and 198 girls. In 1840, a boys' school and a girls' school at Boulinsheare, had on their books 139 boys and 94 girls, and were salaried with respectively £15 and £12 from the National Board.

BALLYHEMICK, a seat on the river Awbeg, north of Castletown-Roche, co. Cork, Munster. Near the house were discovered, about the middle of last century, several quite gigantic human bones, and a singularly large human skull.

BALLYHENDON, an estate within 2 miles of Fermoy, co. Cork, Munster; remarkable for containing sets of curious ancient subterranean chambers, in which have been found charcoal, ox-bones, and fragments of querns. These chambers usually vary from 7 to 8 feet in diameter; have a form between the oval and the circle; occur in sets or series; and are popularly supposed to have been hiding-places of the Danes. As chambers of the same kind occur in rather more remarkable positions in Carrigtohill, we reserve further notice of them for our article on that parish. See **CARRIGTOHILL**.

BALLYHENRY, a roadstead on the east side of Lough Strangford, co. Down, Ulster. It is one of the few places in that large and singular marine inlet, where vessels escape the strong current which sweeps the Lough.

BALLYHEOGUE, or **BALLYHOGUE**, a parish in the baronies of Bantry and West Shelmallee, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles south by west of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford,

Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1. Area of the Bantry section, 2,780 acres; of the Shelmallee section, 1,490 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 928; in 1841, 997. Houses 171. Pop. of the Bantry section, in 1831, 491; in 1841, 553. Houses 97. The surface extends along the right bank of the Slaney; is traversed northward by one of the roads from Wexford to Enniscorthy; and, with the exception of an unimportant area of bog and woodland, consists of good ground. Bellevue, the property of Anthony Cliffe, Esq., overlooks the Slaney, and is a highly improved seat.—This parish is an improprietor curacy, and part of the benefice of **KILLURIN** [which see], in the dio of Ferns. The rectorial tithes, though improprietor, have been conferred on the incumbent of the benefice, and are compounded for £135 13s. 10d. The Roman Catholic chapel at Galbally has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to Bree chapel in Clonmore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 51, and the Roman Catholics to 897; and 3 hedge-schools at Galbally, Ballyheogue, and Ballynorris, were averagely attended by about 65 children. In 1840, a boys' school and a girls' school at Galbally, had on their books 68 boys and 62 girls, and were salaried with respectively £14 and £11 from the National Board.

BALLYHIGHLAND, a hamlet in the barony of Tullaghonohy, not far from Killeshandra, co. Cavan, Ulster. Fairs are held on the day before Trinity Sunday, and on May 21. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYHIGHLAND, a seat and a mining locality at or near the boundary between the baronies of Bantry and Scarawalsh, and 2 miles east of the village of Killane, co. Wexford, Leinster. The seat is the property of John Howlen, Esq.; and lead mines in its vicinity were worked, abandoned, and a few years ago re-opened.

BALLYHOE, a lake on the boundary between co. Meath, Leinster, and co. Monaghan, Ulster. It is situated $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Drumconila, close to the road from Dublin to Londonderry; and is formed by an expansion of the river Lagau. The country around, though prevalently hilly, is broken and varied with meadows, marshes, bogs, and loughlets. In 1539, a battle was fought here by the English under Lord Grey, and the Ulster Irish under O'Neill.

BALLYHOGUE. See **BALLYHEOGUE**.

BALLYHOLM, a bay on the south side of Belfast Lough, 1 mile east-north-east of Bangor, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It is 1,000 yards wide, and 800 yards long. Its bottom is clean sand; and its sides are low slate rock. Though it has good anchorage, its shores are so shallow and so destitute of a place of shelter, that the only craft found upon it are 2 or 3 yawls. On the west side is a small landing-place for a boat which might be cleared, but could not afford shelter. "On the opposite side, near Ballycormick Point," reports Mr. Nimmo, "a boat harbour may be formed about 60 fathoms long, 10 wide, with 6 feet water, between two rocky ledges, by clearing the creek, and filling the gaps of the ledge to seaward with stone, so as to form a rough breakwater about 5 feet high and 20 feet wide, which, for 200 feet long in various portions, may cost £100. There will be only 7 feet water at high-water springs, and 5 feet at neaps in this creek."

BALLYHOOLEY, or **AGHULTIE**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,253 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,297; in 1841, 2,337. Houses 374. The village of Ballyhooley stands on the left bank of the Blackwater, 4 miles west by north of Fermoy, on the road thence

to Doneraile. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 533; in 1841, 418. Houses 67. A dispensary here is within the Fermoy Poor-law union; and is one of the very few of which the Commissioners obtained no statistic returns. The present parish-church, the remains of a former one, and the ruins of an ancient and extensive castle of the Roches, all crown a rock at the village; and, as seen from the adjacent demesne of the Earl of Listowel, they form an excellent subject for the pencil, and give a fine relief to the massive richness of surrounding woods which overhang the winding course of the river. A part of the Nagle mountains rises behind the village, extensively sheeted with wood, and anciently covered with still greater expanse of forest, called the forest of Ballyhooley, from the castellated mansion of the Roches. This castle, after the forfeiture of its original owners, passed into the possession of Sir Richard Aldworth. Convamore, the seat of the Earl of Listowel, stands on the Blackwater, flings embellishment over much of the parish, and reciprocates groupings of scenery with the hills, and lands, and woods, and sinuous vale around it. Excepting a small proportion of coarse mountain ground, the whole parochial area consists of good land; and it possesses so varied and expressive a contour as to be almost everywhere richly scenic. Mr. Brewer, speaking of Convamore, says, "This very handsome mansion is of recent erection, and is highly ornamental to the fine scenery amidst which it is placed. The view from the front of the house is truly admirable. Here the Blackwater is seen winding through noble masses of wood, and conducting the eye to the picturesque spectacle of a decayed castle seated on a lofty eminence upon the border of the waters. Whilst the views from the grounds are thus attractive to the lover of nature, the interior of the mansion abounds in objects calculated to gratify the admirer of the arts. The collection of paintings here repositised is, we believe, unrivalled in the county of Cork, and ranks among the best in Ireland."—Ballyhooley is a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £468; glebe, £57 12s. 4d. This rectory and the vicarage of KILLATHY [which see] constitute the benefice of Ballyhooley, and the corps of the prebend of Agultvie. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 3,699. Gross income, £675 12s. 4d.; nett, £556 14s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built, in 1774, at the cost of £553 16s. 11d. Sittings 160; attendance 35. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Castletown. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 68, and the Roman Catholics to 2,346; the Protestants of the union to 81, and the Roman Catholics to 3,764; and 4 daily schools in the union, 3 of which were in Ballyhooley, and 1 in Killathy, had on their books 146 boys and 69 girls. Two of the Ballyhooley schools were nominally in connexion with the National Board, and in receipt of £20 each from local subscriptions. In 1840, these two schools were salaried with respectively £12 and £10 from the Board, and had on their books 217 boys and 150 girls.

BALLYTHORNAN, a small bay and a fishing village about a mile south-west of the western side of the entrance to Lough Strangford, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. The village stands on the shore of the bay. A small pier has been erected here by a corn merchant for his own accommodation, but is sufficient only for a vessel of small tonnage. The fishing-boats are drawn up on the beach. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYHOWARD, an alleged parish in the barony of Pubblebrien, and rectory in the dio. of

Limerick, co. Limerick, Munster. Three topographical writers call it "one of the eight parishes which constitute the corps of the deanery of Limerick." As no trace of it exists in either the civil or the ecclesiastical authorities relative to parishes, it is probably a townland in one of the four parishes which constitute the corps of the deanery,—most probably of the parish of St. Mary.

BALLYHOWEL, a hamlet in the parish of Drumlac, 2½ miles north of Lough Clean, and 4½ south-west of Manor-Hamilton, barony of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, Connaught. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYHUSKARD, a parish in the barony of Ballaghkeen, 2½ miles south-east by east of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. It contains the villages of BALLAGHKEEN and BALLINAMUDDAGH: which see. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 7,948 acres,—of which 25 acres are in the villages. Pop., in 1831, 2,487; in 1841, 2,874. Houses 516. The surface declines to the west; and consists in general of prime land. The highest ground is on the east border, and has an altitude of 293 feet. The principal residences are Annfield, Ballycoursey, and Cooladuff.—This parish is a rectory; and also a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Ferns. The rectory is part of the benefice of St. Mary's, Enniscorthy: see ENNISCORTHY. Tithe composition, £547 13s. 5d.; glebe, £40. The perpetual curacy is a separate benefice. Stipend payable by the incumbent of Enniscorthy, who also is patron, £75; nett income, £55. The church was built, in 1831, by means of a loan of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 80. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Ballincarry and Glanbryan are attended by respectively 2,000 and 1,400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to a chapel in the parish of Edermine. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 159 Churchmen, 14 Protestant dissenters, and 2,375 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school, superintended by the perpetual curate, was attended by 20 boys and 16 girls; and 5 daily schools were all supported wholly by fees, and were averagely attended in summer by 185 children.

BALLYINGLY, or **BALLINGLY**, a parish on the southern border of the barony of West Shelmallee, 6 miles south-west by south of Taghmon, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 765 acres. Pop., in 1831, 204; in 1841, 221. Houses 40. The surface consists of second-rate land, and is drained along the western boundary by the rivulet which enters the head of Bannow Harbour.—This parish is an appropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of HORETOWN [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. The tithes belonging to the curate are compounded for £10 12s. 3½d., and the rectorial tithes for £21 4s. 7½d.; and the latter are appropriated to the diocesan. In 1834, the parishioners, with only one exception, were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLYJAMESDUFF, a *quoad sacra* parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Castleraghan, co. Cavan, Ulster. It comprehends portions of the *quoad civilia* parishes of Castleraghan, Kildrumferton, Denn, and Lurgan. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 4,739 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,227. The surface consists in general of light land; declines to the south; is drained by head-streams of the Shannon's affluent, the Inny; and is traversed north-north-westward by the road from Dublin to Cavan.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Gross income, £80; nett, £65. The incumbents of the 4 parishes, parts of which are included in the limits,

nominate the curate in rotation, and pay his stipend in proportions. The church was built, in 1834, at the cost of £1,125; of which £900 were gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, and £225 raised by private subscription. Sittings 240; attendance 150. A Presbyterian meeting-house, and 2 Wesleyan meeting-houses, have each an attendance of 100. A Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,250; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Castleraghan and Munterconnaught. In 1834, the parishioners of the Lurgan section consisted of 252 Roman Catholics,—the Kildrumferton section, 483 Roman Catholics,—the Denn section, 88 Churchmen, 43 Presbyterians, and 759 Roman Catholics,—the Castleraghan section, 193 Churchmen, 144 Presbyterians, and 1,425 Roman Catholics,—the whole *quoad sacra* parish, 281 Churchmen, 187 Presbyterians, and 2,919 Roman Catholics; and a hedge-school at Ranson in Kildrumferton, 2 hedge-schools at Lackenmore and Lackenduff in Denn, and 2 daily schools at Ballyjamesduff and Remonan in Castleraghan, had on their books 316 boys and 243 girls. The Remonan school was salaried with £36 18s. 6d. a-year from Lord Farnham.

The town of BALLYJAMESDUFF stands in the Castleraghan section of the above parish, on the old road from Virginia to Cavan, 5 miles north-west of Virginia, 11 south-south-east of Cavan, 44 north-west of Dublin, and 92 south-west by south of Belfast. It is a post-town, and has a weekly market. Fairs are held on May 7, July 17, Oct. 26, and Dec. 24. A dispensary here is within the Oldcastle Poor-law union, and has a district comprising an area of 6,988 acres, with 4,444 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, it received £74 15s. 6d., expended £72, and administered to 1,283 patients. In 1842, the Ballyjamesduff Loan Fund had a capital of £1,674, circulated £9,455 in 2,312 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £2 19s. 1d.; and from the date of its formation till the close of 1842, it circulated £37,493 in 9,781 loans, cleared a nett profit of £323 2s. 2d., and expended for charitable purposes £139. Adjacent to the town is a spacious lake. Coals were, some time ago, raised in the vicinity by Alderman Bevan. Area of the town, 28 acres. Pop., in 1831, 863; in 1841, 1,071. Houses 167.

BALLYKEAN, or KILLIGHT, a parish partly in the barony of Geashill, but chiefly in that of Upper Philipstown, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north by west of Portarlington, King's co., Leinster. The Philipstown section contains the village of CLONEYGOWN: which see.—Length of that section, $\frac{5}{4}$ miles; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 12,201 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches. The Geashill section lies detached 3 miles to the west. Length and breadth, each $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; area, 711 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,415; in 1841, 2,445. Houses 411. Pop. of the Geashill section, in 1831, 144; in 1841, 147. Houses 24. Pop. of the rural districts of the Philipstown section, in 1831, 2,113; in 1841, 2,116. Houses 358. The land is variously good, bad, and indifferent; and, to a large extent, consists of bog: see next article. Its declination is to the south-east. The chief residences are Cloneygown, Woodfield, Bloomville, Aghanvilla, Retreat, and Finter. There are ruins of two old castles.—This parish is a vicarage and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kildare. Vicarial tithe composition, £132; glebe, £20. Gross income, £152; nett, £137 17s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectory of the parish, with £264 of tithe composition, is a sinecure in the possession of an ecclesiastical incumbent. The church was built, in 1827, at the cost of £1,107 13s. 10d., partly lent, but chiefly gifted by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings

200; attendance 85. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,050; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to Killeigh and Ballinegan chapels in Geashill. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 264, and the Roman Catholics to 2,029; 4 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by 388 children; and 4 daily schools, one of which was aided with £5 a-year from subscription, had on their books 107 boys and 71 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a school of 45 boys and 43 girls at Cloneygown, and aided it with £12 a-year; and, in the same year, they granted £80 12s. 6d., toward the building and fitting up of a school at Raheen.

BALLYKEAN, a bog chiefly in the above parish, King's co., Leinster. Area, 1,822 English acres. It is bounded, on the north, by the limestone gravel ridge which extends from Rapheston to Ballinakill, and separates it from Mount Lucas bog; on the east, by the hills of Toren and Kylebeg, which separate it from Clonsast bog; on the south, by a patch of grassy bog which is traversed by Ennagh mill-race, and separates it from Moanvagh bog; and on the west, by the high grounds of Ballykean and Rapheston. It has an average depth of 20 feet; and contains but one quagmire. Its highest point lies 3 feet below the summit-level of the Grand Canal, and 261 feet above the level of high water in Dublin bay; and its lowest point lies 39 feet below the summit-level of the Grand Canal. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,455.

BALLYKEERAN, a hamlet in the parish of St. Mary's, and on the north-west verge of the barony of Brawney, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands at the debouch of a rivulet into Lough Killymore, $\frac{2}{4}$ miles north-east by north of Athlone, on the road thence to Ballymahon. It is a poor place. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYKEEROGUE. See BALLYCAROGUE and BALLYKUROGUE.

BALLYKELLY, a village in the parish of Tamlaght-Finlagan, barony of Kenought, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands $\frac{2}{4}$ miles south-west of Newtown-Linavaddy, on the road thence to Londonderry. It has a handsome Presbyterian meeting-house; and a singularly well-supported school. "Here," says Carlisle, "is a charter school for 50 boys, founded by the Earl of Tyrone, in 1752. The farm consists of 29 Irish acres, and a considerable quantity of bog, which is holden under the Incorporated Society, who derive under the family of the Beresfords, tenants to the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. According to the Report from the Commissioners of the Board of Education, Ballykelly charter school appears to be very well situated for a large establishment; the house might be easily added to, and £1,000 would give full accommodation to 150 boys. The country is plentiful, the linen trade flourishing, a wealthy yeomanry, and many resident clergymen very near it; the church is close to it; and the situation of the school is healthy." In 1834, the school was in operation, not for boys only, but also for girls; and taught reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, and grammar to 112 boys; and reading, writing, arithmetic, and needlework to 100 girls. Its means and method of support are "a house from the Fishmongers' Company of London, and school rates of 3s. a-quarter for each of the children educated, one-half paid by the Company, and one-half by the parents if able, and the entire by the Company if not." Drummond, the residence of A. Sampson, Esq., agent to the Fishmongers' Company, stands at the village. Walworth Wood, part of the Company's estate, and having in its demesne the remains of a castle which the Company erected in

1619, is situated a brief distance to the south-west, and is now occupied by the Rev. G. V. Sampson. Area of the village, 34 acres. Pop., in 1831, 290; in 1841 321. Houses 54. See **TAMLAGHT-FINLAGAN**.

BALLYKENNEDY, a townland in the parish of Aboghill, 2 miles south-west of Ballymena, and 20 north-west of Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. Area, about 200 Irish acres. The soil is loose and improvable, very fit for the cultivation of potatoes, oats, barley, and all sorts of vegetables, but too light for raising wheat. The river Maine separates the north-east border from the townlands of Galgorm and Tuillaghgarly, and frequently overflows its banks. Ballykennedy extorts this separate notice on account of being the site of the Moravian settlement of Gracehill, and of having given name to the predecessor of Gracehill village, previous to the settlement being formed. See **ANOGHILL** and **GRACEHILL**.

BALLYKEOGUE, an alleged parish in co. Wexford, but in reality the misprinted name of the parish of **BALLYNEOGUE**: which see.

BALLYKETT, a village in the parish of Kilrush, barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It stands 2 miles north of Kilrush town, on the road thence to Ennistymon. Fairs are held on Thursday before Whitsunday, July 4, Aug. 17, and Dec. 1. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYKILCASH, a village on the coast of the barony of Tíreragh, about 4 miles south-west of Aughris Head, co. Sligo, Connaught. It lies along a rivulet which falls into Slate Quarry harbour, and is straggling and very irregularly edificed. Pop. not specially returned. See **BALLYMINNEY**.

BALLYKILCAVIN, a demesne, about 3 miles south-south-west of Athy, near the boundary-line between co. Kildare and Queen's co., Leinster. The house, the seat of Sir Edward Walsh, Bart., is an old and ornamental edifice; but the grounds, from their extent and variety, their high culture, and the disposition of their plantations, render the demesne one of the most pleasing in the two counties.

BALLYKINE, a parish in the barony of South Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Area, 11,054 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,634; in 1841, 2,755. Houses 433. "An abbey," says Archdall, "was founded here by a brother of St. Kievin,—probably St. Dagan; and the seat of Mr. Whaley, called Whaley Abbey, has been erected on the ancient site." This alleged abbey of "a brother of St. Kievin," had, in all likelihood, about the same claim to a really monastic character as *Whaley Abbey*. Even the latter is now in ruins; and the proprietor, Mr. Whaley, resides in a neat cottage in the vicinity. The site is near the village of Ballinaclesh. See **BALLINACLEASH**, **RATHDRUM**, and **AUGHRIM**. A large proportion of the parochial surface is moorish and waste. The highest ground has an altitude of 1,318 feet. The hamlets are Aughrim, Ballinaclesh, and Macreddin.—This parish is ecclesiastically treated as one of four denominations, which constitute the parish of **RATHDRUM**: see that article.

BALLYKINLER, a parish in the barony of Lecale, 2 miles south-east by south of Clough, co. Down, Ulster. Area, 2,039 acres. Pop., in 1841, 793. Houses 133. It lies on the east side of Dundrum Harbour, and is traversed by the road from Dundrum to Downpatrick. An extensive rabbit-warren occurs on the shore.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory, in the dio. of Down.

BALLYKNOCKAN, or **BALLYNOCKEN**, a village in the parish of Fennagh, barony of East Idrome, co. Carlow, Leinster. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 169; in 1841, 170. Houses 32.

BALLYKUROGUE, or **BALLYKEKROGUE**, an

old castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Dunbrody, barony of Shelbourne, co. Wexford, Leinster. It was built by one of the descendants of Roger de Sutton, a British knight, who, in 1169, followed Robert Fitzstephen and Hervey de Montmorency into Ireland. He obtained from Montmorency a grant of lands near Dunbrody, and was a subscribing witness to one of the charters of Dunbrody Abbey. His name still survives in his posterity, and was imposed on both the castle and the lands. The castle was built with flankers and a bawn, and its existing ruins are of considerable extent.

BALLYLAGHAN, a hamlet in the parish of Strade, barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the rivulet Guishden, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above that stream's debouch into Lough Conn, and 2 miles south of Foxford, on the road thence to Ballinrobe. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYLANDERS. See **BALLINLANDERS**.

BALLYLANEEN, a parish, formerly in the detached or southern district of the barony of Upperthird, but now in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, about 11 miles west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains the village of **BONMAHON**, and part of the town of **KILMATHOMAS**: see these articles. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 6,315 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,811; in 1841, 5,153. Houses 625. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,491; in 1841, 2,718. Houses 397. The surface extends from Kilmathomas on the north, to the sea on the south; and is traversed from end to end in a south-south-easterly direction by the river Mahon. Several acres are turbary, about 80 are meadow, about 1,300 are under tillage, and the remainder are all in pasture. The general quality of the soil is light. The cove of Ballydivane and the strands of Bonmahon afford large supplies of seaweed and calcareous sand manures. Copper and lead ore appear to abound on the coast; and about 30 years ago they began, but with unpromising results, to be mined. Three roads traverse the parish westward, and are each carried over the Mahon by a bridge. The principal mansion is Seafield, the seat of Mr. Anthony.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **STRADBALLY** [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £300, and the rectorial for £78 10s.; and the latter are inappropriate, and belong to the Messrs. Hardy and the Rev. D. Hall. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Stradbally and Faha. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 126, and the Roman Catholics to 3,638; and 5 pay daily schools had on their books 271 boys and 97 girls. In 1840, one of the schools was taken into connection with the National Board.

BALLYLANE, a small island near Sline Head, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught.

BALLYLANNAN. See **BALLYLENNAN**.

BALLYLARKIN, a parish in the barony of Cranagh, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Freshford, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,394 acres. Pop., in 1831, 243; in 1841, 264. Houses 44. The surface declines to the east, approaches to within 2 miles of the Norc, and consists in general of fertile land.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £30 15s. 4½d., and the rectorial for £61 10s. 9½d.; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Canice, Kilkenny, who usually leased them to the vicar at £9 a-year. Ent the incumbency of the vicarage was suspended under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act; and the vicar of Aghour was employed as a curate

for the occasional duties of the parish, at a stipend of £10. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 237; and there was neither glebe-house, church, chapel, nor school.

BALLYLEAGUE, a village in the parish of Clontuskert, and on the eastern verge of the barony of South Ballintobber, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands on the Shannon; is connected by a bridge of 9 arches with Lanesborough; and is often regarded as so identified with that town as to possess no right to a name of its own. In 1832, it consisted of 43 thatched cabins, 5 cabins without chimneys, 2 thatched houses of two stories, 2 new cottages of stone and mortar, and 1 long cottage orneé. A dispensary here is within the Roscommon Poor-law union, and has a district of 29,705 acres, with 10,452 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, its receipts were £130, and its expenditure £114. The Commissioners complain of it as comparatively inefficient. Area of the village 23 acres. Pop., in 1841, 278. Houses 41.

BALLY-LEAN-CLIAITH, the ancient name of Dublin, the metropolis of Ireland. A literal translation is, 'the town of the harbour of wickerwork'; and a free translation, 'the town of the fishing harbour.' Wickerwork wiers for catching fish were anciently in general use on the coast; and owing, perhaps, to their being numerous at the mouth of the Liffey, they suggested the designation of the humble fishing-village, which formed the nucleus of the subsequent metropolis. *Cliaith*, or *cliaith*, frequently forms part of the names of places which had fishing wiers.

BALLYLENNAN, a parish in the southern corner or extremity of the barony of West Shelmallee, 7½ miles south-west of Taghmon, co. Wexford, Leinster. It contains part of the village of Fooks-Mills: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 3; area, 2,493 acres. Pop., in 1831, 733; in 1841, 710. Houses 122. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 600. Houses 111. The surface has a southern exposure, consists of second-rate land, and is drained by the rivulet which enters the head of Bannow Harbour. The road from Dublin to Bannow traverses the interior, and is overlooked by Rosegarland, the seat of F. Leigh, Esq.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of HORETOWN [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £60, and the rectorial for £114 6s. 6d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 48, and the Roman Catholics to 698; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLYLICKEY, a small harbour formed by the estuary or embouchure of the Ouvane rivulet, at the head of Bantry bay, co. Cork, Munster. Near it are the ruins of Rindisart-castle; and a brief way up the Ouvane are the seats of Ballylickey and Laharan, E. and S. Hutchins, Esqrs.

BALLYLIFFIN, a village in the parish of Clonmany, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands near the Atlantic, close to the island of Dagh, 4 miles west of Carn, and communicates with that town by a road along the south side of the bay of Streabrega. Fairs are held in this sequestered place on Jan. 1, March 24, June 29, and Oct. 10. Area of the village, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 193. Houses 35.

BALLYLINAN, or **BALLYNAN**, a village or small town in the parish of Killeban, barony of Ballyadams, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands on the eastern verge of the county, on the road from Dublin to Kilkenny, 3 miles south-west of Athy. Sir Charles Coote, describing it in 1801, says, "The only good dwelling-house in the town is inhabited by Mr. Grace, who had a cotton factory, where

thicksets were manufactured, about 4 years ago, but it is now discontinued." The village still presents a poor appearance; yet possesses interest from some antiquarian associations. On the north side of it are the house and plantations of Rahin, the seat of the Weldon family, the town's proprietors; a family who are reputed to have settled here in the reign of James I., or upwards of a century previous to the removal of the Ballylinch family of Grace from co. Kilkenny to this vicinity. In 1786, some peasants dug up, in the neighbourhood of the town, an urn containing a great number of small silver coins, all believed to bear reference to Irish kings and chieftains between the years 862 and 900. An account of these coins is given in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Society, and in Gough's Edition of Camden's Britannia; and several of them are preserved in the museum of Trinity College, Dublin. Within view of the village, and crowning a hill at no great distance, are the ruins of Ballyadams-castle. See BALLYADAMS. Area of the village, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 533; in 1841, 445. Houses 89.

BALLYLINCH, a parish in the barony of Gowran, a short way west of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 1,167 acres. Pop., in 1831, 298; in 1841, 319. Houses 48. A notice of the ornate and exquisitely beautiful surface would needlessly anticipate our article on the noble demesne of MOUNT-JULIET: which see. The extensive remains of Ballylinch-castle stand contiguous to the Nore, partially clothed in ivy, and shaded by venerable trees. "This spacious structure," says Brewer, "constituted the residence of the Viscounts Ikerrin, until Somerset-Hamilton, the eighth Viscount and first Earl of Carrick, erected the mansion of Mount-Juliet on the opposite banks, and gave it the appellation it now bears, in compliment to his wife Juliana, daughter of Henry Boyle, first Earl of Shannon. Ballylinch (or more properly *Bally-Inch*, the peninsulated townland or habitation) was, for a long period, the property of a very distinguished branch of the Grace family, thence denominated till the opposition of Gerald Grace to the Commonwealth incurred the penalty of forfeiture. It appears that Gerald Grace of Ballylinch, and also of Carney-castle in co. Tipperary, commanded a corps in the army of his maternal uncle, Richard Butler, third Viscount Mountgarrett, at the battle of Kilmish, where he was slain on the 15th of April, 1642."—Ballylinch parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BRANCHBURCH [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £96. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 18, and the Roman Catholics to 285; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLYLINNEY, a parish on the northern frontier of the barony of Lower Belfast, 1½ mile south by west of Ballyclare, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 5,364 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,412; "in 1841, 2,204. Houses 378. The Six-mile-Water runs along the northern boundary; and the road from Carrmonee to Ballymena goes northward through the interior. The land is good arable ground and pasture.—This parish is a vicarage and part of the benefice of Carrmonee, in the dio. of Connor. See CARRMONEE. Vicarial tithe composition, £100. The rectorial tithes are inappropriate in the Marquis of Donegal, but have never been levied; though, in some instances, they have been granted in leases renewable for ever. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 28 Churchmen, 2,208 Presbyterians, 123 other Protestant dissenters, and 113 Roman Catholics; and 5 daily schools, 3 of

• This includes Ballywater grange.

which were aided with £8 each from the National Board, had on their books 192 boys and 136 girls. In 1810, the National Board had 5 schools at respectively Bruslee, Pallentine, Ballylinney, Carntall, and Lisnalineby.

BALLYLONGFORD (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Iraghticconnor, co. Kerry, Munster. It rises about 1½ mile north-north-east of Gunsborough, and has a northerly course of between 5 and 6 miles to the Shannon, in the immediate vicinity of the island of Carrigafoyle. In its upper course, it drains a large expanse of bog; in its lower course, it becomes tidal; and in its volume of waters and relative importance, it is the most considerable of the numerous streams which, over a great distance, fall into the south side of the Lower Shannon. See next article.

BALLYLONGFORD, a town in the parish of Aghavallah, barony of Iraghticconnor, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands on the Ballylongford rivulet, 1½ mile from the Shannon; and on the road from Limerick to Tralee, by way of Tarbert and Listowel, 4 miles west-south-west of Tarbert, and 128 south-west by west of Dublin. A gorge in the road toward Tarbert bears the name of Ballylongford Pass. The town stands on both sides of its cognominal rivulet, but chiefly on the right bank; and there consists principally of one street, running parallel with the river, and one going off from the former at right angles. About 80 chains below it, and on the right bank of the river, are the fine ruins of Lislaghtin Abbey, and the small port of Saleen. The town, though hitherto poor and of unattractive aspect, possesses some importance as a place of direct shipment for the produce of the neighbouring district. A small quay was long ago erected at Saleen, but is in a bad situation, and not sufficiently commodious for the present traffic, and, in fact, has deteriorated into a small wooden projection, at which only one vessel at a time can load. A new wharf, projected by the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Shannon Navigation, will be situated further down the river, parallel to the direction of the current, and free from liability to be encumbered at its base with silt. It is to be a work of masonry 300 feet long, ashlar on the face and rubble in the wing walls, and rendered capable of easy subsequent extension; and the bed of the river is to be partly excavated to enable vessels to approach earlier and lie longer afloat. Estimated cost, £1,839. A considerable quantity of corn is shipped in small craft for Limerick, and the trade is increasing. But owing to the bar at the river's mouth, and the very winding course of the channel, vessels encounter the serious inconvenience of being able to enter the creek only at high water. A dispensary in the town is within the Listowel Poor-law union, and has a district containing 6,668 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, it received £68 4s. 6d., expended £68 2s. 4d., and administered to 963 patients. Ballylongford gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Kerry. See AGHAVALLAH. Area of the town, 55 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,300; in 1841, 1,143. Houses 210.

BALLYLOOBY, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Waterford and Lismore. Post-town, Cloughen. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BALLYLOUGH, co. Limerick. See BALLINLOOBY and BALLYDELOOBY.

BALLYLOUGH, a demesne, 2 miles south of Bushmills, in the barony of Dunluce, co. Antrim. It lies in the vale of the Bush river, on the road from Derrykeighan to Bushmills; is the property of W. Trail, Esq.; and contains some remains of the old castle of Ballylough.

BALLYLOUGHAN, an old castle, formerly a place of considerable strength and importance, in the parish of Dunleekny, barony of East Idrome, co. Carlow, Leinster. Though the roof has disappeared, the walls are in good preservation. The castle is square, and has at the front angles two large round towers. The walls are about 5 feet thick, and in some places 50 feet high; and they consist of rude but firm and stable masonry. The second floor rests on an arch, and is reached by a flight of 14 stone steps. The chief entrance was of arched cut stone, midway between the towers; and an apartment was in each of the towers, 7 feet high, with 2 windows. The edifice seems to have been surrounded by a ditch; and in its immediate vicinity are two small strong ruins, one of them about 30 feet square. Ballyloughan-castle formerly belonged to the Kavanaghs; and, at the end of the 16th century, was occupied by Donagh Kavanagh, second son of Murragh Ballagh, styled king of Leinster. It soon afterwards became the property of the Bagenal family, and is now in the possession of Henry Bruen, Esq.

BALLYLOUGHAN, a village in the parish of St. Nicholas, barony and county of Galway, Connaught. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 180. Houses 30.

BALLYLOUGHLOE, a parish in the barony of Clonlunan, 4 miles north-west of Moate-Grenogue, and about the same distance north-east of Athlone, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 13,577 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches,—of which 18 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches, are in Lough Twy. Pop., in 1831, 4,733; in 1841, 4,793. Houses 829. The surface is undulating, gently tumulated, or otherwise agreeably varied; has a prevailing north-western exposure; and consists entirely of profitable land. Knockdomny, in the south-east, has an altitude of 515 feet. The road from Athlone to Mullingar traverses the parish; and, while within the parochial limits, is touched or overlooked by the village of Baylin, Lord Castlemaine's mansion of Moydrum-castle, and the seats and demesnes of Twyford, Belleville, and Carne Park. See BAYLIN and MOYDRUM. The other principal seats are Glynwood and Ballinalack.—Ballyloughloe is a rectory in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £359 9s. 3d.; glebe, £90. This rectory and that of DRUMRANEY [which see], constitute the benefice of Ballyloughloe. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3. Gross income, £829 2s. 7d.; nett, £687 5s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. A perpetual curacy is established within Drumrane, and is commensurate with its area, so as to render Ballyloughloe benefice *quoad sacra* strictly a parochial, and not an united charge. A stipendiary curate also is employed, and has a salary of £75. The church is 3 miles distant from that of Drumrane, and was built in 1812, by means of a loan of £369 4s. 7½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, about 85. The Roman Catholic chapel has the exclusive attention of one officiate, and is attended by from 1,000 to 1,100. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 365 Churchmen, 7 Protestant dissenters, and 4,089 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools at Baylin, 2 at Mount Temple, 3 at Ballinasgarverry, Ballybourne, and Ballydoogan, and a hedge-school, had on their books 218 boys and 240 girls. One of the schools at Baylin was for girls, and wholly supported by Lady Castlemaine; the other at Baylin had £10 a-year and books from Lady Castlemaine, some advantages from Lord Castlemaine, £2 from the rector, and £8 from the Association for Discouraging Vice; the school at Ballinasgarverry had £2 from the rector, £18 by bequest of Dr. Maxwell, and some other advantages; and the schools at Mount

Temple were respectively for boys and girls, and in receipt of salary from the National Board.

BALLYLOUGHNANE, a village on the eastern verge of the parish of Lockeen, of the barony of Lower Ormond, and of the county of Tipperary, Munster. It stands near the Bro-na, a little way south of Birr, in the direction of Borris-o'-kane. In its vicinity are several extensive corn-mills, neat residences, and highly improved farms. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 143; in 1841, 344. Houses 61.

BALLYLYNAN. See **BALLYLINAN**.

BALLYMACADANE, a townland on the southern border of the barony of Barrets, 4 miles south-west of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. It is traversed by the road from Cork to Bandon. About the year 1450, Cormac MacCarthy, son of Teige, surnamed I-adir, founded here an Augustinian abbey, some say for friars, others say for nuns. Part of the walls not long ago remained, and perhaps still exist.

BALLYMACALENNY, an alias name of the parish of SCRABBY; which see.

BALLYMACANDAN, the Irish name of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. The name is taken from a castle, built about the year 1180, by Thomas Fitz-Anthony.

BALLYMACARETT, a *quoad sacra* parish, a townland, and a town, within the *quoad civilia* parish of Knockbreda, barony of Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. It lies on the right bank of the river Lagan, directly opposite Belfast, and is strictly suburban to that town, and all included within its parliamentary borough limits. Its area all consists of good and very valuable land; and, so far as not edified, is disposed chiefly in town parks. Its superficial extent is 576 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,108; in 1841, 6,697. Houses 980.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Gross income, £83 15s. 11d.; nett, £56 18s. Patron, the incumbent of Knockbreda. The church was built in 1824, at the cost of £1,476 18s. 5½d., one-half of which was raised by subscription, and the other half gifted by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 300. Two meeting-houses belonging to the General Assembly, the one formerly of the Synod of Ulster, and the other Secessional, are attended by respectively 350 and 150; a Covenanters' meeting-house, by 300; a Methodist chapel, by 200; and a Roman Catholic chapel, by 350. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,228 Churchmen, 1,604 Presbyterians, 265 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,278 Roman Catholics; and 8 daily schools,—one of which was in connection with the London Hibernian Society, two received respectively £12 and £10 of yearly aid from subscription, and one was an infant school conducted by two teachers salaried with £10 10s., and £6 6s.,—had on their books 382 boys and 235 girls.

The town and townland of Ballymacarett are regarded, in all civil statistics, as identical with the parish. The town, too, is in every respect so strictly a suburb of Belfast, as well as part of its borough area, that all its objects of municipal interest, and most affairs connected with its productive industry, must be reserved for mixation with our account of the borough. Its whole site is low and flat, a dead alluvial level, bearing every mark of recent reclamation from the tide; yet it is all so overlooked on the east by the luxuriant and warmly tinted undulating grounds of Downshire, while its western side looks partly across the Lagan to the rich demesne of the Marquis of Donegal, and partly across a wing of Belfast town and the head of Belfast Lough, to the imposing contour and the magnificent escarpments and sky-line of the Cave-Hill range of heights, that

no tameness or irksomeness belongs to its landscape. Though its houses are dispersed over nearly the whole area of the townland or parish, they are but partially segregated in street alignment, and, in numerous instances, seem as if they had been sown, powdered, or clustered, rather than methodically arranged. The chief attempt at regularity is along the line of road from the end of the lower bridge across the Lagan, toward Bangor and Newtownards. A street on this line runs nearly one-fourth of a mile due east from the bridge, deflects for 100 yards north-eastward, and then runs three-fourths of a mile in the direction of east by south to Conn's Water, which traces the eastern boundary; but even this long street-line, while straight in its two principal parts, airy throughout, and clean, tidy, and agreeable in its general aspect, has very numerous and some considerable breaks in the continuity of its edifices, and makes no pretension as a whole to a strictly town character. A principal ornament to it is the handsome yet modest parish-church, on its north side, about 3 furlongs from Conn's Water. Around the part of the line where the short deflection occurs to the north-east, is a small area of compactly edified town; the site of the extensive glass-works which figure so prominently in the landscape of the place, and have so long given a kind of distinctive name to the character of its industry; and the site also of the principal shops, as well as the scene of the greatest local bustle and business. Two other compact town patches, though they too are small, occur respectively on the tongue of the peninsula, immediately north of the lower bridge, and on the margin of the Lagan, about half an Irish mile farther south. A thoroughfare eastward from the upper bridge, a little below the last named locality, describes nearly the segment of a circle, over a distance of rather more than three-fourths of a mile, to near the eastern extremity of the principal thoroughfare; but it has not been many years opened, and, as yet, must be called a road, and not a street. South of this are various lines, but, with the exception of the cluster on the bank of the river, they have all mere sprinklings of houses. Pop., the same as of the parish. See **BELFAST**.

BALLYMACART, a parish on the coast of the barony of Decies-within-Drum, 6 miles south by east of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. It consists of a chief or central section, and of two detached sections which lie 1½ mile respectively east and west. Area of the main body, 1,420 acres, 2 roods, 1 perch; of the detached sections, 1,117 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches. Pop., in 1831, 984; in 1841, 1,196. Houses 167. None of the land is very good; and most is indifferent. The highest ground in the central section has an altitude of 292 feet; and the highest in the eastern section has an altitude of 380 feet. Both of these sections ascend in stripes of territory from the coast.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Ardmore, in the dio. of Lismore. See **ARDMORE**. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £42, and the rectorial for £82 13s. 4d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Ardmore and Kinsalbeg. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 1,015; and a school was aided with £8 a-year from the National Board, and a house and 4 acres of land from H. Winton Barron, Esq., and had on its books 200 boys and 54 girls.

BALLYMACARTHY, or **BALLINASCARTHY**, a village in the parish of Kilnaleda, eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster.

It stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-east of Clonakilly, on the road thence to Bandon. In its vicinity are very extensive corn-mills. In 1798, a stiffly contested engagement occurred at the village between the insurgents and the Westmeath militia. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 107; in 1841, 154. Houses 28.

BALLYMACDUN, or **BALLYMADUN**, a parish on the western border of the barony of West Balrothery and of the county of Dublin, 3 miles north-north-east of Ratoath, Leinster. Length, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,438 acres. Pop., in 1831, 795; in 1841, 522. Houses 79. The land is all profitable for tillage and pasture; and, though nowhere high, lies near the water-sheds between the basins respectively of the Boyne, the Nanny Water, and the small streams which run eastward through the northern half of Dublin county. The village of Ballymacdun is situated 13 miles north by west of Dublin. An anchoress, or succession of anchoresses, is said to have dwelt here in a cell, and to have claimed a rent-chapel from the prioress of Grace Dieu. Some ruins of an ancient chapel still exist.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of Clonmethan, in the dio. of Dublin. See **CLONMETHAN**. A glebe is let for £40, and belongs to the incumbent; and the tithes are compounded for £162 9s. 3d., and are wholly impropriate in R. W. Netterville, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Garristown. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was no school.

BALLYMACCELLIGOTT, a parish in the barony of Trughenackmy, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Tralee, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 3; area, 14,018 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,535; in 1841, 4,058. Houses 660. About one-third of the area is bog or coarse upland pasture; and the remainder is variously third-rate, second-rate, and first-rate land. Two small river systems give the western and the eastern divisions respectively a westerly and a south-westerly exposure. The road from Castle-Island to Tralee traverses the interior; and, while within the parochial limits, passes along a beautiful and generally luxuriant valley, and is overlooked by the mansions of Rattany, Arbela, and Chute-Hall.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £336 18s. 5d.; glebe, £15. The rectories of Ballymacelligott, CURRENS, and NOHOVAL-KERRY [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Ballymacelligott. Length and breadth, each 3 miles. Gross income, £496 11s. 4d.; nett, £429 14s. 6d. Patron, the Crosbie family of Ardferd Abbey. The church was built in 1824, by means of a loan of £646 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance, 100 in winter and 180 in summer. Two Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 900; and are served by one officiate. A Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 50. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 450, and the Roman Catholics to 3,656; the Protestants of the union to 465, and the Roman Catholics to 4,057; and 6 daily schools—5 of which were in the parish, and one of these aided with £5 5s. a-year from the incumbent, and £14 from the Incorporated Society—had on their books 179 boys and 101 girls.

BALLYMACHUGH, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Clonmahan, and co. Cavan, Ulster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 7,728 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches,—of which 1,809 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches are in Lough Sheelan, and 18 acres, 18 perches are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 3,428; in 1841, 3,518. Houses 505. It lies $\frac{1}{2}$ miles

north-east of Granard, along the north and north-west sides of Lough Sheelan; and is separated by that lake from the counties of Meath and Longford. The land is generally fertile; and its scenic appearance, though naturally tame, shows the embellishment of culture, and derives some beauty from the woods and parks of Lord Farnham's seat of Arley Cottage, and from the ornaments around the residences of Fortland, Foxfield, Lakeview, Woodville, Kilnabard, Summer-ville, Mullagbbog, Crover, and Woodlawn. The Ballymachugh and Drumlummon dispensary is within the Cavan Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it received £127 14s., expended £125 8s. 7d., and administered to 1,740 patients.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Granard, in the dio. of Ardagh. See **GRANARD**. Vicarial tithe composition, £149 13s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £18 14s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £221 10s. 9d., and are impropriate in the Misses Blundell. The church was built about the year 1800, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 460; attendance 200. The Roman Catholic chapel is one of 10 within the benefice; but is not distinguished from the others in the returns. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 692, and the Roman Catholics to 2,772; a Sunday school at Arley Cottage was averagely attended by 65 children; and 5 daily schools had on their books 282 boys and 228 girls. Two of the schools were aided with each about £3 from subscription, and respectively £10 and £12 from the National Board; one with £6 from the Ardagh Society, and £5 from Lord Farnham; one with £8 from the Ardagh Society, and advantages worth about £6 from the incumbent; and one at Arley Cottage, with £36 18s. 6d., and some considerable additional advantages from Lord Farnham.

BALLYMACKEAN, a village in the parish of Ringrone, barony of Courceys, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 40 acres. Pop., in 1841, 202. Houses 36.

BALLYMACKEY, a parish 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Nenagh, and on the eastern frontier of the barony of Upper Ormond, and of the co. Tipperary, Munster. Length and breadth, each 4 miles; area, 9,713 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,066; in 1841, 3,178. Houses 550. The land is prevalently light, and to a considerable extent bog. The site of the old ruined church has an altitude of 342 feet; and the Nenagh river descends westward within the parish from an elevation of 300 to one of 250 feet. The principal seats are Ballymackey, Lismore, Killeisk, Grenanstown, Lisansley, New-Orchard, Falcen, Camira, Castle-Willington, Hermitage, Mount-Pleasant, Donny-Brook, Elm-Hill, and Bessborough.—This parish is a rectory and vicarage,—jointly with the rectory of Templedowney, the corps of the chancellorship of Killaloe cathedral,—and, jointly with the rectories of Templedowney and Ballygibbon, the benefice and parochial union of Ballymackey, in the dio. of Killaloe. See **BALLYGIBBON** and **TEMPLEDOWNEY**. The vicarage of Ballymackey alone was supposed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to belong to the chancellorship, and, on their recommendation, the Lord-lieutenant and Privy Council suspended "the appointment of a clerk to the sinecure rectory;" but the Commissioners afterwards discovered that letters patent of the reign of Charles II. granted the rectory "to and for the use of the vicar," and the act of suspension was annulled. Tithe composition of the rectory and vicarage, £424 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; glebe, £15. Length of the benefice, 5 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 4,615. Gross income, £624 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £531 11s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate receives stipend of £75. The church was built in 1822, by means of a loan of £1,384 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the

late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, about 70. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Aghnameadle. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 306, and the Roman Catholics to 2,921; the Protestants of the union to 371, and the Roman Catholics to 4,485; and 7 daily schools, all in the parish, one of them aided with a free house and garden, and another with £6 from an endowment, and £2 from the rector, had on their books 145 boys and 77 girls. In 1840, a National school at Ballymackey was salaried with £8, and attended by 76 children.

BALLYMACKILL. See **BALLINAKILL.**

BALLYMACNAB, a Roman Catholic parish in the co. and dio. of Armagh, Ulster. Post-town, Armagh. The statistics belong to the civil parish of LISNADILL: which see.

BALLYMACNAG, a village in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan, Ulster. It stands east of Carrickmacross, about 2 miles from Loughlag, and close to Monalty Lough, on the cross road to Dundalk. Adjacent to it is Ballymacnag-house. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYMACODA, a village and a Roman Catholic parish in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, and in the dio. of Cloyne and Ross, Munster. Post-town, Castlemartyr. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions. Ballymacoda-castle, in the parish, and situated near Castlemartyr, was built, in 1521, by Thomas Fitzgerald. The poisonous quality of the yew tree is said to have been discovered or confirmed in the course of last century, by cattle eating of its foliage in Ballymacoda garden, and suddenly dying. The village of Ballymacoda stands within the civil parish of Kilmacdonogh. Area, 18 acres. Pop., in 1841, 305. Houses 57.

BALLYMACORMACK, a parish partly in the barony of Ardgagh, and partly in that of Moydow, and situated 1½ mile south of Longford, co. Longford, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 3 miles. Area of the Ardgagh section, 4,035 acres; of the Moydow section, 4,800 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,936; in 1841, 3,926. Houses 650. Pop. of the Ardgagh section, in 1831, 2,100; in 1841, 1,816. Houses 289. A large part of the surface is bog; and the rest is, on the average, good land. The parish enjoys nearly the same advantages of road and canal communication as the town of Longford; and is traversed southward by the road thence to Ballymahon, and by the Longford branch of the Royal Canal.—Ballymacormack is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **TEMPLEMICHAEL** [which see], in the dio. of Ardgagh. Tithe composition, £200; glebe, £72 14. 1d. The church was built, in 1827, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 140. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,160; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Templemichael. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 288 Churchmen, 17 Presbyterians, and 3,680 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was averagely attended by 83 children; and 12 daily schools had on their books 347 boys and 232 girls. One of the daily schools was a classical one, supported by fees; one was a girls' school, aided with £30 from subscription, the Ardgagh Association, and the London Hibernian Society; one was an infant school, aided with £15 from subscription, and £5 from the Ardgagh Association; one was a boys' and girls' school, aided with £15 from subscription, and £10 from the Ardgagh Association; and all the rest were hedge-schools. In 1840, a boys' school and a girls' school were

each salaried with £8 from the National Board, and had on their books respectively 96 boys and 101 girls.

BALLYMACQUIN, a tidal lough, and a bog, on the coast of the barony of Clannaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. The lough is about half-a-mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad; it extends within 1½ furlong of high-water mark in Ballyheigue bay; it seems off a stream of 5 or 6 furlongs nearly parallel with the line of high-water mark to a deflection into the bay; it has several islets; and it lies a mile south by west of the village of Ballyheigue,—the road from which, to Ardfer, passes between the lough and the sea, and is carried across the stream by Arkiragh bridge. The bog begins at the east side of the lough, and extends, in a narrow belt, 3 miles eastward, to a point south-east of Ballinacree church. Area, 1,331 English acres. "This bog," reports Mr. Nimmo, "is in a hollow between the limestone and the upland ground of Ballyheigue. The upper part has been much cut for turf. The western end declines gently to the lough of Ballymacquin, the surface of which is nearly two feet below common high-water. The tide flows into the lough, and covers some of this bog, which thereby affords some pasture, though the lower parts of it have been much destroyed by turf-cutting. Some attempts have been made to reclaim this bog; and, in particular, the late S. Oliver, Esq., of Mount Oliver, co. Limerick, had a cut or canal of 20 feet wide, and 6 feet [deep], made from the lough up to the middle of the bog, with various cuts into the land. The tide flows in this canal as far as the bounds of Ballymacquin; and boats with shell-sand, from the opposite side of the lough, may be brought into the bog by means of it. It has been neglected, and is much choked." The greatest elevation of the bog is 35 feet; and its average depth is 12 or 15 feet. Estimated cost of reclamation, £733 4s.

BALLYMACWARD, a parish, partly in the barony of Kilconnel, and partly in that of Tynquin, 5 miles south by west of Castle Blakeney, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Kilconnel section, 7,987 acres; of the Tynquin section, 9,271 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,996; in 1841, 5,027. Houses 822. Pop. of the Kilconnel section, in 1831, 2,386; in 1841, 2,343. Houses 400. The land is in part prime, and in general good; and so far as it belongs to the Earl of Clancarty, has been undergoing decided georgical improvement. The surface is drained on the west by the river Moyne. The small village of Ballymacward stands 2 miles north-west of the village of Kilconnel; and around it are Mount Bernard, Mount Hazel, and Hampstead, the seats respectively of Messrs. B. Brown, A. Brown, and Davis. The east side of the parish is cut by an intersection of roads at Glantane inn.—This parish is a rectory and vicarage in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £207 13s. 10½d. Part of the rectorial tithes, compounded for £72, are appropriated to the bishop and the dean of Clonfert. Ballymacward benefice comprehends the two parishes of Ballymacward and Clonkeen. See **CLONKEEN**. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 6,783. Gross income, £267 13s. 10½d.; nett, £246 2s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is an old structure, built nobody can tell when or at what cost; and, about 15 years ago, it was new-roofed, new pewell, ornamented with a tower, and thoroughly repaired, by means of vestry assessments. Sittings 120; attendance 40. Two Roman Catholic chapels within the benefice are parochially united; and that in Ballymacward has an attendance of 2,400. In 1834, the Protestants of both the parish and the union amounted to 123, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 5,247, and the Roman

Catholics of the union to 7,184; and 4 daily schools in Ballymacward, and 3 in Clonkeen, had on their books 342 boys and 183 girls. Two of the Ballymacward schools in the Roman Catholic chapel, and at Glantane, were supported wholly by fees; and the other two were a boys' school and a girls' school in Ballymacward village, aided by allowances from the London Hibernian Society, the former also by £4 and a house from Lord Clancarty; and the latter by £10 from Lady Clancarty, and £9 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society.

BALLYMACWILLIAM, a parish in the barony of Warrenstown, 4 miles north-west of Edenderry, King's co., Leinster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 4,976 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,156; in 1841, 1,193. Houses 190. The land is of very fine quality. The principal seat is Jonestown. The parish is traversed south-south-westward by the road from Trim to Philipstown; and impinged upon, on the south, by the Grand Canal. See **BALLYBRITTON**.—Ballymacwilliam is a rectory, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £236 16s. 8d.; glebe, £28 7s. Gross income, £261 3s. 8d.; nett, £246 12s. 6d. Patron, the Crown. There is neither glebe-house, church, nor chapel. The vicar of the adjoining parish of Monasteris performs occasional duties as curate; and the Protestant parishioners attend his church and that of Ballyburley. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 13 Churchmen, 2 Presbyterians, 6 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,009 Roman Catholics; and 2 National schools, each aided with £6 a-year from the Board, had on their books 83 boys and 35 girls. The schools are at Trimblestown; and, in 1840, were aided with respectively £12 and £8.

BALLYMADUN. See **BALLYMADUN**.

BALLYMAGANNY, a village, 1 mile south by west of Oldcastle, barony of Demifore, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYMAGARVEY, a parish, formerly in the barony of Upper Duleek, but now in that of Lower Duleek, 6 miles south of Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. Area, 915 acres. Pop., in 1831, 132; in 1841, 104. Houses 14. But the ecclesiastical parish is much more extensive. Area, 2,207½ acres. Pop., in 1831, 401. The surface is drained eastward by one of the head-streams of Nanny Water, and traversed northward by the road from Dublin to Slane and Londonderry; and it partakes of the general luxuriance of the baronies of Duleek. The demesne of Ballymagarvey is small but well situated. Adjacent to it on the east, at the intersection of a cross-road with the main line of thoroughfare, is the hamlet of Balrath, the site of a post-office. The neat villas of Balrath, Snugborough, and Mullaghfin; and, above all, the plantations, demesne, and handsome seat of Sir William Somerville, Bart., in the vicinity of the hamlet, are pleasing features in the landscape. The last, however, is *quondam civitas* in Kentstown, and the others in a detached district of Piercetown.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Kentstown, in the dio. of Meath. See **KENTSTOWN**. Vicarial tithe composition, £50; glebe, £10 12s. 6d.; vicarial tithe composition of the townlands of Walterstown, and Branganstown, in the parish of Galtrim, payable to the vicar, £35. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £90, and are inappropriate in six different parties, but, in 1837, were held in lease by Mr. John Finley, of Kentstown. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Painstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 391; and a hedge-school at Black Lion was attended by about 20 children.

BALLYMAGAURAN, a hamlet in the parish of Templeport, barony of Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on the western frontier of the county, 4 miles north-east of Ballinamore. Fairs are held on May 23, Aug. 12, and Nov. 23. Pop., in 1831, 89.

BALLYMAGIBBON, a hamlet in the parish of Cong, barony of Kilmain, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands 2½ miles north-east of Cong, and about a mile from the north-east corner of Lough Corrib, on the road between Cong and Headfort. Pop. not specially returned. Ballymagibbon-house, the seat of John Fynn, Esq., stands in low ground nearly midway between the hamlet and Lough Corrib. Adjoining this seat, and mainly supported by Mr. Fynn, is a school of singularly high character for so sequestered a district. See **CONG**.

BALLYMAGLASSON, a parish at the southern extremity of the barony of Ratoath, 4 miles south by west of Dunsbaughlin, co. Meath, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 3,476 acres. Pop., in 1831, 653; in 1841, 567. Houses 79. The surface consists of prime land, and is traversed north-eastward by the road from Killeck to Ratoath.—This parish is a rectory and separate benefice in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition and gross income, £194 14s. 10d.; nett, £179 17s. 11d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Derralossory in co. Wicklow, and is resident there. A curate has a stipend of £70. The church was built in 1800, by means of a gift of £533 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 8. The Roman Catholic parishioners attend Kildone and Rathegan chapels. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 648. There is no school.

BALLYMAGLAVEY, a bog 3 miles east of Ballymahon, and traversed by the Royal Canal and the road from Abbeyshrule to Mearscourt, and the boundary-line between the counties of Longford and Westmeath, Leinster. Though one continuous morass, and distinctly insulated from other bogs, it is reported on as consisting of three sections, each of more than one denomination. The first section is that of Ballymaglavay, Williamstown, and Mayvore, with an area of 1,619 acres, 37 roods; the second, Rathkellet, Castlegadry, Coulainstown, and Ballincarrow, with an area of 191 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches; and the third, Rath and Abbeyshrule, with an area of 1,323 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches. The river Inny partially bounds the north side of the morass; and, while in contact with it, flows at an elevation of 78 feet above the level of its embouchure. The bog, at the highest part, lies 150 feet above the level of the Shannon at Shannon Bridge; it has a depth of from 17 to 43 feet; it gradually declines toward the Inny; and it is drained across its east end by a rivulet called the Blackwater. "The fall of this bog," says Mr. Townsend, speaking of its drainage by means of the Royal Canal, "is so great as to require 5 eight-foot locks to give favourable levels for the collateral cuts intersecting it; and if the drains were to be joined to the river Inny, two locks more must be added."

BALLYMAGLOOLY, a village in the parish of Raham, barony of Fermoy, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 212. Houses 36.

BALLYMAGORRY. See **BALLINAGORRY**.

BALLYMAHON, a market and post town, partly in the parish of Noughaval, barony of Abbeyshrule, but chiefly in the parish of Shrule, barony of Rathcline, co. Longford, Leinster. It stands 10 miles north-west by north of Athlone, 10 south-east of Lanesborough, 10 south by west of Loughdogh, 14½ west by north of Mullingar, and 53½ west by north of Dublin. Its site is the side or skirt of a gently

sloping hill along the river Inny, about 3 miles above the point of the river's insolation with Lough Ree. It consists principally of one very spacious street, and possesses interest in a small degree from its own appearance, and in a large degree from the luxuriance and the soft beauty of the landscape around it. Its public buildings are a church with a steeple, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, an indifferent old market-house, and a handsome bridge of five lofty and well-constructed arches. It so stands in the centre of a circle of six or seven thriving towns as to be sufficiently near them for the interchange of trade, and not so near as to fear the influence of their rivalry upon its own markets. The Inny is navigable from it to Lough Ree; and the Royal Canal passes near it in the line extending from Dublin to Tarnonbarry. Well-appointed boats convey passengers and goods daily to Dublin and intermediate towns; and a car connects the Toome-bridge station of the canal through the town with Athlone. A weekly market, well-attended, for the disposal of agricultural produce, is held on Thursday; and fairs are held on the Thursday before Ash-Wednesday, May 11, Aug. 11, and Nov. 21. The May fair is much resorted to by graziers; and is reckoned the best fair for cattle in the central counties except the great fair of Ballinasloe. The current trade consists of the interchange of yarns, cloths, groceries, and miscellaneous articles for the produce of the field and the dairy. A series of small manufacture is conducted in linen frizze, linseywoolsey, leather, shoes, nails, and gingerbread. Two distilleries and several malt-houses were at one time in operation. A dispensary in the town is within the Longford Poor-law union, and has a district of 39,671 acres, containing a population of 22,916; and, in 1839-40, it received £118 12s. 2d., expended £124 0s. 1½d., and administered to 1,710 patients. In 1842, the Ballymahon Loan Fund had a capital of £3,230, circulated £13,681 in 2,283 loans, and cleared a nett profit of £58 9s. 9d.; and from the date of its formation till the close of 1842, it circulated £40,086 in 7,663 loans, and expended for charitable purposes £418 8s. 6d.

Ballymahon is said to have derived its name from the circumstance of Mahon, king of Thomond, and the predecessor or elder brother of the celebrated Brian Borouh, having, in 900, obtained, in its vicinity, a victory over Feargal, the son of Ruarc, king of Connaught. Mahon embarked a select body of troops in small sloops and flat-bottomed boats at or near Killaloe, sailed up the Shannon, made descents and levied contributions at intervals on the Connaught side of the river, and landed his whole force for a grand effort at Lough Ree. Feargal, who had narrowly watched his motions, and mustered strength to confront him, rushed to the combat on the banks of the Inny, engaged him in a sanguinary battle, suffered a total defeat, and plunged personally into the river. His shield—says the story which we have followed and abridged, and which gives as its voucher a poem preserved in the book of Munster—fell into the hands of Mahon, and was for ages afterwards carried as a trophy by his posterity in their wars with the princes of Connaught. In 1793, riotous opposition was made in Ballymahon to the balloting for the militia: the Earl of Granard, who acted as magistrate, saw his carriage broken to pieces, was forcibly expelled from the town, left the rioters in mastery during eight days, and eventually reduced them to order only by returning at the head of a strong detachment of the Monaghan militia.—Goldsmith the poet was educated in Ballymahon by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, vicar of Shruel, and afterwards had much connection with the town and some of its

inhabitants. "His description of the alchouse," says a writer, long and minutely acquainted with the locality, "may be considered as applicable to most of the habitations of the farmers in the neighbourhood of Lissoy and Ballymahon, where, until the late introduction of modern expensive habits, every parlour-floor was sanded or flagged, had 'its bed by night, a chest of drawers by day,' and exhibited either on a chimney-board, or in an open cupboard, a parcel of broken or unbroken pieces of china, glass, or stained earthenware; while the walls were covered with gun-racks, fishing-tackle, and homely prints, among which latter ornaments, 'the twelve good rules, and royal game of goose,' always obtained a conspicuous place. Thus was Jemmy Anthony's parlour once ornamented in the old mill of Ballymahon, which had been by himself or his ancestors occupied for a century; but in his early days it boasted the addition of violins, hautboys, dutes, and a French horn, with which he and his ingenious brothers often made sonorous melody on the lovely banks of the Inny, about 40 years ago, and delighted the villagers who assembled in the summer evenings on the bridge to hear them."—The ancient castle of Ballymahon stood in the vicinity of the site of the present bridge, and was a place of considerable strength. The only vestiges of it are some vaults beneath a modern dwelling-house. Area of the Noughaval section of the town, 10 acres; of the Shruel section, 47 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,081; in 1841, 1,229. Houses 197. Pop. of the Shruel section, in 1841, 1,125. Houses 179.

BALLYMAKENNY, a parish in the baronies of Drogheda and Ferrard, 2½ miles north of Drogheda, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the Drogheda section, 848 acres; of the Ferrard section, 733 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 563; in 1841, 499. Houses 86. Pop. of the Drogheda section, in 1831, 363; in 1841, 280. Houses 48. The surface lies immediately to the east of the road from Drogheda to Dundalk, extends to within 2½ miles of the sea, declines to the east, and consists of middle-rate land.—This parish is an appropriate rectory, and also a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Armagh. The rectorial tithes belong to the primate; but have all been conferred by him in lease on the perpetual curate. The curacy is co-extensive with the parish, and constitutes a separate benefice. Tithe composition, £131 5s.; glebe, £44. Gross income, £175 5s.; nett, £157 16s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built by Primate Robinson at his own expense; but when or at what cost is not known. Sittings 150; attendance 25. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 25, and the Roman Catholics to 541; and a daily school was annually aided with £10 from the National Board, and had on its books 45 boys and 12 girls.

BALLYMAKILL. See BALLINAKILL.

BALLYMALOE-CASTLE, a seat a little east of Cloyne, and 2 miles west of Ballycotton strand, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. The original castle was built by the Fitzgeralds; it became the property and seat of the first Earl of Orrery after the rebellion of 1641; it afterwards passed successively to Col. Corker and Hugh Lumley, Esq.; it received some additions from the latter about 75 years ago; and it is now the seat of C. J. Forster, Esq. In the castle hall were formerly, and perhaps still are, two massive pairs of horns of the moose deer.

BALLYMANNY, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of East Ophaly, 4½ miles east of Kildare, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 507 acres. Pop., in 1831, 185; in 1841, 193. Houses 31. The surface

consists of good land, and lies in the west side of the basin or valley of the Liffey. The parishioners enjoy the advantages of the Milltown Canal navigation. Fairs are held on April 6, Aug. 21, and Nov. 2.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILLISHEE [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £36 18s. 5d. In 1834, the parishioners, with one exception, were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLYMANUS, a townland, 2½ miles west-north-west of the village of Aughrim, and situated on the right bank of the northern head-stream of Aughrim Water, barony of Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. "Here," says our cotemporary, Gorton, "is the seat of the Byrnes, formerly called O'Byrnes, or O'Brins, mentioned by Spencer as in his time the ancient lords of all that country, i. e., of the barony of Ballinacor."

BALLYMARTIN, a parish in the baronies of Upper and Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. It consists of a main body and a detached portion; and has Ballyclare as its post-town. Its arable land is good; and its upland is part of the tabular trap territory of the county. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1¼. Area of the Upper Belfast section, 2,421 acres; of the Lower Belfast section, 385. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 721; in 1841, 870. Houses 148. Pop. of the Upper Belfast section, in 1841, 685. Houses 113.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CARMONEY [which see], in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £150. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 17 Churchmen, 678 Presbyterians, 29 other Protestant dissenters, and 31 Roman Catholics; and a daily school was annually aided with £8 from the National Board, and had on its books 25 boys and 15 girls.

BALLYMARTLE, a parish, partly in the barony of Kinsale, but chiefly in that of Kinnalea, 4 miles north by east of the town of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. Length and breadth, each 3 miles. Area, of the Kinsale section, 435 acres; of the Kinnalea section, 5,068 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1841, 1,751. Houses 277. Pop. of the Kinnalea section, in 1831, 1,585; in 1841, 1,615. Houses 257. The soil, though light, is extensively such as to produce good crops of wheat. The surface is traversed by the road from Cork to Kinsale; and drained southward by the rivulet which falls into Oyster Haven.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £424 12s. 2d.; glebe, £5. Gross income, £429 12s. 2d.; nett, £367 4s. 11d. Patron, the Crown. The church is old and decayed. Sittings 100; attendance 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 99, and the Roman Catholics to 1,631; a Sunday school, superintended by the rector, was attended by 10 children; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 26 boys and 11 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £84 10s. toward the building and fitting up of a boys' school and a girls' school.

BALLYMARTYR, the quondam name of the seat of the Fitzgeralds, seneschals of Inokilly, and of the nucleus of the town of Castlemartyr, co. Cork, Munster. See CASTLEMARTYR.

BALLYMASCANLON, a parish, 2 miles north-east of the town of Dundalk, and partly in the barony of Upper Dundalk, but chiefly in that of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Upper Dundalk section, 177 acres; of the Lower Dundalk section, 15,820

acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,339; in 1841, 6,674. Houses 1,159. Pop. of the Lower Dundalk section, in 1841, 6,565. Houses 1,137. A range of mountains extends about 7½ miles north and south, and occupies nearly half the area; but, excepting one summit called Curraquet, the range has no particular name. It is all salubrious, affords tolerable summer pasture, and varies in value from 5s. to 30s. per plantation acre. The rest of the area is low ground; all, excepting about 200 acres of meadow, regularly subject to tillage; and worth, per plantation acre, from 30s. to £3. Bogs are aggregately of very trivial extent. The rivulet Flurry bisects the interior south-eastward to fall into the sea at Dundalk. A little circular loughlet gives the name of Loughamore to the townland in which it lies, and possesses some features of beauty. Limestone abounds and is quarried; and iron ore is supposed to be plentiful in the uplands. The interior is traversed by both the old and the new roads from Dublin to Belfast, and by both the trunk and the ramifications of the road from Carlingford to Newry. Within the parochial limits are the village of Ravensdale, and the demesnes and mansions of Ravensdale and Ravensdale Park. See RAVENSDALE. Other seats are numerous; but, excepting Ballymascanlon-house, the seat of J. W. McNeale, Esq., they are noticeable only in the aggregate. Two bleach-works, a small starch manufactory, and about 50 or 60 looms, sum up the chief means of manufacturing produce. A dispensary in the parish is within the Dundalk Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it received and expended £72 13s., and administered to 814 patients. The antiquities are the remains of an old church on Foughart hill, the remains of an old castle at Ballymascanlon, several raths or Danish forts, and a penile monument, consisting of three great pillars and a ponderous impost, and called the Giant's Load. One of the raths is noticed in the following terms by Dr. Ledwich: "On the lands of Ballymascanlon, in the county of Louth, is a large rath, and on it a great stone, having in the centre a cross with four smaller ones. About 30 yards from the rath is an entrance into a cave running under the rath, but it has not been explored. Tradition calls this the tomb of MacScanlan. One of that name was king of Fingitue, and had a great battle with the Gauls, a. d. 833. Whether Fingitue was Ballymascanlon is not easy to determine; however, the stone with crosses and the cave show a compound of Christian and pagan ideas similar to that at New Grange; and hence I am led to conclude, from the substructure of the latter, that it was the work of semi-Christian Ostmen of the 9th century."

—This parish was anciently a lordship of the abbey of Mellifont; and its rectorial tithes belonged to that abbey's community. It is now tithe free, and wholly inappropriate; and it forms a perpetual curacy and separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. The inproprietors are the representatives of Sir H. J. Goodricke, Bart.; and they pay the curate £18 9s. 2½d. of salary,—who also has £73 18s. from Boulter's Fund, and a glebe worth £30. Gross income, £122 7s. 2½d.; nett, £105 14s. 8½d. Patrons, the inproprietors. The church is old and of unknown date; but was enlarged in 1821, by means of a loan of £507 13s. 10½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, 50 in winter, 90 in summer. The church of Faughart is within the border of Ballymascanlon; yet will more properly be noticed in the article on its own parish. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Dolargy and Redmont are included in one parochial arrangement, and have attendances, the former of from 800 to 900, and the latter of 600. A Roman Catholic chapel at

* The Census of 1831 does not notice the Kinsale section.

Kilcurry is united, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, with a chapel in the benefice of Jonesborough, and has an attendance of from 500 to 700. A Presbyterian meeting-house is open on alternate Sabbaths during summer, and attended by from 100 to 130. A Wesleyan place of worship has an attendance of about 20. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 350 Churchmen, 313 Presbyterians, 7 other Protestant Dissenters, and 5,623 Roman Catholics; and 9 daily schools,—2 of which were in connection with respectively the Kildare Place and the London Hibernian Society, and 1 was properly the parochial school of Faughart, and in connection with the Society for Discountenancing Vice,—bad on their books 166 boys and 144 girls. In 1840, a National school at Rainpark had on its books 116 boys and 66 girls.

BALLYMENA, a market and post town in the parish of Kirkinriola, barony of Lower Toome, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the Braid or Broad river, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Randalstown, $14\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-east of Ballymoney, $20\frac{1}{2}$ south-east by south of Coleraine, 24 north-west by north of Belfast, and respectively 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 104 by different routes north of Dublin. A suburb of it, called Henryville, or Harryville, stands within the parish of Ballyclug, and barony of Lower Antrim. The site of the town is 2 miles above the confluence of the Braid and the Main waters, and in the centre of an undulating plain which extends eastward from the rising grounds along the lower Bann, to the water-shedding line of heights on the summit of the trap tableau of the county. The circumjacent plain is not softly but boldly undulated, or possesses the contour produced by a constant alternation of level or scooped ground and low hill; and, though interspersed with marsh and bog, and minutely subdivided into small farms, yet, as seen from a little bill to the west of the town, it presents an aspect of cultivation and opulence, a display of hedge-rows, orchards, groves, neat houses, and aggregate embellishments, which may compare with almost any vale in England. In the vicinity of the town is a Rath or mound of earth, connected with another mound in the form of an amphitheatre, 50 feet high, and planted with trees; and this, besides being in itself a fine object, and one well deserving the inspection of the curious, groups picturesquely with the principal or overtopping edifices near it in a close exterior view of the town. The general appearance of Ballymena is that of an antiquated and irregular town in the process of transmutation into modern neatness of masonry, and combined spaciousness and order in street arrangement. The principal street is new, wide, and well built. But a number of houses are of the gable-end construction, or in the style of old English cottages. The market-house, near the centre of the town, is a large and convenient edifice surmounted by a steeple 60 feet in height. The bridewell contains 2 day-rooms, 8 cells, and 2 yards; and is kept with remarkable regularity. The church of the Establishment, 3 Presbyterian meeting-houses, a Methodist chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, and the class-rooms of 2 academies and a free school in the town, are interesting, not as buildings, but only in statistics; but all, as well as other schools, fall properly to be noticed in the articles **BALLYCLUG** and **KIRKINRIOLA**: which see. Ballymena, when used either popularly or topographically as a parochial name, is a misnomer for either the parish of Kirkinriola or the benefice of Ballyclug.

The Ballymena Poor-law union ranks as the 105th, and was declared on May 13th, 1840. It lies all in co. Antrim, and comprehends an area of 161,326 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 66,964.

Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop. in 1831, are, Ballymena, 5,644; Kirkinriola, 2,981; Galgorm, 5,121; Ballyconnelly, 2,314; Aboghill, 3,634; Portglenone, 3,756; Lisnagarran, 3,104; Dunminning, 2,573; Glenbuck, 2,000; Dundermot, 1,069; Clough, 2,603; Newtown-Crommelin, 1,640; Glenrivil, 1,593; Broughshane, 3,406; Longmore, 1,476; Slemish, 2,463; Glenwherry, 1,358; Ballyclug, 3,182; Kells, 5,708; Cloghogo, 2,579; Dunmanaway, 2,668; Ballyscullion, 3,351; and Toome, 2,743. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 6 and 28; and of the latter, 3 are returned by the division of Ballymena, 2 by each of the divisions of Galgorm, Portglenone, and Kells, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total net annual value of property rated is £96,425 10s.; of these, the total number of persons rated is 11,500; and of these, 1,565 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,739, not exceeding £2,—931, not exceeding £3,—974, not exceeding £4,—and 722, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Nov. 9, 1840,—to be completed in May, 1842,—to cost £6,000 for building and completion, and £1,800 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 6 acres, 4 perches, purchased for £602 10s.,—and to contain accommodation for 900 paupers. On Feb. 6, 1843, the workhouse was still unopened; and the total expenditure of the union up to that date was £695 4s. 11d. The only medical charities are two dispensaries at Toome Bridge and Aboghill.

Ballymena, though not more favourably situated than many other towns and villages in the county, and very considerably less so than some, is excelled only by Belfast, yet excelled by it at enormous disproportion, in both trade and population. In its vicinity are 14 bleach-works; and in the town itself are a flax spinning-mill and a distillery. The linen trade is carried on extensively and with spirit; and sales in brown linen alone are said to average in amount £70,000 a-year. Large quantities of agricultural and dairy produce are sold in the weekly markets for exportation; and the current retail trade is both large and miscellaneous. The weekly markets are held on Saturday; and annual fairs are held on July 26, and Oct. 21. A branch of the Provincial Bank was established in 1833; branches of the Northern Bank and the Belfast Bank, in 1834; and a branch of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank, in 1836. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a car to Clough and Cloughmilla, a car to Ballymoney and Dunboy, a car to Aboghill, a coach and a car to Antrim, Kells, and Belfast, and the mail-coach in transit between Belfast and Londonderry. A presbytery of the 'General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,' has its seat in Ballymena, inspects 14 congregations, and meets on the first Tuesday of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. Area of the town, 80 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,067; in 1841, 5,152. Houses 865. Pop., including Henryville, in 1841, 5,549. Houses 935.

BALLYMENA (LITTLE). See **CARRICKFERGUS**, both parish and town.

BALLYMINNEY, a creek on the coast of the barony of Tyreragh, about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Aughris Head, co. Sligo, Connaught. It affords shelter and berthage only for yawls, and is not capable of artificial improvement. A little west of it, at the mouth of the rivulet on which the village of Ballykileash stands, is a bight which seems not ill calculated for a harbour. The banks of the rivulet at its embouchure are rocky; and a harbour would be formed by cutting through the stony beach in front, and protecting the entrance of the passage by groins. This place is called Donaghantra, or Slate-

quarry Harbour; and has the latter name from the circumstance of thin beds of limestone being quarried in its immediate vicinity for roofing.

BALLYMITTY, a parish on the southern border of the barony of West Shelmallee, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south by west of Taghmon, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,365 acres. Pop., in 1831, 404; in 1841, 393. Houses 72. The surface has a south-south-western exposure, and consists in general of good arable land. Coolcliffe, the seat of Sir W. Cox, situated 2 miles to the right of the road from Taghmon to Bannow, is an ornamental feature in the parochial landscape.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Taghmon, in the dio. of Ferns. See **TAGHMON**. Tithe composition, £82 9s. 10d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Carrick. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 21, and the Roman Catholics to 390; and a pay daily school had on its books 20 boys and 10 girls. In 1840, a National school at Hilltown was salaried with £8 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 56 boys and 45 girls.

BALLYMODAN, or **BALLYMOODAN**, a parish, partly in the barony of Kinnalmeaky, and partly in the eastern division of that of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It contains, partly in its Kinnalmeaky and partly in its Carbery section, about three-fourths of the borough of Bandon; and the Kinnalmeaky section contains also the village of Roundhill. See **BANDON** and **ROUNDHILL**. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Carbery section, 3,114 acres,—of which 120 acres are in Bandon; of the Kinnalmeaky section, 4,976 acres,—of which 136 acres are in Bandon and Roundhill. Pop. of the parish, in 1831, 9,972; in 1841, 9,298. Houses 1,359. Pop. of the rural districts of the Carbery section, in 1831, 829; in 1841, 1,013. Houses 160. Pop. of the rural districts of the Kinnalmeaky section, in 1831, 2,353; in 1841, 2,028. Houses 338. The surface extends along the banks of the Bandon river, consists in general of tolerably fertile land, and presents, in the culture of its soil, the neatness of its farm-houses, the opulence of its mansions and villas, and the comparative elegance and pretension of its borough, an aspect in a high degree agreeable. A chief feature is the Earl of Bandon's seat of **CASTLE-BERNARD** [see that article; and see also **BANDON**]. In the vicinity of Castle-Bernard is Capt. Bernard's handsome Gothic villa, called the Farm, Mayfield, Richmount, Mount Pleasant, and other pleasant residences.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Vicarial tithe composition, £400; glebe, £11 5s. Gross income, £414 5s.; nett, £366 15s. Rd. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The rectorial tithes are compounded for the same sum as the vicarial, and are inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The church was built about 200 years ago, and has since been repeatedly enlarged and repaired by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 800; attendance 850. Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Primitive Wesleyan meeting-houses, are attended by respectively 60, 500, and 100. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 5,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilbrogan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,264 Churchmen, 111 Presbyterians, and 7,157 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school, under the superintendence of the vicar, was attended by 280 children; and an infant-school and a week-day school, rent free, and jointly aided with £150 a-year from subscription,—two other daily schools, rent

free, and aided with respectively £80 and £30 from subscription,—and a school, aided with collections at the Roman Catholic chapel, had on their books 276 boys and 153 girls.

BALLYMOE, a half-barony on the north-east frontier of co. Galway, Connaught. It is bounded on the north-north-east and east by co. Roscommon; on the south by the barony of Killian; and on the west by the baronies of Tyaquin and Dunmore. Its greatest length, from north-west to south-east, is 14½ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 7½ miles; and its area is 89,273 acres. It contains the whole of the parishes of Clonbern, Kilbegnet, Kileroran, and Templetoher, and part of the parishes of Boyanagh, Drimtemple, Dunamon, Dunmore, Killereeran, and Tuam. By the act 6 and 7 William IV., c. 84, s. 51, the townland of South Cloonlars in the parish of Boyanagh, was transferred to Ballymoe from Tyaquin, and the townlands of Cloondahamper-Blake and Cloondahamper-Brown, in the parish of Killereeran, were transferred to it from Dunmore. The river Suck divides it chiefly from the Roscommon half-barony of Ballymoe, and partly from the Roscommon barony of Athlone; and the other streams which drain it all rise in its interior or on its boundaries, and become tributary to the Suck. The general aspect of the surface, except where one considerable range of heights relieves it parallel with the Suck, is tame, morassy, and cheerless. A very large proportion is bog; and even the arable grounds are so ill cultivated and so powdered with hovels in lieu of comfortable farm-houses as to be generally painful to the eye. But a more satisfactory view of it will be obtained through the medium of our next article,—the two half-baronies of Ballymoe being, with the exception of a great preponderance of bog in the Galway division, little less akin in character than prolongedly contiguous in position. Pop., in 1831, 28,112; in 1841, 28,666. Houses 5,185. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,444; in manufactures and trade, 621; in other pursuits, 226. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,085; who could read but not write, 972; who could neither read nor write, 9,472. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 574; who could read but not write, 527; who could neither read nor write, 11,183.

BALLYMOE, a half-barony on the western border of co. Roscommon, Connaught. It is bounded on the north by the barony of Castlerea; on the north-east by Roscommon barony; on the east by the barony of South Ballintubber; on the south-east by Athlone barony; and on the south-west and west by the river Suck, which divides it from the co. Galway half-barony of Ballymoe. Its outline is not very far from that of an equilateral triangle, of 7 miles each side. Its surface was estimated by Mr. Weld to comprise 90 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches of water; 1,621 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches of bog; and 21,597 acres, 33 perches of arable and pasture land; but it was afterwards ascertained, by the Ordnance Survey, to amount in all to 23,288 acres. The barony contains the whole of the parishes of Clonigormican and Oran, and part of the parishes of Ballinakill, Drimtemple, and Donamon.† The sur-

† Mr. Weld's Statistical Survey of Roscommon, published in 1832, affords, in the instance of Ballymoe, a specimen—and certainly far from being either an extreme or an uncommon one—of the difficulties with which a topographicalist has to grapple in adjusting the territorial subdivisions of Ireland. Mr. Weld says, "According to the books by which assessments on the county are regulated, the half-barony of Ballymoe is put down as containing four parishes, viz. 1. Oran, 2. Donamon, 3. Drimtemple, 4. Clonigormican. In the grand county map, three parishes alone are inserted, viz. 1. Oran, 2. Clonigormican, 3. Ballinakill; and of these three Ballynakill appears a new one, whilst Donamon and Drimtemple are omitted. In

• But this is inclusive of Roundhill.

face contains less bog and less water, in proportion to the superficies of arable and pasture land, than any other great division of the county. Its contour is that of hilly ridges and insulated heights alternating with flat bottoms or with bogs. From the summit of a ridge which comes in from the south-east of Ballintober-castle, and passes toward Oran, and which is probably the highest ground in the half-barony, a very extensive view opens across the flats of the river Suck into the county of Galway. A deficiency in trees and hedge-rows, except in the vicinity of gentlemen's houses, is prevalent and great, yet is little more remarkable than in many other parts of the county. Good land rates from 24s. to 35s. per acre. Though tillage is on the increase, by far the larger proportion of the naturally arable surface is disposed in pasturage. The soil is in many places very rich; and limestone and limestone gravel abound. Several small turloughs occur in the bottoms between the heights; and the streams are small and few, and all find their way into the Suck. Not a town, or even a large village, exists in the district. Pop., in 1831, 7,353; in 1841, 8,061. Houses 1,342. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,237; in manufactures and trade, 110; in other pursuits, 68. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 888; who could read but not write, 536; who could neither read nor write, 2,002. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 272; who could read but not write, 479; who could neither read nor write, 2,750.

BALLYMOE, a village in the parish of Drim-temple, and on the eastern frontier of the half-barony of Ballymoe, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands 4 miles south by east of Castlereagh, on the right bank of the river Suck, and on the road from the central parts of co. Roscommon to Tuam. It contains a distillery, has well-attended and improving markets, and is the most considerable seat of trade and population in the two half-baronies which bear its name. In its vicinity is Turla, the seat of John Cheevers, Esq. Area of the village, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 300. Houses 44.

BALLYMONEY, a parish, partly in the liberties of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, partly in the barony of Kilconway, co. Antrim, but chiefly in the barony of Upper Dulanee, co. Antrim. The Dulanee section contains the town of BALLYMONEY and the village of STRANOCUM: which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 6. Area of the whole, 22,676 acres; of the Dulanee section, 21,304 acres; of the Kilconway section, 753 acres; of the Coleraine section, 619 acres. But the area of the Dulanee section includes 53 acres, 2 roads, 35 perches, in the river Bann, and 492½ acres in the parish of Tullaghmore, which was consolidated with Ballymoney in 1609. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 11,579; in 1841, 11,727. Houses 2,045. Pop. of the Londonderry section, in 1831, 103; in 1841, 136. Houses 24. Pop. of the Kilconway section, in 1831, 337; in 1841, 402. Houses 69. Pop. of the rural districts of the Dulanee section, in 1831, 8,785; in 1841, 8,559. Houses 1,500. The surface is drained along the west by the river Bann; it contains large tracts of bog; it consists, in its arable lands, of fertile soil; and it is traversed by the great road from Belfast to Coleraine,

by various suborinate roads, and by new and improved lines of road to Ballycastle by Garry bog, and into co. Londonderry, across the Bann at Agivey. The district which forms the immediate environs of the town is naturally rich, and has been much improved by culture; and it contains the seats of O'Hara-Brook, C. O'Hara, Esq., Greenville, J. R. Moore, Esq., Leslie Hill, J. Leslie, Esq., Moore Fort, J. Moore, Esq., and Ballinacree, S. Moore, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the precentorship of Connor cathedral, in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £1,015 7s. 8d.; glebe, £60. Gross income, £1,109 0s. 8d.; nett, £906 10s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate is employed at a salary of £80. The church was built in 1782, but at what cost is unknown; and was repaired and improved in 1829, partly with the aid of a loan of £200 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 350; attendance 350. Five Presbyterian meeting-houses are attended by respectively 950, 350, 150, 95, and about 400. A Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 250; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Dulanee. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,019 Churchmen, 9,444 Presbyterians, 45 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,495 Roman Catholics; 11 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 790 children; and 18 daily schools had on their books 401 boys and 228 girls. Two of the daily schools were each aided with an assured salary of £15; one of these and another had each £5 from Mr. Crumie; a fourth had an assured salary of £20, and was in connexion with the London Hibernian Society; a fifth was a free school, supported by £2 from the rector, and £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith; and the remaining 13 were supported wholly by fees. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Kirkbills, Ballygan, Garry, Bendooragh, Seacon, Garryduff, and Townhead.

BALLYMONEY, a post and market town, in the Dulanee section of the above parish, co. Antrim, Ulster, stands on a small tributary of the Bann, about 3 miles east-north-east of its confluence with that river, 6½ miles south-east of Coleraine, 14½ north-north-west of Ballymena, 2½ north by west of Randalstown, and 39 north-north-west of Belfast. It is irregularly built, and lies dispersely over an area of about ¼ of a mile in length, from Milltown on the Rathsharkin road to Rouden or Rawdon Foot. Its town-hall, its church, and its various meeting-houses, are all plain structures. Its bridewell contains 2 day-rooms, 6 cells, and 2 yards; and is kept in excellent order.—The Ballymoney Poor-law union ranks as the 97th; and was declared on Jan. 8, 1840. It lies partly in co. Londonderry, but chiefly in co. Antrim, and comprehends a territory of 127,057 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 51,869. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are, in co. Londonderry, Kilrea, 3,629; Hervey-hill, 2,619; Tamlaght, 3,742; and the Grove, 2,710; and in co. Antrim, Ballymoney, 3,249; Enagh, 2,736; Seacon, 2,269; Stranocum, 2,868; Benvardin, 1,866; Carnmoon, 1,583; Der-vock, 2,821; Kilraghts, 1,837; Castle-Quarter, 1,629; Ballycreagh, 2,344; Ballyhoe, 1,532; Cor-ke, 1,133; Killagan, 2,068; Dunloy, 1,580; Dir-raw, 2,531; the Vow, 2,669; Lower Killoquin, 2,373; and Upper Killoquin, 2,071. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 9 and 28; and of the latter, 2 are returned by each of the divisions of Kilrea, Hervey-hill, Tamlaght, the Grove, Ballymoney, and Upper Killoquin, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £73,017 18s.; the total number of persons rated is 7,908; and of these,

Dr. Beaufort's map, 1. Oran, 2. Cloonegormian, and, 3. Drum-temple, are laid down within the limits of the county of Roscommon; whilst Donamon and Ballynakill appear on the western side of the Suck, within the county of Galway. In the Ecclesiastical Register, no mention whatever is made of the parish of Cloonegormian, although its existence under that name is admitted in the three preceding authorities. These anomalies are attributable to the same parishes being known under different appellations; and Cloonegormian is recognised in the Ecclesiastical Register under that of Ardclaire."

996 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1.—999, not exceeding £2,—498, not exceeding £3,—482, not exceeding £4,—and 543, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Sept. 3, 1840,—to be completed in Jan. 1842,—to cost £6,785 for building and completion, and £1,240 11s. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 6 acres, purchased for £474 9s.,—and to contain accommodation for 800 paupers. The total expenditure of the union up to Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,775 10s. 3½d.; and the workhouse was opened a little subsequent to that date. Four dispensaries within the union have their seats at Ballymoney, Dervock, Loughgonle, and Tamlaght-O'Crilly; they serve for districts which aggregately comprise an area of 114,394 acres, and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 42,754; and, in 1839-40, they received £301 16s. 2d., expended £271 15s. 1½d., and administered to 4,025 patients. In 1839-40, the Ballymoney dispensary received £87, expended £82 15s. 2d., administered to 1,134 patients, and served for a district of 43,893 acres, and a population of 17,672.—The trade of the town, though much less extensive than that of Ballymena, is of the same description and of considerable provincial importance. A good monthly market is held for linen and for dairy produce,—the latter chiefly for exportation. Fairs are held on May 6, July 10, and Oct. 10. A branch of the Belfast bank was established in 1834; and a branch of the Ulster bank, in 1836. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a mail-car to Dervock and Ballycastle, a car in transit between Ballymena and Coleraine, a coach in transit between Belfast and Coleraine, and a mail-coach in transit between Belfast and Londonderry. Ballymoney is the capital of the two baronies of Dunluc, and the largest seat of their trade and population. Quarter-sessions are held here in their turns. Area of the town, 86 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,222; in 1841, 2,490. Houses 425.

BALLYMONEY, or **CROSSENHARE**, a parish in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, 7½ miles south-west by west of Bandon, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **BALLINEAN**: which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5; area, 7,308 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,802; in 1841, 3,733. Houses 607. The surface extends along the Bandon river; and is traversed up the banks of that stream, and westward, by the road from Cork to Bantry. The land is generally good; and, for the most part, is under tillage, and produces remarkably fine crops of wheat and potatoes. The principal mansion is Phale, the seat of Daniel Connor, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £785; glebe, £63. Gross income, £848; nett, £695 3s. Patron, the diocesan. A curate is employed on a salary of £75. The church is an old building of uncertain date. Sittings 150; attendance 200. A Wesleyan meeting-house has an attendance of 70. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in the parish of Fanlobbus. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 512, and the Roman Catholics to 3,265; a Sunday school, under the superintendence of the rector, was averagely attended by 65 children; two daily schools, which were annually aided with respectively £10 and £5 from the rector, had on their books 63 boys and 37 girls; and three hedge-schools had an average attendance in summer of 150 children.

BALLYMONELLY, a glen, or narrow mountain-screened valley, in the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is continuous with the valley of Glenco, and carries down a mountain-stream to the coast. Many parts of it, though destitute of any

nobler vegetation than the stunted willow and the dwarf hazel, are very picturesque.

BALLYMOODAN. See **BALLYMODAN**.

BALLYMOON—originally **BEALLA-MOGHNA**—a townland in the parish of Dunleekney, barony of East Idrome, co. Carlow, Leinster. A great battle, according to traditionary history, was fought here on the 16th of August, 908. The belligerents on the one side were Cormac-mac-Cuilin, king and bishop of Cashel, and the princes of Ossory and Munster; and, on the other side, Flann, king of all Ireland, Cearbhal, king of Leinster, and Cathal, king of Connaught. The king of Cashel was slain, six thousand of his followers were cut to pieces, and his crown passed into the power of his conquerors.—Ballymoon-castle, in the townland, is supposed to have been built about the year 1096. Its ruins form a square of about 120 feet on each side, and were formerly surrounded by a moat, which is now nearly obliterated. The interior is so utterly dilapidated that only slender and interrupted vestiges exist of cross walls, and scarcely discernible traces of the bases of a few pillars. Two square towers rise respectively on the north and on the south; the windows are mere loop-holes, 5 feet high, 4 inches broad, cruciform at top, and in good preservation; and the entrance is on the west by a cut stone archway, the upper part of which has fallen. The main walls are about 31 feet high, and not less than 8 feet thick, and are covered with earth and grass; and the masonry is of great strength and durability. An idea may be formed of the extraordinary massiveness of the walls from the fact, that a pointed arch leads by stone steps in the bowels of the main wall to one of the loop-holes. The central part of the castle's interior appears to have been always an uncovered area. The castle surmounts the apex of a rocky eminence, yet is so commanded by adjacent heights that it could never have been very formidable to an invading army. Cromwell is said to have battered it down. Some curious specimens of armour, and a beautiful set of diamond beads, were dug up, a few years ago, from among the ruins.

BALLYMORAN. See **ALMORITA**.

BALLYMORE, a parish in the barony of Forth, 2½ miles west of Broadway, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 2,525 acres. Pop., in 1831, 522; in 1841, 568. Houses 84. The surface consists of fertile land; and sends down a projection to the head of the sea-lough of Tacumshane.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Kilsoran or Tacumshane, and of the corps of the chancellorship of Ferns cathedral, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £203 17s. 11½d. See **TACUMSHANE**. The parish also forms part of the perpetual curacy and the benefice of **CURCHTOWN**: which see. Glebe of the curate, £5 13s. 4d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Maglass. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 46, and the Roman Catholics to 493; and there was no school.

BALLYMORE, or **BALLYMORE-EUSTACE**, a parish, containing a town of the same name, formerly in the barony of Upperross, co. Dublin, but now in the barony of South Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 4,203 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches,—of which 76 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches, are in the river Liffey. Pop., in 1831, 2,085; in 1841, 2,129. Houses 361. The land is in general of a light quality. A hill, immediately north of the town, has an altitude of 596 feet; and Bishops' hill, on the northern boundary, has an alti-

tude of 935 feet. The principal seats are Ballymore, Wellfield, Seasons, and Ardenode,—the last the seat of William Brownrigg, Esq. About a mile above the town occurs the celebrated waterfall on the Liffey, called *POUL-A-PHOOKA*: see that article. Within the parish are the commons of Brodlaise, covered with Druidical remains. The town of Ballymore-Eustace is pleasantly situated on the Liffey, and on the old great south road from Dublin, 3½ miles south-west of Blessington, and 18 south-west of Dublin. A very handsome bridge carries the highway across the Liffey. The town—whose name means the Great Town of Eustace—was founded by the family of Eustace, shortly after the introduction of the English under Henry II. Eustace-castle, formerly a place of uncommon and even surprising strength, still survives in ruin. The town has suffered severe damage to its prosperity by the adoption of the new line of the great south road through Kilcullen. Fairs are held on Aug. 26, and Sept. 29. Area of the town, 76 acres. Pop., in 1831, 841; in 1841, 936. Houses 162.—Ballymore-Eustace is a vicarage in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £78 17s. 11d.; and the rectorial for £66 13s. 2d.; and the latter are appropriated, in the proportions of £39 2s. 7d., and £27 10s. 7d. respectively to the treasurer and to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. This vicarage, the vicarages of BALLYBOUGHT and ST. JAGO, and the curacy of COTLANDSTOWN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Ballymore-Eustace. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4½. Pop., in 1831, 2,696. Gross income, £137 2s. 3d.; nett, £92 3s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated in the town, and was built in 1810, by means of a gift of £680 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 58. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to a chapel in the benefice of Hollywood. In 1834, the Protestants of the union amounted to 114, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 2,000, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 2,535; and 3 daily schools, all in the parish and supported wholly by fees, had on their books 62 boys and 42 girls. In 1840, a boys' school and a girls' school in the town had on their books respectively 144 boys and 132 girls, and were aided, the former with £15 a-year, and the latter with £16, from the National Board.

BALLYMORE, or ST. OWEN'S of LOUGHSEUDY, a parish, containing the greater part of a town of the same name, in the barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 10,465 acres, 2 roads, 7 perches,—of which 91 acres, 1 road, 24 perches, are in Lough Sunderlin. Pop., in 1831, 3,494; in 1841, 3,487. Houses 614. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,984; in 1841, 3,094. Houses 540. The surface is traversed by the road from Athlone to Mullingar, and, though lying near the eastern outer edge of the basin-system of the Shannon, consists of land which the Report before us pronounces to be "of an excellent quality," and even "the best in Ireland for tillage and pasture." Loughseudy, or Lough Sunderlin, which gives the parish the latter part of its alias designation, and also gave the title of Baron in the Irish peerage to the family of Malone, is a beautiful lake, contiguous to the north side of the town, but lying partly within the parish of Killare, and covering a total area of 121 acres, 1 road, 5 perches. Clare or Mullaghclloe hill is crowned with the ruins of Clare-castle; overlooks at its base the ruins of a Gilbertine abbey; and, in 1691, was the British and Dutch army's place of encampment, under Generals De Ginkie and Douglas, preparatory

to their besieging the town: see next article. The chief seats are Belmore and Umma. Archdall, who always can easily see a very ancient Irish abbey through miles of mist, says, "An abbey was founded here, A. D. 700, or probably before that time;" and then more modestly adds, "We know no more of this ancient abbey, but are told that, in 1218, the family of Lacie erected a monastery here, in honour of the Virgin Mary, for Gilbertines; which order consisted of canons of the Premonstré order, and nuns following the rule of St. Benedict: they lived under the same roof, but in separate apartments."—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Glebe, £45. Gross income, £93 9s. 2½d.; nett, £92 14s. 8½d. But both these sums are exclusive of £15 13s. 10½d. of a charge on the tithes and glebe lands of the inappropriate parish of Killare, for the curate's discharge of official duties within that parish. Patron, the diocesan. The tithes of the parish are compounded for £323 1s. 6½d., and are appropriated to the see of Meath; and the bishop pays £49 9s. 2½d. to the perpetual curate. The church adjoins the town, and was built, in 1826, on the site of a former one, by means of loans of £1,043 1s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, from 40 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to that of Killare. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 102, and the Roman Catholics to 3,457; and 7 daily schools, all of which were supported wholly by fees, except that one of them had a house and small garden rent free, had on their books 186 boys and 85 girls.

BALLYMORE, a market and post town, chiefly in the above parish, and partly in that of Killare, barony of Rathconrath, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on the road between Athlone and Mullingar, about 12 miles west-south-west of Mullingar, and 50 west by north of Dublin. Area of the town, 94 acres; of which 23 acres are in Killare. Pop., in 1831, 663; in 1841, 574. Houses 107. Pop. of the Killare section, in 1831, 153; in 1841, 181. Houses 29. It is a long, irregular, ill-built town, remarkable only for some historical associations, and for its horse and cattle fairs. In 1388, Theobald de Vernon, lord of the manor, obtained a grant of a weekly market, and of an annual fair of 15 days' continuance. A market is now held on Saturday; and fairs are held on Whitmonday, and Oct. 14. In the cemetery attached to the parish-church is a decayed chapel, the ancient place of sepulture of the Magan family of Enno and Togherstown; and around the cemetery is a double and very ornamental line of elm trees. In 1642, the town was garrisoned by the royalists under Sir James Dillon; and, on the approach of the parliamentary army, it was burnt and abandoned by Sir James. It was fortified anew for James II., underwent a siege from General de Ginkie, and made a stout resistance; but, on June 8th, 1691, its garrison surrendered at discretion; and, on the conclusion of a peace, its fortifications were destroyed. Ballymore, with an extensive circumjacent territory, was, after the settlement of the Anglo-Normans, assigned to Sir Theobald de Verdun, in right of his wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of Walter de Lacy, lord of Meath; and it afterwards passed by marriage into the possession of Englishmen who resided in their own country. In consequence of the absence of these proprietors, the estates around the town, and at some distance from it, were seized by the sept of D'Alton, Dillon, O'Melaghlin, and Macgeoghagan. In 1600, Sir Francis Shaen was in possession of the town and

manor of Ballymore, and occasionally made them his place of residence; and in 1635, Nicholas, first Viscount Netterville, obtained, by virtue of Lord Strafford's commission for remedy of defective titles, a grant of "the castle, manor, and lake of Ballymore-lough-seudy."

BALLYMORE, or **TANDERAGEE**, a parish in the barony of Lower Orier, co. Armagh, Ulster. It contains the town of **TANDERAGEE**, the villages of **ACTON** and **CLARE**, and part of the town of **POYNTZPASS**: see these articles. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5; area, 14,158 acres, 3 roads, 32 perches,—of which 49 acres, 29 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 11,806; in 1841, 11,505. Houses 2,076. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 9,448; in 1841, 9,180. Houses 1,668. The interior is traversed north-eastward by the small river Cushier; and the eastern boundary is traced by the Newry canal up to its junction with the stream and navigation of the Bann. The vale of the Cushier, especially in the vicinity of the town, and the noble demesne of Tanderagee, is luxuriant, beautiful, and softly picturesque. Undulated and comparatively lofty banks screen the watercourse; and, in one direction, they are sheathed with wood, while, in another, they blend with the parks and glades of Tanderagee demesne, which climb away to the summit of a hill. Lord Mandeville's large and quite new baronial castle, is the principal artificial object additional to the towns; but it will more properly be noticed in our article on Tanderagee. Near that town are the handsome rectory, the villas of Orange-Hill and Cooley-Hill, and some other seats; and in the central and southern districts are the mansions and villas of Clare, Violet-Hill, Harrybrook, Infant-Lodge, Druminargal, Acton, Lisraw, Woodview, and Thornvale. A small portion of the land of the parish is of indifferent quality; but the rest is good and fertile. The linen manufacture is diffused over the rural districts, as well as segregated in the towns.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £1,000; glebe, £650. Gross income, £1,650; nett, £1,402 3s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built in 1810, by means of a loan of £1,384 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 600; attendance, from 500 to 750. The perpetual curacy of Acton [which see] forms part of the parish. Three Presbyterian meeting-houses, 2 of which were formerly of the Synod of Ulster and 1 Secessional, are attended by respectively from 400 to 600, from 150 to 160, and 250. Two Methodist chapels, the one Wesleyan and the other Primitive Wesleyan, are each attended by 250. A Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Acton and Mullaghbrack. In 1834, the parishioners, exclusive of those within the curacy of Acton, consisted of 3,095 Churchmen, 2,751 Presbyterians, 45 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,372 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools at Tanderagee, and 2 at Coveragh and Cagans, were attended on the average by 326 children; and 12 daily schools, 4 of which were supported by Lord Mandeville, 2 aided by his lordship, and 1 aided with £2 2s. from the Rev. Mr. Bell and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, had on their books 558 boys and 555 girls. In 1840, National schools at Poyntzpass and Clare had on their books respectively 193 and 159 children.

BALLYMOREEN, or **BALLYMARREEN**, a parish in the barony of Eliogurty, 4 miles south-east by south of Thurles, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 3,846 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,237; in 1841, 1,203. Houses 193. Some

of the land is very poor; but the greater part is good and fertile. Ballymoreen-house is on the frontier, contiguous with the hamlet of Littleton; and other seats are Fannyville, Parkstown, Liskereen, and Newgrove. A detached district of 160½ acres lies a little to the north. The main body is traversed south-eastward by the road from Thurles to Killenale.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £140; nett, £130 10s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is non-resident by permission. The minister of Littleton, whose church the Protestant parishioners attend, and from which their residences are distant only 1 or 2 miles, performs the occasional duties, and receives a salary of £75. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £60, and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Ormonde. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 56, and the Roman Catholics to 1,242; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 96 boys and 57 girls.

BALLYMORIN. See **ALMORITIA**.

BALLYMOTE, a small town in the parish of Emlyfadd, barony of Corran, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands 2 miles east of the river Owenmore, 4 west of the Dublin and Sligo mail-road, 12 north-west of Boyle, and 98 north-west by west of Dublin. It is surrounded by a considerable tract of beautiful fertile hills, whose most conspicuous summit is Kish-Coran. Adjacent to the town are Earlsfield, Ballymote-castle, and the ruins of a small abbey. Earlsfield is the lodge of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., the proprietor of the town. Ballymote-castle, though a ruin, is very regular, and both handsome and strong. It forms a square upon a line of 150 feet; is 60 feet high; and is flanked and quointed by towers 6 feet thick in the wall, with a strong rampart and parapet all round. It was built in 1300 by Richard De Bourg, second Earl of Ulster; and, along with the castle of Sligo, it was in the hands of the Irish during the civil war of the 17th century, and offered considerable resistance to the reduction of co. Sligo; but it was eventually captured, in 1652, by the united forces under Ireton and Sir Charles Coote. Ballymote Abbey was built by the sept of MacDonough, for Franciscan friars of the third order; and, at the suppression, it was granted to Sir Henry Bromard; and from him it passed to Sir William Taaffe. The building seems to have been originally and always small. Its workmanship is in general artistic; and the east window is remarkably curious.—The town has a considerable interest in the linen manufacture; and serves as a depot of general wares for a comparatively large tract of agricultural country. Fairs are held on the last Monday of Jan., May 11, first Monday of June and Nov., Old Style, Sept. 3, and second Monday of Dec., Old Style. The bridewell contains 2 day-rooms, 2 cells, and 2 yards, and is kept clean and regular. The dispensary is within the Sligo Poor-law union, and has a district of 40,022 acres, with a population of 15,413; and, in 1839-40, it received £143 12s. 6d., expended £134 1s. 9d., and administered to 1,273 patients. The town gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Achonry. See **EMLYFADD**. Area of the town, 40 acres. Pop., in 1831, 875; in 1841, 839. Houses 120.

BALLYMOTE, a village in the parish of Donaghta, and not far from Eyrecourt, barony of Longford, co. Galway, Connaught. Fairs are held on May 22, Oct. 21, and Nov. 16. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYMOYER, or **BALLYMYRE**, a parish in the barony of Upper Fews, 2½ miles north-east of Newtown-Hamilton, co. Armagh, Ulster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 7,381 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,729; in 1841, 3,071. Houses 505. It consists of one large

townland, which is often treated, in civil matters, as part of the parish of Armagh; but is subdivided into 8 townlands, with sub-denominations. One-fourth of the surface is bog; very nearly five-twelfths is mountainous ground, naturally beathy, and but limitedly reclaimed; and most of the remainder is land with a poor or churlish soil. Numerous rivulets descend from the mountains, some directing their course toward Lough Neagh and the Atlantic, and others toward Dundalk bay and the Irish sea. Chalybeate waters are very common. Fine blue field-stones are quarried; soap-rock, good potters' earth, and very rich iron-stones have been found; and two lead-mines were formerly worked, but proved to be uncomensating. The interior is traversed by the roads from Armagh to Belleek, from Port-Norris to Newtown-Hamilton, and from Newtown-Hamilton to Newry. The mansion built about 70 years ago by Sir Walter Synnot, stands on the left side of the Port-Norris and Newtown-Hamilton road; and the demesne attached to it is laid out and planted in a tasteful style. Three mountain-streams, after debouching from the glens of their upper course, unite in the lawn of this demesne, and form a scene both beautiful and romantic. There are two other neat mansions and demesnes. The linen manufacture is everywhere diffused; and substantial woollen fabrics are made for domestic use.—This parish forms part of the benefice of Armagh, and is also a perpetual curacy and separate benefice in the dio. of Armagh. The rector of Armagh receives £200 of tithe composition, and pays the perpetual curate £50 of salary. Glebe of the parish curate, £34. Gross income, £96 10s.; nett, £89 10s. 3^d. Patron, the incumbent of Armagh. The church was built in 1821, at the cost of £1,200; of which £830 15s. 4^d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, and £369 4s. 7^d., was raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 300; attendance, from 130 to 200. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 557; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Loughlilly and Belleek. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 426 Churchmen, 364 Presbyterians, and 2,050 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools had on their books 58 boys and 49 girls; and 4 daily schools had 209 boys and 109 girls. Each of two of the daily schools was aided with £10 a-year from subscription; and the other two, which were parochial male and female schools, were each variously aided from subscriptions, and respectively with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and £12 from that Society and the London Ladies' Hibernian Society.

BALLYMULLEN, a small affluent of the river Lee, crossed by the road from Castle-Island to Tralee, and falling into the Lee, about 2 miles above Tralee, co. Kerry, Munster. It traverses a rich and improved valley.

BALLYMURPHY, a village in the parish of St. Mullins, barony of Lower St. Mullins, co. Carlow, Leinster. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 158. Houses 25.

BALLYMURPHY, a bog near Greyabbey, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. In 1722, there was found here a bell-metal pot about 8 inches high, in the form of a jug mounted on three feet, with a projecting spout like a tea-pot, and a handle on the opposite side. This unique curiosity was presented to the University of Dublin.

BALLYMURREEN. See **BALLYMOREEN**.

BALLYMURTAGH, a metalliferous mountain in the parish of Castle-Macadam, barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is situated near the first "meeting of the waters," and 4½ miles south of Rathdrum; it has an altitude of about 1,000 feet

above sea-level; and it overhangs the vale of the Ovoca, and abounds in rich copper-ore. About the middle of last century, copper-mines in the mountain were remuneratingly worked by Mr. Whaley of Whaley Abbey; afterwards they were worked by Mr. Cumac, and involved many persons connected with them in ruin, and were abandoned; in 1787, they were rented by the company of miners, who originally discovered the celebrated Parys mine in Anglesey; subsequently they were leased to the Hibernian Mining Company; and now, and for a long series of years, they have been worked with success. In their vicinity are the copper-mines of Cronbaue and other localities; and these, jointly with the mines of Ballymurtagh, are the most extensive of their class in Ireland.

BALLYMYRE. See **BALLYMYRER**.

BALLYN—For all names commencing thus, see **BALLIN**—

BALLYONAN, a village in the barony of Carbery, not far from Clonlar, co. Kildare, Leinster. Fairs are held on May 5, and Oct. 28. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYORGAN, a village in the parish of Killyn, barony of Costlen, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1831, 369; in 1841, 334. Houses 52. See **KILFELYN**.

BALLYOTHERLAND, a creek and fishing-station in Donegal bay, barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. Though dry at low water, the harbour has natural advantages, and is easily capable of improvement. But in consequence of no general rendezvous or place of safety existing for fishing-boats, in the event of a sudden gale from the southwest, south, or east, a pier is greatly wanted. A plan for improving the harbour was submitted a few years ago to the Fishing Board; but the required local contribution was not realized, and the plan was relinquished.

BALLYOUGHTERA, a parish in the immediate vicinity of Castlemartyr, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 4,532 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,682; in 1841, 1,728. Houses 276. The surface is partly upland and partly champaign; and consists, in the former section, of inferior land, and in the latter, of some of the best land in the barony. On the border next Castlemartyr, and some distance into the interior, the landscape is rich, well-wooded, and gently picturesque. Dr. Smith, speaking of Castlemartyr, says, "It was anciently called Leper's-town, from a leper-house belonging to an adjacent place called Ballyouteragh, which was a village of some note; and there is a tradition of its having been remarkable for a copper manufactory.—Ballyouteragh literally signifying, 'a town of braziers'; yet there is no copper-ore near this place, but iron-mines are almost everywhere round it. The old church is in ruins, and the site thereof removed to Castlemartyr, by act of parliament, where a new handsome church was erected on ground given by his excellency, Henry Boyle, Esq."—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Castlemartyr, in the dio. of Cloyne. See **CASTLEMARTYR**. Tithe composition, £435 12s. 7^d. A glebe of 32 acres, situated within the parish, but called Ballybraher glebe, appears to have been alienated, or at least is not in the possession of the incumbent. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Middleton. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 51, and the Roman Catholics to 1,540; and 2 daily schools, one of which was annually aided with £10 from the National Board, and £10 from subscription, had on their books 109 boys and 60 girls.

BALLYOVEY, a parish in the barony of Carra, 6½ miles north-north-west of Ballinrobe, co. Mayo, Connought. Length, 8½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 27,622 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches,—of which 6,602 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches, are in Lough Mask; 1,177 acres, 39 perches, are in Lough Carra; and 313 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches, are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 4,025; in 1841, 4,505. Houses 790. The surface extends along the west side of Loughs Carra and Mask, forms the peninsula between them, and ascends the frontier glens, bogs, and mountains of Joyce-Country. Its campaign district is fertile; but its upland district is extensively unproductive. The road from Ballinrobe to Westport comes in upon it across the river between the lakes, and proceeds north-north-westward through the interior. Mr. Fraser, while *en route* on this road, and noticing the objects and scenery seen within and beyond the parish from the road within the parochial limits, says, "Crossing the river which connects the lakes of Mask and Carra, (we) pass between their continuous shores, and at 5 miles (from Ballinrobe) reach the village of Partree. On the right of the village is Port Royal, formerly the residence of Mr. Gildea. The Joyce-Country mountains, in all their wildness and grandeur, spring from the shores of Lough Mask, and from their sides fine views are obtained of that magnificent lake, of the smaller and much less important lake of Carra, and of the wide plain stretching eastward. With all the inducements of splendid scenery on a great scale, which kind nature here displays, good leading roads, and many other advantages, few, even summer residences, can be enumerated either along the mountain sides, glens, or dells, except Tarmacady, the shooting lodge of the Hon. Mr. Plunket, and Rossbill, the lodge of the Earls of Charlemont and Leitrim." Glenmask mountain on the southern boundary, and Slieve-Bhana on the western boundary, have altitudes of respectively 1,418 and 1,294 feet.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BURRESCARRA [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £138 14s. 9d. But though the parish is called a rectory, a portion of the tithes, compounded for £23 5s. 2½d., is appropriated to the prebend of Killybegs. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Partree and Ballybanon are mutually united in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, and have an attendance of respectively 450 and about 800. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 4,303; 5 pay daily schools had on their books 246 boys and 77 girls; and another pay-school was averagely attended by from 30 to 40 children.

BALLYPATRICK, an alias name of the parish of RATHPATRICK: which see.

BALLYPATRICK, a village in the barony of Ida, co. Tipperary, Munster. It is situated 5½ miles east-north-east of Clonmel, on the road thence to Kilkenny. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYPHILIP, a parish containing the town of Portaferry, in the barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. See PORTAFERRY. Length of the parish, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 2,330 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,000; in 1841, 3,086. Houses 605. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 979. Houses 194. The surface forms a chief part of what is called Little Ardes, and lies between the neck or Sound of Lough Strangford and the Irish sea. The land is in general extremely fertile. The high grounds around Portaferry, with that town and its castle on their skirts, form a fine landscape as seen from the west shore of the Lough; and they command a noble and thrilling prospect of the whole lake, the baronies of Ardes and Lecale, the sea, and the Isle of Man. The chief artificial objects of interest belong to our notice

of Portaferry.—Ballyphilip is a rectory in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £208 16s. 9d.; glebe, £52 10s. This rectory, the rectories of ARDGLASS and SLANES, and the vicarage of BALLYTRUSTIN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Ballyphilip, and the corps of the chancellorship of Down cathedral. As Ardglass lies detachedly from the other parishes, and constitutes a perpetual curacy and separate benefice, it needs not be included in the following statistics. Length of the union, 4 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 4,414. Gross income, £490 10s.; nett, £409 2s. 1½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated in Portaferry, and was built in 1787 by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and of £436 12s. 3½d. raised by subscription and parochial assessment. Sittings 300; attendance, from 120 to 180. Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Primitive Wesleyan meeting-houses, are attended by respectively from 300 to 700, from 15 to 20, and from 100 to 200. A Roman Catholic chapel has an officiate for itself, and an attendance of about 1,000. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 534 Churchmen, 828 Presbyterians, 14 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,797 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of the union, exclusive of Ardglass, of 620 Churchmen, 1,344 Presbyterians, 14 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,545 Roman Catholics. In the same year, 2 Sunday schools in Ballyphilip and Ballytrustin were averagely attended by 170 children; and 9 daily schools, all except one situated in Ballyphilip, 2 of them classical, 1 a boarding school, and 1 aided with £30 Irish a-year from Mr. Nugent, and £2 from the rector, had on their books 236 boys and 216 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a school at Redbrøe.

BALLYPOOREN, a village in the parish of Templeenny, barony of Iffa and Offa West, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Cork, 2 miles north-west of the boundary between the counties of Tipperary and Cork, and about 3 miles south-west of Clogheen. It is 2 miles distant from the nearest station of the Cork line of railway, at the distance of 119 miles from Dublin; and will be brought by it within 5 hours and 10 minutes travelling time of Dublin, and 21 hours and 10 minutes of London. A dispensary here is within the Clogheen Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, its receipts were £132 18s. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the diocese of Waterford. See TEMPLEENNY. A mile north-east of it is Shanbally-castle, the splendid mansion of Viscount Lismore. Area of the village, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 513; in 1841, 772. Houses 142.

BALLYQUILLANE, an ancient parish, 3 miles south of Stradbally, barony of Stradbally, Queen's co., Leinster. It is touched or traversed by the road from Thurles to Athy. It was a rectory in the dio. of Leighlin, valued in the king's books at £1 5s.; but it has been so completely incorporated with some adjoining parish, that no trace of it appears in documents of the last 20 years.

BALLYQUIN, a village in the parish of Cloghane, barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 193. Houses 30.

BALLYQUINTIN, a headland in the parish of Witter, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It forms the southern extremity of the peninsula of Little Ardes, and screens the north-east side of the entrance of the strait leading up to Lough Strangford. The passage nearly opposite the headland is only about half an Irish mile wide, and is scoured by a tidal current of six knots an hour in both flood and ebb. Near the headland, and occasioned by a rock called the Ranting Wheel, is a kind of whirlpool, very dangerous to boats. Two lighthouses overlook

the entrance of the strait, the one at Portaferry, South Rock, a little north of Ballyquintin Point on the north-east side, and the other at Ardglass, on the south-west side.

BALLYRAGGET, or **DONAGHMORE**, a parish, containing the town of Ballyragget, on the west border of the barony of Fassadining, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 5,270 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,754; in 1841, 2,694. Houses 454. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,125; in 1841, 1,117. Houses 174. The western side is washed by the Nore; and the interior is traversed southward by the road from Maryborough to Kilkenny. Some lilly ground has rather indifferent soil; but the low grounds which constitute the greater part of the area are fertile and excellent land. The highest ground has an altitude of 879 feet. There is a valuable quarry of black marble. Artificial objects of interest will be noticed in connection with the town.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Odogh, in the dio. of Ossory. See **ODOGH**. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £70, and the rectorial for £120; and the latter are inappropriate in the Marquis of Ormond. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to Ballyousket chapel in Attanagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 38, and the Roman Catholics to 2,626; a Sunday school in the Roman Catholic chapel was attended by from 400 to 500 children; 6 pay daily schools had on their books 122 boys and 83 girls; and 2 other pay schools were temporarily attended by about 55 children.

BALLYRAGGET, a small town in the above parish, barony of Fassadining, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on the Nore, and on the road from Castlecomer to Freshford, 4½ miles south-west by west of Castlecomer, 5½ north-north-east of Freshford, 9½ north-north-west of Kilkenny, and 51 south-west of Dublin. Though called by courtesy a town, and appearing from the population returns to have a considerable number of inhabitants, it is in reality a mere village, whose apparent population owes much to the presence of the military occupants of its barrack. A dispensary here is within the Kilkenny Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing about 5,000 inhabitants; and, in 1839, it received £141 14s., expended £121 11s., and administered to 1,108 patients. Fairs are held on Feb. 20, April 20, June 22, Sept. 4, Oct. 20, and Dec. 10. The village is touched by the Kilkenny line of railway; and will be placed by it at 2 hours and 52 minutes travelling distance of Dublin, and 18 hours and 52 minutes of London.—Ballyragget-castle, an ancient fortified residence of the Viscounts Mountgarret, was probably the nucleus of the town, or the occasion of the place becoming a seat of population. The celebrated Lady Margaret Fitzgerald, usually styled "Mornia Gheroda," Countess of Ormond, and mother to the first Viscount, used this castle as her favourite residence; and, if history fairly represent her, she often indulged in the turbulent and freebooting practices more suitable to an unprincipled Amazon than to a lady, and often issued from the castle, at the head of her retainers, and plundered the cattle and other property of neighbouring families whom she was pleased to view as not belonging to the circle of her friends. In 1600, while the sons of the third Viscount Mountgarret were in rebellion against the crown, and plotters with O'More in the scheme to arrest the Earl of Ormond, the castle was strongly garrisoned by Sir George Carew, governor of Munster; and, at a comparatively recent period, it was converted into a barrack, for the use of military employed in repressing the frequent insurrections of the

Whiteboys. Ballyragget Hall, in the immediate vicinity of the village, succeeded the castle as the noble abode of the 'Butlers of Ballyragget,' the main branch of the Mountgarret family; and it is now the property and seat of Mr. Kavanagh of Borris, in co. Carlow, who acquired it by descent from the Butlers. The male line of the Butlers of Ballyragget terminated, a generation or two ago, in the persons of Dr. James Butler, titular, or Roman Catholic, archbishop of Cashel, and George Butler, Esq., his brother. A little above the village is Ballycoura, the seat of the Earl of Kilkenny; and in the neighbourhood are Mount Deland and Grange, the seats of Mr. Messom and Mr. Stennarl. Area of the town, 63 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,629; in 1841, 1,577. Houses 280.

BALLYRAGHAN, an alias name or a misnomer of Ballyvaughan, barony of Burren, co. Clare, Munster. See **BALLYVAUGHAN**.

BALLYRAINE, a creek at the head of Lough Swilly, between the baronies of Kilmacrenan and Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It runs up within a mile of Letterkenny, and forms the harbour of that town, and of some extent of circumjacent country. In 1835, the exports from it were estimated in value at £20,834, and consisted of 18,103 quarters of corn, 23 cwt. of butter, 1,852 untanned hides and calf skins, and £195 worth of other articles; and the imports were estimated in value at £5,770, and consisted chiefly of iron, oak bark, stones, slates, coals, fish, herrings, colonial produce, and British manufactures. See **LETTERKENNY**.

BALLYRASHANE. See **BALDRASHANE**.

BALLYROAN, a parish, containing a village of the same name in the barony of Cullinagh, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 9,682 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,544; in 1841, 3,689. Houses 628. It lies on the north-west border of the barony, at an average distance of 3½ miles east of the Nore; and is traversed south-south-westward by the road from Dublin to Cork. About 800 acres are bog; and the rest of the surface consists, in general, of land which is fertile, and averages in value 25s. per plantation acre. Some comparatively extensive farms are disposed chiefly in pasture, and subordinated alternately to the purposes of the dairy and the shambles. Near the village, and on the bank of a rivulet, occurs a thin stratum of poor coal. "A strong mineral vein," says Sir Charles Coote, "runs through it, which, I think, appearing so near the surface, should argue its probable success, if pursued further. Much of this kind of coal is in Cullinagh mountain, where shafts have been sunk and a level made; but this must have been long since, as there is no recollection of its having been worked." Cullinagh mountain, on the east border, has an altitude of 1,045 feet; and a hill in the south has an altitude of 623 feet. The chief seats are Blandsford and Derryfore. The village stands on the Dublin and Cork road, 4½ miles north of Ballinakill, and 40 south-west of Dublin. The Kilkenny line of railway passes within 2 miles near Corbally, at the distance of 40 miles from Dublin; and thence to Dublin, will convey passengers in 2 hours and 35 minutes. Fairs are held on May 15, the first Wednesday of July, and the second Wednesday of Nov.—the second and third of these dates, old style. Area of the village, 56 acres. Pop., in 1831, 714; in 1841, 657. Houses 119.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £415 7s. 8d.; nett, £390 4s. 4d. Patron, the Crown. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church is an old building. Sittings 120; attendance 140. The Roman Catholic chapel has two officiates for itself, and an attendance of 1,950. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 326, and the

Roman Catholics to 3,139; and 5 daily schools—one of which was a French day school,* supported partly by subscription and partly by penny-a-week payments from such children as could pay, and one a school aided with £60 Irish from Alderman Preston's foundation—had on their books 137 boys and 82 girls. In 1840, a boys' school and a girls' school, which had on their books 147 boys and 148 girls, were salaried with respectively £10 and £8 from the National Board.

BALLYROBERT, a grange in the barony of Lower Belfast, 6½ miles east of Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. Area, 884 acres. Pop., in 1841, 291. Houses 53.

BALLYRONAN, a village on the eastern margin of the barony of Loughisholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands on the west shore of Lough Neagh, 4 miles east of Moneymore. Its site is within the estate of the Salters' Company. It has a distillery, a brewery, stores, and a quay; serves as a port for Moneymore and the circumjacent country; and trades, by means of sloops, with various distant places which are reached by the ramified navigations leaping out from Lough Neagh. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYROOSKY, a village in the parish of Clondavodock, barony of Kilmaerenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. Area 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 284. Houses 48.

BALLYSADERE, BALLYSODERE, or BALLASODARE, a parish in the baronies of Lenev and Tiraghmill, co. Sligo, Connaught. The Lenev section contains part of the town of Ballysadere; and the Tiraghmill section contains part of the town of BALLYSADERE, and the whole of the villages of COLLOONEY and TOBERSCANAVIN: see these articles. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 5½. Area of the Lenev section, 7,560 acres, 3 roads, 4 perches; of which 38 acres, 2 roods are water. Area of the Tiraghmill section, 8,464 acres, 1 road, 2 perches; of which 187 acres, 20 perches are fresh water, and 4 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches are tideway. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 7,562; in 1841, 7,822. Houses 1,248. Pop. of the rural districts of the Lenev section, in 1831, 3,369; in 1841, 3,007. Houses 526. Pop. of the rural districts of the Tiraghmill section, in 1831, 2,735; in 1841, 3,036. Houses 528. The parochial surface is very variable in soil and contour, consisting of arable and pastoral lands, mountain, valley, and plain; it lies partly around the head of Ardnaglass Harbour, and partly along both sides of the streams Owenbeg and Unshion; and it is traversed by the mail roads from Dublin and Ballina, which unite at the Ballysadere town, and form one line thence to the eastern boundary. The demesne of Markree-castle lies on the east border; and part of the demesne of ANNAGHMORE [which see], lies within the western boundary. The highest ground is near the centre, and has an altitude of 602 feet. The Owenbeg, swollen into considerable volume by the confluence with it of the Arrow, leaps and tumbles over a long series of precipices and shelving rocks of various heights into the head of Ardnaglass Harbour, and forms a most magnificent chain of cataracts. "The town of the two cataracts," aptly designates a seat of population on this superb piece of water scenery, and is the literal meaning of the name Ballysadere. The ruins of the small abbey, to be noticed in the next article, rise above the falls, and add to the picturesqueness of their effect. Several extensive corn-mills and stores occur on the different levels between the cataracts; and safe anchorage, and the facilities of constructing an artificial harbour, exist immediately below the last fall. See ARDNAG-

GLASS. A conspicuous feature in the seaward landscape, and in most groupings of the coast-scenery both within and far beyond the parish, is the isolated and singularly outlined hill of Knocknara, situated at the entrance of Ardnaglass Harbour, and rising to an altitude of 1,078 feet. On Sept. 5, 1798, between Ballysadere and Collooney, the present Viscount Gort, who succeeded the first viscount in 1817, opposed a small body of militia and yeomanry to the French who had landed at Killalla, and conducted a gallant but unsuccessful attack; and, in acknowledgment of his bravery in the action, he received some special marks of honour from George III.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Achonry. Vicarial tithe composition, £230 15s. 4d.; glebe, £25. Gross income, £255 15s. 4d.; nett, £222 16s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for the same sum as the vicarial, and are inappropriate in the representatives of the late Sir H. Montgomery. The church is old, and was a few years ago repaired. Sittings 250; attendance, about 350. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance jointly of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Ballencarlow. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 1,580, and the Roman Catholics to 6,251; and 10 daily schools,—one of which was aided with about £7 a-year from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, one with £9 from the London Hibernian Society, and the value of £4 1s. from Major O'Hara, one with £20 from Mr. Cooper, and one with £25 and the value of about £6 from Mr. Cooper,—had on their books 389 boys and 250 girls. In 1840, there were 4 National schools,—a boys' school at Camp Hill, with 102 on its books, and salaried with £12; a girls' school at Camp Hill, with 80, and salaried with £8; a boys' school at Lisaneenan, with 87, and salaried with £12; and a girls' school at Lisaneenan, with 78, and salaried with £8.

BALLYSADERE, a village, or small town, in the above parish, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands at the foot of the cataracts noticed in the preceding article, and at the head of Ardnaglass Harbour, 1½ mile north-north-west of Collooney, and 3 south-west of Sligo. It was a place of some note in those ancient times when the naturally wild and barren country of northern Connaught was thinly inhabited, and the towns, or even villages, were consequently few. In 1179, it was burned by the men of Moylisha and Moyltenary; and in 1188, it was a second time reduced to ashes. But though it possibly rose like a phoenix from the flames, it was prevented by the badness of its harbour, and by its vicinity to Sligo, from ever becoming a town of modern consequence. E. J. Cooper, Esq., its munificent proprietor, whose mansion and demesne nearly adjoin it, has of late years done much for its improvement, and appears to be successfully removing some serious obstacles to its prosperity. Its mills, its salmon-fishery, and the clearance of the debouch of the Unshion into Ardnaglass bay, are features which indicate a new and prospering character. Fairs are held on Aug. 4, Nov. 12, and Dec. 15. Communications to the east, west, and south are enjoyed by the coaches in transit between Sligo and Ballina, and Sligo and Dublin. In 1842, the Ballysadere Loan Fund had a capital of £550, circulated £2,005 in 650 loans, and both cleared in nett profit and expended for charitable purposes, £46 16s. 11½d.—The abbey of Ballysadere is described as consisting, at the period of the dissolution, of a church partly thatched, a dormitory, and the ruins of two other buildings; and it now exists in nearly the same state,

* We suspect this to be a misprint for "Female day school."

except that it is more dilapidated, and totally unrooted. Its site is much holier than that of most monastic edifices, fitter for a castle or fortress than for a peaceful abbey. The ruin rises within a few yards of the edge of a sheer precipice of about 60 feet, one of the cheeks of a deep basin of about 100 feet in width, into which the Unshion descends over 20 feet of rocky ledge, so broken, protuberant, and intricate, as to lash the whole river into foam, and whirl the pool below into a vexed and soaring cloud of spray. The abbey, though uninteresting to the architect, has high charms for the poet and the painter, as it not only contributes a picturesque feature to the cataracts, but commands an exquisite, though limited, view of the tumbling descents of the river, the curiously grouped village, the purple and craggy mountains that bound Lough Gill, and the sweep of Ardnaglass bay, past its remarkable solitary hill, into the main ocean. The current story respecting the origin of the abbey says, that it "was erected about the year 645, for canons regular, by St. Fechin, who was also the founder of Fore abbey in the county of Westmeath, and of the monasteries of Bile, Drumrat, and Kilmennagh, in the county of Sligo." But, to adopt Archdall's usual convenient style, we hear no more of it for several centuries. In 1158, O'Duilmán, a reputed antiquary and chieftain, is said to have died here in the office of dean. In the 16th century, Conat O'Shiagal was abbot, and was advanced by Henry VIII. to the bishopric of Elphin. Area of the village, 40 acres, of which 7 acres are in Tiraghrill. Pop., in 1831, 546; in 1841, 869. Houses 146. Pop. of the Tiraghrill section, in 1831, 253; in 1841, 259. Houses 45.

BALLYSAGGARTMORE, a beautiful demesne on the river Blackwater, a little above Lismore-castle, barony of Coshbride and Coshmore, co. Waterford, Munster. Its formation was commenced not many years ago; yet its plantations sheet the declivities of the ravines, sweep round the adjacent heights, blend with the woods of Lismore-castle, and contribute much warmth and beauty to the naturally rich and the highly embellished landscape around the city of Lismore. The demesne is the property of Arthur Killy, Esq. See **LISMORE**.

BALLYSAKEERY. See **BALISAKERRY**.

BALLYSAX, a parish in the barony of East Ophaly, 2½ miles south-west of Killeullen Bridge, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 7,207 acres, 2 roads, 3 perches. Pop., in 1831, 996; in 1841, 1,220. Houses 194. A section, consisting of the townlands of Ballyfair, Ballysax-Plain, Ballysax-Hills, Great Ballysax, Little Ballysax, Great Brownstown, and Little Brownstown, formerly belonged to West Ophaly, but was transferred by the Act of 6 and 7 William IV., to East Ophaly. Pop. of that section; in 1841, 819. The soil consists chiefly of limestone gravel of a fair quality for tillage; but all the south-west corner is filled with a section of Maddenstown bog. The highest ground occurs toward the south, and has an altitude of 385 feet. All the northern district, to the extent of 2,441 acres, 1 road, 30 perches, is part of the celebrated racing-ground, and fine undulated down, called the Curragh. See **CURRAGH**. Several of the lodges connected with the racing-ground are in Ballysax; and the seats of Maidenstown, Bohergoy, Ballysax-House, and Ballysax-Lodge, are situated in the south.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £186; glebe, £19. Gross income, £205; nett, £165 3s. 6d. Patron, the Crown. The church is an extremely neat and comfortable structure; and was built, in 1826, at the cost of £923 1s. 6½d., partly

lent, but chiefly gifted, by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 109; attendance 35. A distant school-house, or other distant place, is also used as a Sabbath-evening place of worship in summer. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 64, and the Roman Catholics to 930; and 3 daily schools,—one of which was aided with subscriptions and an endowment of £6 6s. a-year under the will of W. Tew, and another with subscriptions and an annual grant from the National Board,—had on their books 81 boys and 63 girls.

BALLYSCADANE, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Coshlea, and of co. Limerick, and 8 miles south-west of the town of Tipperary, Munster. It contains the village of **GARRYSPELL-LANE**: which see. Length and breadth, each half-a-mile; area, 944 acres. Pop., in 1841, 749. Houses 122. The surface lies midway between the rivulet Aharlow, and the road from Tipperary to Kilmallock.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £40 12s. 6d.; glebe, £9 18s. 6d. The rectories of Bally-culane and Glanbane [see **GLANBANE**] constitute the benefice of Ballyscadane, and the corps of the deanery of Emly cathedral. Gross income, £98 2s. 6d.; nett, £92 5s. 3d. But these sums are exclusive of respectively £119 19s. 11½d., and £113 19s. 11½d. arising from renewal fines and rents of lands reserved by lease. Patron, the Crown. There is neither church nor glebe-house. The incumbent of the adjoining benefice performs occasional duties, and receives a stipend of £6. The church and school statistics appear to be included in those of the benefice of Abington,—a benefice which is held by the dean of Emly.

BALLYSCANLAN, a village near Rathkeale, co. Limerick, Munster. Fairs are held on June 8, Aug. 12, Sept. 20, and Nov. 16. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYSCULLION, a grange in the barony of Upper Toome, 4½ miles north-west of Randalstown. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 4,279½ acres,—of which 16 acres, 2 perches are in Lough Beg and the Bann, co. Antrim. Pop., in 1831, 3,351; in 1841, 3,183. Houses 554. The surface consists chiefly of low alluvial ground; and is adorned with the seat of Lakeview.—The district is extraparochial; pays neither tithes nor church cess; and has no ecclesiastical provision connected with the establishment. Churchmen attend public worship at Duneane. A Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of from 300 to 400, and a Roman Catholic chapel of 240; and the latter is united, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, to the chapel of Ballyscullion parish on the Londonderry side of the Bann. In 1834, the inhabitants of the grange consisted of 537 Churchmen, 1,282 Presbyterians, 86 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,613 Roman Catholics; 6 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by from 357 to 477 children; and 2 National schools, each aided with £8 a-year from the Board, 2 schools of the London Hibernian Society, and one pay school, had on their books 182 boys and 121 girls.

BALLYSCULLION, a parish, partly in the barony of Upper Toome, co. Antrim, but chiefly on the eastern frontier of the barony of Loughisholin, and of the county of Londonderry, and 4 miles north-east of Magherafelt, Ulster. The Londonderry section contains the village of **BELLAGHY**: which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 10,271 acres, 14 perches,—exclusive of 2,479 acres, 8 perches of water, and islands. Area of the Antrim section, 2,133 acres,—of which 1,203 acres are in Lough Beg; of the Londonderry section, 10,617 acres,—of which 1,276 acres are in Lough Beg and

the river Bann. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,453; in 1841, 6,979. Houses 1,100. Pop. of the Antrim section, in 1841, 471. Houses 82. Pop. of the rural districts of the Londonderry section, in 1841, 5,769. Houses 995. The arable and pasture grounds comprise about one moiety of the area; and they are good in quality, and extend along Lough Beg and the river Bann. Chief existing objects of interest will be noticed under the words, **CASTLE-DAWSON** and **BEG (LOUGH)**: which see. Ballyscullion-house, the property of the late Lord Bristol, bishop of Derry, was one of the most magnificent mansions in Ulster, but about 30 years ago was taken down. Its line of building extended nearly 350 feet. The ground plan of the central and main part was an oval of 94 feet by 84; the exterior wall of this was ornamented at intervals all round with 20 fluted Corinthian pilasters 2½ feet in diameter; the northern face presented a stately portico, supported by six pillars, similar in order and dimension to the pilasters; an attic story, 12 feet high, rose above a neat entablature; and a spacious dome surmounted the whole, and terminated in an elegant sky-light. Two long corridors led from the two sides of the main building to picture galleries, each 82 feet by 25; and in front of the galleries were two squares of offices, each 110 feet. The interior of the princely pile corresponded in magnificence with the exterior; but the lawn and the woods of the demesne corresponded neither with the house, nor with the circumjacent diversified landscape. The portico now adorns St. George's church in Belfast. See **BELFAST**.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £350; glebe, £90. Gross income, £486 3s. 1d.; nett, £447 4s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church is a very old building. Sittings 400; attendance 230. There is a chapel-of-ease at **CASTLE-DAWSON**: which see. The other places of worship are three, and belong to Protestant dissenters, to Methodists, and to Roman Catholics. The attendance in the second and the third of these is respectively 60 and 450. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,686 Churchmen, 1,400 Presbyterians, and 3,627 Roman Catholics; and 9 daily schools,—one of which was partly supported by subscription, one partly by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, three partly by the London Hibernian Society, and one of these three partly by the rector and the owners of Bellaghy estate,—hail on their books 397 boys and 261 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £82 toward the erecting and furnishing of a school at Ballynease.

BALLYSCULLOGUE, or **SCULLOGESTOWN**, or **HORTLAND**, a parish on the western border of the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterney, 5 miles west-south-west of Killeck, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 2,468 acres. Pop., in 1831, 539; in 1841, 453. Houses 79. The surface lies within the drainage of the streams which erawl through the bog of Allen. Hortland-house is the seat of Sir W. Hort, Bart.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Killeck, in the dio. of Kildare. See **KILLECK**. Vicarial tithe composition, £58 18s. 11d.; glebe, £20 12s. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 48, and the Roman Catholics to 491; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLYSEEDY, a parish in the barony of Trughenackmy, 4½ miles south-east of Tralee, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,469 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,164; in 1841, 1,472. Houses 257. About 485 acres are bog and coarse mountain; and the rest of the area is good limestone land. The road from Killarney to Tralee

runs north-north-westward through the interior Ballyseedy-house, situated east of that road, is the seat of Arthur Blennerhasset, Esq.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Ardfer and Aghadoe. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £60; nett, £51 10s. Patron, A. Blennerhasset, Esq. The rectorial tithes are uncompounded, and are inappropriate in the patron. The vicar holds and resides on the benefice of Kenmare and Tuosist; and a curate performs the duties of Ballyseedy for a salary of £10. A large school-house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 75. A Primitive Wesleyan meeting-house has an attendance of 40. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 201, and the Roman Catholics to 1,075; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 70 boys and 31 girls.

BALLYSHANNON,

A post, market, and sea-port town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parishes of Kilbarron and Innismacsaunt, barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on both sides of the Erne, immediately above that river's influx to Ballyshannon harbour, 4 miles west-north-west of BeHeek, 11 south-south-west of Donegal, 21 north-west by west of Enniskillen, 96 west by south of Belfast, and 10½ north-west of Dublin.

The Harbour.—Ballyshannon harbour is a creek of Donegal bay, about 600 yards long, and 350 yards broad, and looks right through the centre of the entrance of the bay into the open Atlantic. It is greatly exposed to westerly winds and to the tumultuous roll from the whole sweep of the ocean; it has only about 10 feet of water in spring tides; and, though provided with a pier, it requires both the extension of that work and other artificial improvement. Immediately above the head of the harbour, or about 180 yards from the point where the river expands into the creek, the large volume of the Erne falls tumultuously over a ridge of black rocks, 16 feet above the level of ordinary tides; and forms a cataract of considerable scenic power, and not a little remarkable as a salmon-leap. Though this fall is inferior in both extent and picturesqueness to the rapids of the Shannon at Doonas; yet, in consequence of the concentration of the waters within a comparatively narrow bed, it becomes noble and impressive when the river is heavily flooded, and then exceeds the Shannon's falls in force and effect. About 450 yards above the cataract, a handsome stone bridge of 14 arches connects the two sections of the town.

The Town.—The environs are very varied in contour of surface, and very rich in productiveness of soil. Though all the way from Lough Erne, the road from Enniskillen descends a beautiful and cultivated valley; yet when it opens upon the view of Ballyshannon town and harbour, a traveller feels, from the charming features of the scene before him, nearly as fine a thrill of pleasure as if he had approached ashward a desert. Yet the town, when entered, is very far from proving attractive. The southern or Innismacsaunt section of it, called the **Purt**, is aggregately a wretched suburb, and consists principally of an irregular street of poor dwellings, half-a-mile in length, running close to the river, and parallel with it to the head of the harbour,—and of a struggling series of houses considerably detached, and looking as if they were wandering away to Sligo. The northern or Kilbarron side, or Ballyshannon proper, chiefly climbs the sides and crowns the summit of a hill, and is ill-arranged for the purposes of either convenience, comfort, or business. Its principal street commences

at the end of the bridge, deflects slightly from the direction of right angles with the course of the river, soon expands into a spacious triangular area, and then forks into two streets which have a curving course, and which send off the thoroughfares to Donegal and Abbey Island in a combination of deflection and curvature. Alleys and subordinate streets so far wing the chief streets as to render the breadth and length of the main body of the town, respectively about 380 and 450 yards. But a great part of this area is both incompletely and most irregularly edificed; and the whole town is destitute of the taste which might have rendered the peculiar character of its site not a little conducive to comfort and beauty. The parish-church is an old building, and surmounts the summit of the hill on the west side of the town. One Roman Catholic chapel stands east of the eastern line of the principal street; and another stands on the borough boundary-line on the south side of Purt. But these buildings, and a Presbyterian meeting-house, and some schools, have no architectural pretensions; and, as to their statistics, they will be noticed in the articles **KILBARRON** and **INNISMACSAINT**. The market-house and the sessions-house constitute one building, and stand in a central position. A barrack is generally occupied as a depot by part of an infantry regiment.

The Poor Law Union.—The Ballyshannon Poor-law union ranks as the 110th, and was declared on June 15, 1840. It lies partly in co. Leitrim, partly in co. Donegal, but chiefly in co. Fermanagh; and comprehends a territory of 137,024 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 40,780. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop. in 1831, are in co. Leitrim, Kinlough, 4,083; and Glendale, 3,853; in co. Donegal, Ballyshannon, 8,925; Bundoran, 8,296; and Ballintra, 2,700; and in co. Fermanagh, Belleek, 2,072; Innismacsaunt, 4,031; Church-Hill, 2,419; Devenish, 2,330; and Boho, 2,065. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians, is respectively 6 and 18; and of the latter, 4 are returned by the division of Ballyshannon, 3 by the division of Bundoran, 2 each by the divisions of Kinlough, Glendale, and Innismacsaunt, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £51,435 12s.; the total number of persons rated is 7,631; and of these, 657 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—700 not exceeding £2,—731 not exceeding £3,—631 not exceeding £4,—and 469 not exceeding £5. The workhouse is to contain accommodation for 500 paupers, but was not contracted for at the date of our latest report. The total expenditure of the union up to Feb. 6, 1843, amounted to £1,023 18s. 8d. The union contains no fever hospital; its Fermanagh and Leitrim portions receive some advantage from the Fermanagh and Sligo infirmaries, but its Donegal portion is too distant from Lifford to be sensibly benefited by the Donegal infirmary; and its dispensaries are four in number; have their seats at Ballyshannon, Ballintra, Church-Hill, and Kinlough; serve for a territory of 174,358 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 50,306; and, in 1839-40, expended £564 18s. 8½d., and administered to 9,145 patients. The Ballyshannon dispensary has a district of 32,059 acres, with a population of 17,181; and, in 1839-40, it received £150, expended £142 19s., and made 15,915 dispensations of medicine to 4,453 patients.

Trade and Communications.—Ballyshannon is favourably situated for trade; it occupies the position of the capital of a considerable extent of aggregately rich agricultural country; it stands at the junction with the sea of a water-line which descends from a great distance inland, and has very large lacustrine expansions, and communicates by

still water navigation with a great portion of the north of Ireland; and it overlooks the grand seapath to America, and seems to court much of the commerce arising from the intercommunication of that great continent with Europe. Yet the cataract at the mouth of the Erne, which disveers the navigation of the sea from that of the Fermanagh lakes, and especially the shallowness, the bars, and the open western exposure of Ballyshannon Harbour, are stubborn obstacles to prosperity. Two banks, called the Summer and the Winter Bars, obstruct the entrance of the harbour; a vessel can with difficulty enter, even at the top of flood, when the wind blows off Teeling Head; and only in a pool near the foot of the cataract in the river is there safe or comfortable berthage. Exertions were made a number of years ago, and a plan proposed upon the report of engineers for improving the harbour, and for opening a communication between it and Lough Erne; and though these were partly preceded and partly forwarded by aggregately large parliamentary grants from the year 1783 downward, they have, to a large extent, failed, and have exhibited the splendid idea of an inland navigation quite across and athwart the island from Ballyshannon to Coleraine, Belfast, Newry, and Limerick, as little better than an idle dream. But a railway up to Lough Erne has been talked of, and may partially prove an excellent succedaneum for the work originally planned. In 1835, the exports from the town consisted of 10,764 quarters of oats, valued at £11,130; and the imports consisted of coals, iron, stones, slate, oak-bark, meal, and flour, sugar, tea, glass, earthenware, and other articles, and were valued at £9,524. The estimated amount of inland carriage to the town is 1,800 tons for exportation, 2,850 as food for the population, 1,100 for brewing and distilling, 300 of excisable articles, and 11,350 of stones, lime, turf, &c.; and of carriage from the town, 500 tons of imports, 800 of produce of brewing and distilling, and 700 of coals, manure, &c. With the exception of brewing, distilling, and salt-making, and of the ordinary operations of handicraft, the whole trade consists in the exchange of miscellaneous wares for agricultural produce. The salmon-fishery at the town lets for £1,000 a-year; and its produce is sent to the Liverpool and London markets. In the latter part of last century, this fishery was worth £1,089 and upwards a-year; and the eel fishery was worth £925. Fairs are held on April 4, the Tuesday before June 11, Sept. 18, and the Tuesday after Nov. 11. A branch of the Provincial Bank was established in 1835. The 'Ballyshannon Herald' is a weekly newspaper, and evinces, by its mere existence in such a locality, some spiritedness on the part of both its publishers and the population. In 1838, the public conveyances were a mail-coach to Enniskillen, a mail-car to Killybegs, and a car to Sligo.

Municipal Affairs, &c.—Ballyshannon—anciently Balleshannon—was a village during the reign of James I.; and in the 10th year of that king, in the course of the "New Plantation in Ulster," it received a royal charter of incorporation. Its corporation was called, "The Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Ballyshannon;" and consisted of a portreeve, 12 free burgesses, and "all the inhabitants within the borough, and such and so many other men as the portreeve and free burgesses for the time being should admit into the freedom of the borough." The portreeve was elected annually, and the free burgesses for life, yet removable by the vote of a majority of their brethren. The charter created a court of record, with civil jurisdiction within the borough, to the amount of £3 6s. 8d. The borough sent two members to parliament, elected by the port-

reeve and free burgesses; it became a close borough long before the union; it was wielded at will first by the Connolly family, and next by the Earl of Belmore; and when it was disfranchised at the extinction of the Irish parliament, the Earl received the whole of the £15,000 of compensation. Certain lands are spoken of by tradition as having been borough property; but no evidence exists to authenticate or even countenance the claim. Two open spaces of no great extent, the one the site of the barrack, and the other used as the fair green, are still called commons. The very quondam existence of the corporation is now almost totally forgotten by the inhabitants. A seneschal's court—apparently created by a charter granting large possessions to Henry Ffolliott, Baron of Ballyshannon, in 1622—is held under the lord of the manor, and has jurisdiction within the town, and without it, about two miles in one direction and somewhat less in another, to the amount of 40s.—Ballyshannon appears from its history to have been scourged with many of the feuds which, in former times, arose from the unsettled condition of the country; and it has still a fragment of the ancient castle of the Earls of Tyrconnell, who were long chieftains of a large circumjacent district. George Farquhar, the comic dramatist, was a native. About a mile from the town stand the ruins of the abbey of Ashroe, by the side of a limpid stream, and crowning a very curious limestone rock. Area of the town, 352 acres; of which 186 acres are in the Kilbarron section. Pop., in 1831, 3,775; in 1841, 4,307. Houses 597. Pop. of the Kilbarron section, in 1831, 2,385; in 1841, 2,423. Houses 409.

BALLYSHANNON, or **BALLYSONNAN**, a parish partly in the barony of East Ophaly, but chiefly in that of West Ophaly, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Kilkullen Bridge, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area of the East Ophaly section, 564 acres; of the West Ophaly section, 2,251 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 472; in 1841, 494. Houses 82. Pop. of the West Ophaly section, in 1841, 414. Houses 68. The surface is chiefly arable and meadow land, partly pasture ground, and partly interspersed with bog, boggy pasture, and gool turbary. A cross-road, south-south-eastward to the Dublin and Cork road, traverses the interior. Ballyshannon-house is an old mansion.—This parish is a rectory, and, jointly with the rectory of Kilrush, constitutes the benefice of Ballyshannon, in the dio. of Kildare. See **KILRUSH**. Tithes composition of the parish, £209; glebe, £25 15s. Length of the benefice, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Pop., in 1831, 1,162. Gross income, £456 5s. 9d.; nett, £360 8s. 5d. Patron, the Crown and the diocesan alternately. The church was built, in 1796, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 24. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 48, and the Roman Catholics to 445; the Protestants of the union to 56, and the Roman Catholics to 1,144; and a National school in the parish, the only school in the union, was aided with £10 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 34 boys and 26 girls.

BALLYSHEEHAN, a parish in the barony of Middletired, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Cashel, co. Tipperary, Munster. Area, 9,216 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,869; in 1841, 3,068. Houses 490. It lies on the east side of the valley of the Suir; and is traversed northward by the road from Cashel to Urlingford. The soil is fertile; the highest ground is situated on the north-west boundary, and has an altitude of 773 feet; and the principal mansions are Ballysheehan and Ballytarsna.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £150; nett, £140 0s. 1d.

Patron, the diocesan. But the benefice has been suspended under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act; and the occasional duties are discharged by the minister of the adjoining parish, at a stipend of £5. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £265 7s. 8d., and are impropriate in Samuel Cooper, Esq. There is no church. The Roman Catholic parish has an attendance of about 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ardmayle. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 75, and the Roman Catholics to 3,117; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 140 boys and 88 girls.

BALLYSHELAN, a townland in the parish of Coolstuff, barony of Shelmalier, co. Wexford, Leinster. Post-town, Taghmon. A glebe is stated by the Down Survey to be situated here; but has, from time immemorial, been alienated from the incumbents.

BALLYSHONBOY, or **KILQUANE**, a parish, partly in the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork, but chiefly in the barony of Coshlea, co. Limerick, Munster. Post-town, Mallow; area of the Cork section, 423 acres; of the Limerick section, 2,350 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 820; in 1841, 934. Houses 145. Pop. of the Limerick section, in 1831, 779; in 1841, 887. Houses 139.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Limerick, but has no church or resident rector. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Effin and Kilbreedy Major. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a hedge-school had on its books 51 boys and 16 girls.

BALLYSHRULE (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Leitrim, co. Galway, Connaught. It rises about 24 miles south of Dalystown, and has a course of 10 or 11 miles, partly in an easterly, but chiefly in a south-easterly, direction, to the west side of the head of Lough Derg; at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Portumna. It is partially navigable, and on the same level as Lough Derg, to Kelly's Mill, a distance of two miles; but above that place it is quite narrow and shallow, and dwindles in dry weather into little more than a rill.

BALLYSYNODE. See **CAPPAGHWHITE**.

BALLYSODARE. See **BALLYRADERE**.

BALLYSONNAN. See **BALLYSHANNON**, co. Kildare.

BALLYSPELLIN, a celebrated spa in the parish of Fartagh, barony of Galmoy, 14 mile east of Johnstown, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It has long been in high repute, and is a favourite resort of invalids. "The spring," says the author of the Statistical Survey of the County, "rises out of a rock of brittle slate, consisting of ferruginous argillite. The hill immediately above is formed of the same materials, accompanied to the north as usual by siliceous schistus; but the hills of Cloghmanta and Killishulan, which immediately adjoin to the south-east, are composed of limestone, and they are the highest limestone hills in the neighbourhood. The water collects first on these calcareous heights; and, filtrating through their upper beds, passes afterwards into the ferruginous slate, at the further end of which it forms the spa of Ballyspellin. From the limestone it receives its carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, which enables it to dissolve a small portion of iron in its passage; and, hence, we find it exhibits evident signs of these two substances, and very little of any other. To the taste, as well as by the common tests, it appears slightly acidulous, and changes the colour of infusion of galls to a light claret. When first taken up and held to the light, it appears full of a number of minute bubbles, which soon rise and vanish. It is light and agreeable to drink; its tem-

perature changes but little, and the spring never fails, which show that it runs for a good distance beneath the ground." Its effects are said to resemble those of the waters of Pyrmont, and the Groisbeck spring at Spaw. Its virtues have been particularly extolled in cases arising from obstruction or relaxation, and are said to have been experienced in cases of recent dropsy. Dr. Taafé published, in 1724, a tract on this mineral water, entitled "The Irish Spa;" Dr. John Burgess, in the following year, published an "Essay on the Waters and Air of Ballyspellin;" Dr. Rutty notices the spa at some length in his work "On Mineral Waters;" and Drs. Sheridan and Swift have sung it in verses almost as celebrated as its own waters. Few of the educated classes in Ireland are unacquainted with the lines:—

"All you that would refine your blood
As pure as famed Llewellyn,
By waters clear, come every year
To drink at Ballyspellin."

Visitors to the spa usually reside at Johnstown; and, although possessing few of the facilities of fashionable dissipation or of luxurious living which abound at the great watering-places of England, they contrive to exhibit sufficient gaiety and taste for rambling to justify a doubt as to many of them being really invalids. Near the spa was a large cromlech, called by the peasantry *Cloghbannagh*, 'the stone of blessing'; but not many years ago it was dislodged.

BALLYSPILLANE, a parish in the barony of Barmore, 8½ miles south-east by south of Rathcormack, co. Cork, Munster. Length and breadth, each 1½ mile; area, 2,088 acres. Pop., in 1831, 577; in 1841, 603. Houses 84. The surface is in general upland, of a tolerably good quality; and it is drained south-south-eastward by the Middleton river, and traversed in the same direction by the road from Rathcormack to Middleton.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Previous to the passing of the Church Temporalities act, it formed part of the benefice of Middleton. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £114; nett, £107 19s. 6d. Patron, the Earl of Shannon. The vicar is non-resident; and the occasional duties are performed by the curate of a neighbouring parish at a stipend of £30. The rectorial tithes are compounded for the same sum as the vicarial, and are inappropriate. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither glebe-house, church, chapel, nor school.

BALLYSUMAGHAN, a parish in the middle of the east border of the barony of Tiraghrill, on the east border of co. Sligo, and 4½ miles south-west of Broomahaire, Connaght. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 4,217 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,767; in 1841, 1,902. Houses 329. It consists partly of mountain and bog, but chiefly of arable and pasture lands. A principal artificial feature is Castle Neynoe, the seat of Edward Loftus Neynoe, Esq. The Castle Lough, adjacent to that seat, has an area of 14 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Boyle, in the dio. of Elphin. See *BOYLE*. Vicarial tithe composition, £36 18s. 5½d.; glebe £27. The rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Tawnagh, Drumcollum, and Ballinakill, are compounded for £158 15s. 4d., and are appropriated to the prebend of Kilmacallaue. The church was built, in 1820, at the cost of £1,223 1s. 6½d., partly lent, and partly gifted, by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 150. To this church are annexed the parishes of Ballysumaghan, Kilross, and Ballinakill, all in the benefice of Boyle. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 350. In 1834, the Protestants of Ballysumaghan amounted to 259,

and the Roman Catholics to 1,647; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with £8 a-year from the National Board, and one with £12 from the Baptist Society—had on their books 140 boys and 119 girls.

BALLYTANKARD. See *TANKARDSTOWN*, co. Limerick.

BALLYTARSNEY, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, 6½ miles south-east by east of Carrick-on-Suir, Munster. Length, ¾ of a mile; area, 896 acres. Pop., in 1831, 245; in 1841, 258. Houses 32. It contains some bog, but consists chiefly of good arable land; and it lies on the left side of the Suir, on the road from Clonmel to Waterford.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of *CLONMORE* [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £81 14s. 8½d.; glebe, £3. In 1834, all the parishioners, except 2, were Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BALLYTEAGUE. See *ALLAN (ISLAND OF)*.

BALLYTEIGUE, or **BALLINTEAGUE**, a bay in the baronies of Shelbourne and Bargie, co. Wexford, Leinster. It enters between Hook lighthouse on the west and Ballyteigue Head on the east; measures about 14 miles across the entrance; indents the land, nearly in the form of the segment of a circle to the extent of about 4 miles; sends up between Shelbourne and Bargie, a little west of its middle, the creek or estuary of Bannow Harbour; and is nearly separated by a narrow peninsula along its east side from the sea-lough of Ballyteigue, which extends to the village of Baldwinstown, yet is connected with that lough by a very narrow strait which opens from its own northern extremity. The Little and the Great Saltee Islands lie from 2½ to 5 miles south of the east side of its entrance; and various islets and rocks lie between these islands and the mainland, and also in the bosom of the bay; but they rather obstruct navigation than afford shelter to ships. The bay is open and shallow; but it is separated by only a narrow, though long peninsula, from the finely sheltered roadstead of Waterford Harbour, and offers some advantages in its own projection of Bannow Harbour. The slender peninsula which divides it on the east from Ballyteigue sea-lough, contains one of the most extensive rabbit-warrens in Ireland; and at the head of this warren, near the east side of the entrance of the bay, stands the old castle of Ballyteigue.

BALLYTIVNAN, a village in the parish of Calry, barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaght. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 127. Houses 23.

BALLYTOBIN, **BALLAGHTOBIN**, or **BALLINTOBIN**, a parish in the barony of Kells, 4 miles south-east of Callan, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,394 acres. Pop., in 1834, 704; in 1841, 714. Houses 110. The general quality of the land is good. Ballytobin-house is the seat of A. W. Baker, Esq., and stands to the right of the road from Kilmagany to Carrick-on-Suir.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Kells, in the dio. of Ossory. See *KELLS*. Tithe composition, £150; glebe, £15. The church was built in 1830, at the cost of £700; of which £400 was given by A. W. Baker, Esq., and £300 by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 140; attendance 25. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 47, and the Roman Catholics to 730; a Sunday school was attended by 9 children; and a pay daily school had on its books 42 boys and 15 girls.

BALLYTORE, a small town in the parish of Timolin, barony of East Narragh and Rheban, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on and near the road from Naas to Ross, 5 miles north-north-east of Castle-

Dermot, 8½ south-south-west of Killeen, and 30 south-west by south of Dublin. The inn and a few cottages stand on the high road. The main body of the town stands a little to the west, in a fertile and tranquil valley, watered by the rivulet Griese. The town is remarkable for neatness, cleanliness, and appearances of peace and thorough order. Quakers are its chief inhabitants, and carry on several branches of manufacture; and they have given a tone of comfort and quiet beauty to both its physical and its social character. Nor is the place more interesting for the beauty which arises from simplicity, and is apparent in the whole arrangement of streets and houses, than for the association of its name with some persons of high fame in literature. Edmund Burke received here the early part of his education under the celebrated Quaker, Abraham Sheekleton; and Mary Leadbetter, the daughter of Mr. Sheekleton, and the authoress of "Cottage Dialogues," and other works designed to improve the state of the Irish peasantry, was a native and a resident. Dr. Matthew Young, bishop of Cloyne, was also educated in the town. Near Ballytore is the old demesne of Narraghmore, now part of the estate of Robert Latouche, Esq.; and beyond that demesne are the old ferts of Mullaghmast. A dispensary in the town is within the Athy Poor-law union. Fairs are held on March 10, Aug. 15, and Nov. 30. Area of the town, 23 acres. Pop., in 1831, 933; in 1841, 441. Houses 73. See TELLIN.

BALLYTRAIN, or **BELLATRAIN**, a village in the parish of Aughnacullen, barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan, Ulster. Post-town, Carrickmacross. The village has a poor appearance. A dispensary here is within the Castleblaney Poor-law union, and has a district of 16,000 acres, with 10,000 inhabitants; and, in 1839, it received £55, expended £62, and administered to 397 patients. Area of the village, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 220; in 1841, 197. Houses 38.

BALLYTROLEEN, a village in the parish of Ballinaboy, barony of East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 107. Houses 20.

BALLYTRUSTIN, a parish in Little Ardes, or the south end of the barony of Ardes, 1½ mile south-east of Portaferry, co. Down, Ulster. It appears to be often treated as only a part of **BALLYPHILIP**: see that article. Area, 1,681 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 735; in 1841, 754. Houses 137. Two detached portions lie respectively 1½ mile east-north-east, and 2 north-east by north, of the main body. The land in general is very fertile.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Ballyphilip, in the dio. of Down. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £72 9s. 9½d., and the rectorial for £107 14s. 5½d.; and the latter are impropriate in John Echlin, Esq. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 26 Churchmen, 262 Presbyterians, and 461 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was attended by about 40 children; and a daily school was annually aided with £12 from the London Hibernian Society, and £8 from the Rev. Dr. Blacker, and had on its books 100 boys and 80 girls.

BALLYVAGHAN. See **BALLYVAUGHAN**.

BALLYVALDEN, a parish on the coast of the barony of Ballaghkeen, 4 miles east-south-east of Oulart, co. Wexford, Leinster. It contains part of the village of **BLACKWATER**: which see. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 3,911 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,379; in 1841, 1,550. Houses 293. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,415. Houses 263. Some of the land is of excellent quality; but much the greater part is light and sandy. The highest

ground has an altitude of 278 feet.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ferns; and, in conjunction with the wholly impropriate parishes of **KILMUCKRIDGE** and **MILLENAGH** [which see], constitutes the benefice of Ballyvalden. Length of the union, 7 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 3,960. Vicarial tithe composition of the parish, and gross income of the benefice, £67 1s. 6½d.; nett, £19 17s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes of the parish are compounded for £112 6s. 2½d., and are impropriate in the Earl of Portsmouth. The church of the benefice is situated in Kilmuckridge; and was built, in 1815, by means of a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 150. There are Roman Catholic chapels in Kilmuckridge and Millenagh. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 36, and the Roman Catholics to 1,360; the Protestants of the union to 283, and the Roman Catholics to 3,758. In the same year, there were 3 hedge-schools in the parish, and 11 daily schools in the union.—10 of the latter supported wholly by fees.

BALLYVALEW, or **BALLYVALLOO**, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Ballaghkeen, 6 miles north-north-east of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,891 acres. Pop., in 1831, 890; in 1841, 822. Houses 144. Some of the land is sandy and profitable; but much the greater part is of fair average quality.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of Ardcolme, in the dio. of Ferns. See **ARDCOLME**. Composition for the curate's tithes, £55 15s.; glebe, £27 13s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £59 13s. 3½d., and are impropriate in the poor of Ennisconny. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church nor school.

BALLYVALLEY, a demesne a short way north-north-west of Killalloe, barony of Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. The mansion is the seat of Mr. Parker; it occupies a prominent and beautiful situation on the bold banks which bound the lower extremity of Lough Derg; and it forms one of a group of five or six mansions, including the episcopal residence, which highly embellish the naturally rich and picturesque environs of Killalloe. "To the north of this house," said Mr. Wakefield in 1812, "is a bare mountain called Crag, which, within the remembrance of persons now living, was covered with wood, and formed one of the greatest ornaments of the country; but a bishop of Killalloe, named Carr, to whose see it belonged, unmoved by the beauty of sylvan scenes, cut down every stump, in order that he might profit by the devastation."

BALLYVARY, **BALLINVARRY**, or **BELLAVARY**, a village in the parish of Kildacomogue, and on the south-west frontier of the barony of Gallen, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands 6 miles north-east of Castlebar, on the road thence to Swineford. Fairs are held on May 29, Aug. 17, and Nov. 14. Area, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 116. Houses 19.

BALLYVASTON, a townland on the north side of Dundrum bay, between Killough and Terrela, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. Though its sea-board is now a sandy waste, Sir William Petty's map of 1654 makes it the site of a village, and Bishop Echlin's return of the state of his diocese in 1622 makes it the site of a chapel. About 110 years ago, when the place was partly verdant and partly occupied as a rabbit-warren, a strong wind set in from the land, tore up the sandy soil to the depth of about 10 feet, overwhelmed the rabbit-warren, and laid bare the vestiges of several cabins, with hearth-stones and wooden chimney-frames.

BALLYVAUGHAN, a fishing village in the

parish of Dromcreehy, barony of Burren, co. Clare, Munster. It stands at the head of Ballyvaughan bay, a creek of Black Head bay; and is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Black Head promontory, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ west by south of New Quay. Its site is the property of Major MacNamara, M.P. A quay was erected by the villagers, but fell into a state of extreme disrepair. In 1829, a local subscription was offered, and some measures were adopted by the Fishery Board, for the erection of a suitable quay. The dispensary of Ballyvaughan and New Quay is within the Ennistymon Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 58,427 acres, with 17,395 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, it received £166, expended £105 17s. 2d., and administered to 1,460 patients. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1831, 151; in 1841, 235. Houses 35.

BALLYVELY, a hamlet in the parish of Annagh, barony of Costello, co. Mayo, Connaught. Fairs are held on May 14, and Oct. 2. Pop. not specially returned.

BALLYVINNY, KILMULLANE, or KILLASPIGMULLANE,* a parish in the barony of Barrymore, 4 miles south by west of Rathcormack, co. Cork, Munster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,852 acres. Pop., in 1831, 600; in 1841, 569. Houses 87. The surface is drained northward by the river Bride; and traversed north-north-eastward by the road from Cork to Rathcormack.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice and prebend of KILLASPIGMULLANE [which see], in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £92 6s. 1½d. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was no church or school; and one Roman Catholic chapel served for it in common with 4 other parishes.

BALLYVOR, or BALLIVOR, a village in the parish of Killaconnigan, in the south-west corner of the barony of Lunc, and on the west border of the county of Meath, Leinster. It stands on the road from Trim, and also from Summerhill to Mullingar, about 6 miles west by south of Trim, and 9 west by north of Summerhill. Its site is a pendicle of the large and improving estate of the Earl of Darnley; and is near the margin of the great expanse of bog which extends along the eastern border of Westmeath. Adjoining it are the seats of Elmgrove and Parkstown. A dispensary in the village is within the Trim Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 16,768 acres, with a population of 3,795; and, in 1839-40, it received £80 9s., expended £81 3s. 1½d., and administered to 1,115 patients. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish. Area of the village, 25 acres. Pop., in 1831, 183; in 1841, 158. Houses 30.

BALLYVOURNEY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the west side of the barony of West Muskerry, and on the western frontier of the county of Cork, Munster. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 8; area, 26,603 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,670; in 1841, 4,466. Houses 699. About one-third of the surface is arable, meadow, and pasture land; and the remainder is bog and mountain, the former improvable, and the latter affording coarse but good pasture, fit for feeding dry stock. The bogs at Derreenallin and Milleen's Rath are numerous, and contain timber at a depth of from 2 to 12 feet. The mountains are Mallaghanuss, Reanapable, and Joulinnummerab. The river Sullane rises in the mountains, near the boundary-line with co. Kerry, and bisects the parish lengthwise from west to east. The road from Cork to Killarney passes up the vale of the river; and, a little west of the

village, sends off a branch-line toward Kenmare. The chief mansion is Knight's Bridge, formerly the seat of the Colthurst family.—The village of Ballyvourney, "the town of the beloved," is romantically situated on an eminence which overhangs the south bank of the Sullane. Its site is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Macroom; and its population is not specially returned. Archdall says that St. Abban, who died in 650, built a nunnery at Ballyvourney, "and presented it to St. Gobnata, who was descended from Connor the Great, Monarch of Ireland. Her patron day is February the 14th. The church, which is dedicated to her, is 104 feet in length, and 24 feet in breadth; and the steeple seems nodding to its fall." But the very fact of this Gobnata's existence is highly questionable; the alleged royalty of her lineage seems merely a rhetorical flourish; and the pretended foundation of her nunnery simply served to eke out the antiquities of the "Monasticon." The church was as Archdall describes; but is now a nearly amorphous mass of ruin. Near its altar was the tomb of the O'Hereleys or O'Hierleys, the quondam toparchs of the district. At a small stone-cross stood, about 30 yards from the west end of the church, the alleged image of St. Gobnata used to be exhibited on Whit-Mondays and on patron days. Dr. Smith, who notices the debasing practice, says, "The devotees (which are only the more simple and ruder Irish) go round it on their knees, and repeat a certain number of prayers. They also tie their handkerchiefs, &c., about its neck, which they imagine will preserve them from several diseases." And he adds, in a note, "I have been informed that the devotion used to this image has been of late prohibited by the titular bishop of the diocese; but so strong are the ignorant Irish prejudiced in its favour, that they still persevere in their superstition, which is not a little kept up by the gain it brings to the proprietor of this image, who, as I hear, farms it at a considerable rent to the person who exposes it to view." Near the cross was a stone fixed in the ground, and worn by the knees of the superstitious pilgrims; adjacent is "a holy well," the water pure and soft; and a little to the north of this is a circle of stones about 9 feet in diameter, appearing to be the vestige of a tower, and formerly encompassed with the knee-worn path of devotees. On the north side of the Sullane stood an old castle of the O'Hierleys; but it was long ago reduced to a mere heap of stones. Fairs are held on May 10, Sept. 10, and Nov. 10. Ballyvourney parish, owing perhaps to its sequestered position, its Highland character, and its forming a prominent portion of that huge glen-cleft mountain rampart which separates Cork and Kerry, is probably more characterized by the barbarous system of faction-fighting—that hideous memorial of feudal times—than most other districts of Ireland. Mr. Croker narrates his having witnessed, in 1813, "the gathering" of two factions for battle, who had annually met during upwards of 40 years to renew and perpetuate their feud; and, he adds, that four years afterwards they met, and rioted in such strength at Ballyvourney, as to drive, in rapid retreat, before them the sub-sheriff and a few dragoons who had gone to preserve the peace. The following newspaper particulars of the commencement of the affray, illustrate the determination and truculency with which faction-fights are not only conducted, but desired. "On Sunday, 21st July, 1816, the Lynchers and Twomeys met at Ballyvourney: they had been for several years unfriendly to each other; and, in consequence of this hostile feeling, Sir Nicholas Colthurst directed his under-agent to desire that they should not go to the same chapel on Sundays,—

* The name of Ballyvinny, or Kilmullane, is usually applied to the parish, and that of Killaspig-mullane to the benefice.

that the former should attend the Ballinkeeny chapel, and the latter the Western chapel. The Lynches, notwithstanding, refused to go to the place of worship appointed for them; and, in a body of about 100 or upwards, armed with guns, swords, scythes, pistols, and various other weapons, remained whilst mass was saying, outside the chapel, appropriated to the Twomeys, shouting violently: when the Twomeys left the chapel, the Lynches followed and attacked them.—"This parish is a rectory in part, a vicarage, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £500; glebe, £64 10s. Gross income, £564 10s.; nett, £520 19s. Part of the rectorial tithes, consisting of the moiety of the tithes of 12 ploughlands, and compounded for £231 14s. 7½d., are appropriated to the chanterlors of Cloyne cathedral. The church was built in 1824, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 18. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmartyn. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 30, and the Roman Catholics to 3,782; and 3 daily schools had on their books 74 boys and 19 girls. In 1840, the National Board granted £74 3s. 4d. toward the building and furnishing of a schoolhouse at Ballymakure.

BALLYWALTER, a grange in the barony of Lower Belfast, 2 miles south-west of Ballyclare, co. Antrim, Ulster. Area, 320 acres. Pop., in 1841, 175. Houses 36.

BALLYWALTER, or **WHITECHURCH**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, ¾ of a mile; area, 3,378 acres, 3 roads, 33 perches. Pop., in 1841, 1,916. Houses 349. The surface extends along the east coast of the barony; is traversed by the road from Portaferry to Donaghadee; and consists, in general, of fertile land. Near the village are valuable slate quarries. The village is situated on the coast, and on the principal road, 3½ miles east by north of Greyabbey, and 4 north-north-east of Kircubbin. Area, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 664; in 1841, 743. Houses 151. Fairs are held on June 22 and Nov. 8. In front of the village, nearly parallel with the coast, and about half-a-mile distant, is an extended reef, called the Long Rock of Ballywalter. This reef admits various passages for boats at a certain time of tide; and its southern part is never entirely covered, and affords good protection toward the north-east. A small pier was constructed by the villagers on the north of a ledge of rocks in front of the village; but as it had small depth of water, and was very difficult of access, Mr. Nimmo, when surveying the Irish coast for the Fishery Board, recommended the construction of new works in a cove, called Maxwell's bay, on the south of the ledge. "By clearing the inside," says he, "and raising the southern ledge about 4 feet, running a jetty of about 100 feet from the north-east part thereof, we will form an admirable tide-harbour of about 14 acres, with 18 feet at high-water springs, well sheltered from all winds, and capable of being greatly improved and extended. By placing a beacon on Scullmartin, and a buoy on the end of Long Rock, the roadstead in front of the village will be converted into one of the best on the east coast, instead of being a place for shipwrecks, 3 or 4 of which occur almost regularly every winter. The estimate for this improvement may be £2,574. A beacon of iron on Scullmartin might cost about £50. I have seen few places capable of greater ultimate improvement than Ballywalter. The upper part of the strand immediately opposite to the town may be converted with great ease into an inner har-

bour or dock, where vessels could safely winter."—"This parish is a vicarage and part of the benefice of St. Andrews, in the dio. of Down. See **ANDREWS** (St.). The vicarial tithes are compounded for £113 6s., and the rectorial for £226 12s. 1d.; and the latter are appropriated to the see of Armagh, and leased to F. Savage, Esq. of Glasstry.

BALLYWILLIAM, an alias name of the parish of Rochestown, co. Limerick. See **ROCHESTOWN**.

BALLYWILLIAM, a creek and fishing-station on the north-east coast of the barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. The creek confronts the Copeland Islands, and is situated between Portavo and Donaghadee. Some shelter has been formed by the fishermen between two ledges of rock. A few years ago the place had 5 cutter-rigged smacks, of 6 or 7 tons each, and 4 yawls. Mr. Nimmo reported that an artificial improvement of the harbour, at the small cost of £200, would enclose about one-third of an acre, facilitate communication to the Copeland Islands, and shelter boats on the north side of the Bush Rock, when wind or tide prevents them from getting down to Donaghadee. In the vicinity is Ballywilliam cottage, the residence of Lady Charlotte Jocelyn.

BALLYWILLIN, or **MILTOWN**, a parish partly on the coast of the barony of Lower Dunluce, co. Antrim, and partly on the coast of the liberties of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, 3½ miles north-north-east of Coleraine, Ulster. The Antrim section contains the village of **PORTRUSH**; which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,673 acres,—of which 3,056 acres are in the Londonderry section, and 44 acres are in Portrush. Pop., in 1831, 2,219; in 1841, 2,202. Houses 402. Pop. of the Londonderry section, in 1831, 1,324; in 1841, 1,170. Houses 226. Pop. of the rural districts of the Antrim section, in 1831, 508; in 1841, 402. Houses 75. The land consists partly of light and partly of strong soil. A small brook drains the surface north-north-eastward, and terminates at Portrush, in a romantic cove, screened and overhung by basaltic rocks. The Skerries, a cluster of islets and sea-girt rocks, lie at a mean distance of about a mile from the mainland. A magnificent expanse of coast and ocean scenery is seen from the basaltic high grounds in the neighbourhood of Portrush, including the wide sweep of sea which opens from Loch Foyle, and about half of the northern coast of the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, from Bengore Head and the headlands of the Giant's Causeway on the east, to Magilligan Point and Innishowen Head on the west. About a mile south-south-west of Portrush is an old castle with a sufficiently pretending name, Ballyreagh, 'the town of the king.'—"This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £265; glebe, £42 9s. 4½d. Gross income, £307 9s. 4½d.; nett, £283 19s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £55. The church is very old. Sittings 300; attendance, from 50 to 100. A schoolhouse in Portrush is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 100. A Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 400. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 294 Churchmen, 1,919 Presbyterians, 7 other Protestant dissenters, and 138 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was attended, on the average, by 50 children; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with £2 a year from Mr. Lyle, and another wholly supported by £6 from Miss Rice, and £26 from the Methodist Missionary Society—had on their books 121 boys and 68 girls.

BALNABRACKNEY, a hamlet in the parish of Castlejordan, barony of Upper Moyfenragh, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 86.

BALNACARRIG. See BALLINACARGY.

BALNALACK. See BALLINALACK.

BALNAMALLARD. See BALLINAMALLARD.

BALNASCREEN. See BALLINASCREEN.

BALRAHAN, BALRAHEEN, or BALRAIR, a parish on the south-east border of the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterary, co. Kildare, 3 miles south by west of Maynooth, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 3,374 acres. Pop., in 1831, 615; in 1841, 485. Houses 78. The land is of second-rate quality; and is drained north-eastward by a head-stream of the Rye.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Donadea, in the dio. of Kildare. See DONADEA. Tithe composition, £161. Two acres of glebe have been alienated from neglect. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballinacagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 393; and a boarding and day school had on its books 67 boys and 26 girls.

BALRATH, a hamlet in the parish of Ballymagarvey, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands at the intersection of a cross-road, with the road from Dublin to Londonderry, 7 miles north-north-west of Ashbourne; and it has a post-office. In its vicinity are the farm villa of Balrath, and several mansions. See BALLYMAGARVEY. Pop. not specially returned.

BALRATHBOYNE. See RATHBOYNE.

BALRICHAN, a river-formed peninsula in the barony of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. It is formed by two streams which unite in the Dundalk river, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the town of Dundalk. It contains some remains of very remote antiquity. "On the top of a small hill," says the author of *Louthiana*, "are five large stones disposed in a circular form. At some distance, and near the border of one of the streams, are two upright and ponderous stones. In different contiguous situations are three other large and unwrought stones, and also the remains of a cairn." A short distance from these monuments are the ruins of Balrichan-castle, originally an oblong keep, with a spacious court, enclosed by fortified walls. A mile from this, and on elevated ground, are upright stones, and other remains, similar to those first noticed. Among various ancient forts and military stations, are a small fort encompassed by a double ditch, called Mount or Moat Alban, and situated about half-a-mile from Balrichan-castle; and a curious and extensive camp, called Ross Kugh, or the fort of Carrick Brand, enclosing some ruins of ancient buildings, and formerly surrounded with a double ditch and a triple vallum. Near the latter are traces of other camps, one of which encloses vestiges of an ancient chapel. Near the margin of the stream, sometimes called the river of Balrichan, a large and curious artificial cave, branching off into several narrow passages or galleries, and containing, in one of these, "several bones of large and small animals," was accidentally discovered by the sinking in of a horse while drawing the plough. But the story told in the *Louthiana* of this profusion of curiosities in the small river-formed peninsula, requires, we suspect, to be taken cum grano; for the author, after noticing the cave, says: "All this part of Ireland abounds with such caves, not only under mounts, forts, and castles, but under unsuspected plain fields, some winding into little hills and risings, like a volute or ram's horn; others running zigzag like a serpent; others again, right forward, connecting cell with cell."

BALRODDAN, an alias name of the parish of RADDONSTOWN: which see.

BALROTHERY, or BALRUDDERY (East and

West), two baronies on the northern extremity of co. Dublin, Leinster. They are bounded on the west and north by co. Meath; on the east by the Irish sea; and on the south by the baronies of Coolock and Nethercross. Their greatest length, from east to west, is 12½ miles; and their greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 8½. The surface is, for the most part, low, level, and productive. The coast sends out a few small headlands, and is indented by a few small bays or creeks; but, on the whole, it is uniform, and badly provided with harbours. St. Patrick's Isle, Shenen Isle, and various islets and skerries, lie near the coast. The drainage of the interior is very nearly all eastward by 5 or 6 indigenous rivulets, the two chief of which partially trace the northern and southern boundaries.—East Balrothery contains the whole of the parishes of Baldungan, Balrothery, Balscuddan, Holmpatrick, and Luck. Area, 30,006 acres. Pop., in 1841, 15,186. Houses 2,854. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,577; in manufactures and trade, 1,101; in other pursuits, 365. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,511; who could read but not write, 1,122; who could neither read nor write, 2,704. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,827; who could read but not write, 1,816; who could neither read nor write, 3,345.—West Balrothery contains the whole of the parishes of Ballyboghil, Ballymadun, Clonmethan, Garristown, Grallagh, Hollywood, Naule, Palmerstown, and Westpalmerstown. Area, 25,195 acres. Pop., in 1841, 6,427. Houses 1,111. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 809; in manufactures and trade, 254; in other pursuits, 89. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,052; who could read but not write, 629; who could neither read nor write, 1,258. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 584; who could read but not write, 670; who could neither read nor write, 1,512.

BALROTHERY, or BALRUDDERY, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Balrothery, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains the town and chapelry of BALBRIGGAN [which see], and the village of Balrothery, which will be noticed in this article. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 6,885 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,078; in 1841, 4,881. Houses 933. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,687; in 1841, 1,536. Houses 279. The surface consists, for the most part, of good land; is drained north-eastward by a rivulet which falls into the creek of Balbriggan; and is traversed northward by the old road from Dublin to Drogheda, and north-north-westward near the coast by the Dublin and Drogheda railway. The principal mansions are situated on or near the coast, and are Hampton, the seat of G. A. Hamilton, Esq.; Ardgillan, the seat of the Hon. and Rev. E. Taylor; and Lowther Lodge and Knockingran.—The village of Balrothery stands on the old Dublin and Drogheda road, not far from the curious, decayed, loftily situated, and fantastically named village, "the Man of War," 2 miles south-south-west of Balbriggan, and 14 north by east of Dublin. Area, 30 acres. Pop., in 1831, 375; in 1841, 386. Houses 77. Though now a poor decayed place, it possessed some consequence previous to the diversion of the great northern thoroughfare to the Ashbourne line of road, and may possibly be resuscitated under the whirling influence of the neighbouring railway. Fairs are held on May 6 and Aug. 12. A Poor-law union, which takes name from the village, will be noticed in next paragraph.—Balrothery parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £280; glebe, £63. Gross income, £343; nett, £286 11s. 3d. Patron, the

Rev. Francis Baker. A curate has a stipend of £75. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £250, and are impropriate in the trustees of Wilson's Hospital. The church was built in 1816, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance, from 60 to 200. A chapel-of-ease and a Roman Catholic chapel are in the chapelry of Balbriggan. The Roman Catholic chapel of Balrothery has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Balbriggan and Balscaddan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 545 Churchmen, 12 Presbyterians, 18 other Protestant dissenters, and 4,470 Roman Catholics; 3 daily schools had on their books 201 boys and 99 girls; and 3 other daily schools were attended on the average by 77 children. One of the schools was classical; one was parochial, and received about £30 a-year from subscription; one had £14 from the National Board, and from £25 to £30 from subscription; and one had £7 from the Association for Discourteasing Vice, and additional aid from subscription. In 1840, the National school was in male and female departments, aided with respectively £13 and £12, and had on its books 198 boys and 141 girls.

The Balrothery Poor-law union ranks as the 28th; and was declared on April 1, 1839. It lies all in co. Dublin, and comprehends an area of 76,988 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 28,124. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop. in 1831, are Balbriggan, 5,078; Balscaddan, 1,011; Holmpatrick, 4,046; Lusk, 4,820; Ballyboghil, 1,052; Hollywood, 2,016; Clonmethan, 890; Swords, 3,617; Kilsallaghan, 1,585; Donabate, 1,020; Kinsealy, 1,191; and Malahide, 1,798. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 7 and 23; and of the latter, 3 are returned by each of the divisions of Balbriggan, Lusk, and Swords, 1 by each of the divisions of Balscaddan, Ballyboghil, Clonmethan, and Kinsealy, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £90,472 14s. 3½d.; the total number of persons rated is 4,515; and of these, 926 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—780, not exceeding £2,—464, not exceeding £3,—240, not exceeding £4,—and 170, not exceeding £5. The total number of tenements valued is 4,472; and of these 2,549 are valued under £5,—197 under £6,—118 under £7,—112 under £8,—98 under £9,—62 under £10,—152 under £12,—123 under £14,—41 under £15,—56 under £16,—07 under £18,—56 under £20,—113 under £25,—76 under £30,—121 under £40,—07 under £50,—and 434 at and above £50. The workhouse was contracted for on Aug. 13, 1839,—to be completed in Sept. 1840,—to cost £4,945 for building and completion, and £905 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 5 acres, 1 rood, 7½ perches, obtained for £50 of compensation to occupying tenant, and an annual rent of £66 13s. 7d.,—and to contain accommodation for 400 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was March 15, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £3,523 16s. 5½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £428 8s. 7d. The dispensaries of the union are 6 in number; they have their seats at Balbriggan, Malahide, Oldtown, Rush, Skerries, and Swords; they serve for districts which aggregately contained, in 1831, a pop. of 29,933; and, in 1839-40, they received £819 10s., expended £818 3s., and administered to 10,075 patients.

BALSCADDAN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the north-east corner of the barony of East Balrothery, 1½ mile west by north of Balbriggan, co. Dublin, Leinster. Area, 3,948 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,011; in 1841, 1,074. Houses 191.

Area of the village, 24 acres. Pop., in 1841, 205. Houses 64. The parish lies on the northern frontier of the barony and county, and is separated by the rivulet Delvin from co. Meath. The land is in general good.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £60; glebe, £4 4s. Gross income, £64 4s.; nett, £57 14s. 11½d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of Christ-church, Dublin. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £120, and are appropriated to the treasurership of Christ-church, Dublin. The vicar resides on another benefice of his in the dio. of Elphin; and the curate of an adjoining parish performs the occasional duties for a stipend of £5 5s. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 300 and 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Balbriggan and Balrothery. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 991; and there were 3 daily schools, one of which was aided with £14 a-year from the National Board.

BALSOON, a parish in the barony of Lower Deece, 4½ miles east-north-east of Trim, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,269 acres. Pop., in 1831, 311; in 1841, 340. Houses 61. The surface lies along the right bank of the Boyne, and consists of good land. Balsoon demesne is somewhat antiquated. Archbishop Usher resided and had property in the parish. The village of Bective Bridge [see that article], stands on the western frontier.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Assey, in the dio. of Meath. See ASSEY. Tithe composition, £69 4s. 7d.; glebe, £5 12s. 6d. The church is an utter ruin, in the midst of an old cemetery. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 313; and there was no school.

BALTEAGH (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Kenaught, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It rises to the south of Boyd's Mountain, about 1½ mile north-west of the source of the Agivey, one of the principal affluents of the lower Bann; and it runs 7 miles north-westward to a confluence with the Roe, at a point 2 miles below Newtownlimavaddy. Its bed is in part a calcareous freestone.

BALTEAGH, or BALLYDAIGH, a parish in the eastern half of the barony of Kenaught, 24 miles south-east of Newtownlimavaddy, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It contains the village of DRUMSERN; which see. Length, 8½ miles; breadth, 5½; area, 11,505 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,315; in 1841, 3,371. Houses 599. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,242. Houses 573. The surface is part of the west side of the basin of the Roe; contains part of the luxuriant valley of that river, not very hyperbolically termed "the garden of the North;" is bisected by the Baltiesh rivulet; and consists partly of mountainous upland, partly of fertile arable grounds; and, in a small degree, of shallow moss, covering pebbles of quartz. The roads from Newtownlimavaddy to Dungannon and Crossferry run respectively southward along the western border, and eastward through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £373 18s. 6d.; glebe, £100. Gross income, £473 18s. 6d.; nett, £430 18s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built, in 1814, by means of a gift of £643 3s. 1d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and received, in 1824, the addition of a gallery by means of a loan of £276 15s. 5½d. from the Board. Sittings 150; attendance, from 80 to 100. A Presbyterian meeting-house in connexion with the General Assembly is attended by 180 in winter, and 300 in summer. A Roman Catho-

lie chapel has an attendance of from 300 to 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Drumachose and Tam-laghtfinlagan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 260 Churchmen, 2,146 Presbyterians, and 1,044 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by 243 children in winter, and 318 in summer; and 7 daily schools had on their books 262 boys and 99 girls. Two of the schools were at Ardmore, and 3 at Drumsum, Lislane, and Terrydrummond; and all of these received aid from the London Hibernian Society and the rector, and one of them from the Society for Discountenancing Vice.

BALTIBOYS. See BOSTOWNS.

BALTIMORE, an inlet of the sea, and a fine natural harbour, properly the estuary of the river Ilan, in the Carbery part of the coast of co. Cork, Munster. It looks out upon an expanse of sea, which, over a distance of 7 miles, is screened from westerly winds and the swell of the Atlantic by the islands of Cape Clear and Sherkin, and some intermediate rocks and islets; it enters by a strait or channel of about half-a-mile in breadth between the termination of a peninsula on the east and the island of Sherkin on the west; it expands into a fine land-locked sheet of water, of probably about 3 square miles in area; it sends out an intricately isletted communication, round the north end of Sherkin, with the sea and with the entrance of the bay or estuary called Roaring Water; it is prolonged northward in two comparatively narrow channels, along the east and west sides of the islands of Rangarogga and Innisbeg; and, after a small final expansion, its navigation is continued up the Ilan to Skibbereen, a distance of between 9 and 10 miles from the harbour's entrance, or of about 16½ from the extremity of Cape Clear, the most southerly ground in Ireland. The Harbour is free from any bar or other obstruction either troublesome or dangerous; and, in the combined properties of capaciousness, shelter, anchorage, and ramifications of creeks and mooring-grounds, is excellent, or even equalled, by few in Ireland. Its scenery, both in foreground and background, is rich, very varied, and full of character. Its shores, though destitute of wood, are decidedly picturesque; its bosom is a maze series of watery straits and expansions, intersected with island and promontory,—almost a labyrinth of sounds, coves, islets, and headlands; its seaward view is grandly foiled by the lofty headlands of Cape Clear Island; and its interior screen commences in a high promontory, and undulates in variety of surface and outline till it leads the eye to a range of mountain. "Those who enjoy marine scenery on an extensive scale," says Mr. Fraser, "will, at Baltimore, find ample employment for several days, in the examination of the hold and infinitely varied coasts, the numerous islands, and endless bays lying in the wide expanse of waters between the Stags of Castlehaven and Mizenhead." Were the fisheries of Baltimore Harbour judiciously managed, they might prove an inexhaustible source of wealth and plenty; for so great is the quantity of fish sometimes taken, that after it has amply supplied all the neighbouring district, and has in considerable bulk been dried and salted for exportation or future use, a large remainder is used for manure. Both its fisheries and its trade belong dispersedly to various places on its shores, and up the river Ilan; they belong, in largest quantity, especially the latter, to the town of Skibbereen; yet, with great absurdity, they are almost uniformly represented as all belonging to the poor village whence the harbour has its name. In 1830, the fisheries employed 4 decked vessels of aggregately 107 tons; 27 half-decked vessels of 445 tons; 50 open sail-boats, and 336 row-boats, manned

by 2,367 hands. In 1835, the exports were estimated in value at £37,144, and the imports were valued at £17,767. The customs collected at this port, in 1829, amounted to £982; in 1836, to £2,151; and, in 1841, had again sunk to £960. The port embraces Castletownsend, Glendore, and Ross; with Bantry creek, and Berehaven.

BALTIMORE, a village and sea-port, formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Tullagh, eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the east shore of Baltimore Harbour, 2 miles above its entrance, 5 north-east by north of the nearest part of Cape Clear Island, 6½ south by west of Skibbereen, and 174 south-west by south of Dublin. Its site is alleged to have been anciently a retreat of the Druids; and its name is, in consequence, asserted to have been originally written *Beal-ty-mor*, signifying 'the Great House of Beal.' But its ancient designation was *Dunashad*; and the district in which it stands was called *Leam-Con*. The village consists of two sections, the one within, and the other without, the limits of the quondam borough; and, in both of them, it has a decayed and squalid appearance, possesses no manufacture, depends largely on small-farm agriculture, and affords very trifling promise of resuscitation or improvement. The nearest part of the nearest projected line of railway, that to Berehaven, is distant no less than 37 statute miles. A new pier was a few years ago constructed in its vicinity by the Fishery Board; and was estimated by the engineer who planned it to cost £630. Though dues of from 1s. to 4s. 6d. are levied from each British or Irish hooker, sloop, schooner, and ship not belonging to the place, and of double the amount from every foreign vessel, which comes into the port, whether it discharges or not, the total amount realized is only about £8 a year. Yet the village itself has little or nothing to do with even this, except to exact the dues; for "the port" over which the right of exaction ranges, extends up to Skibbereen in one channel, and up to Ballinahole and Boving Water in another: see preceding article. There are neither markets nor fairs. A dispensary here is within the Skibbereen Poor-law union, and serves for a district which, in 1831, had a population of 6,479; and, in 1839-40, it received and expended £84, and administered to 1,956 patients. In 1842, the Baltimore Loan Fund had a capital of £326, circulated £1,178 in 718 loans, and both cleared in nett profit, and expended for charitable purposes, £7 6s. 9d. Baltimore was incorporated by charter of 11 James I.; and it received another charter in 5 James II. The borough limits embraced a part of the manor, extending for about one-fourth of a mile round the landward sides of the town. The corporation consisted of a sovereign, 12 burgesses, and a commonalty; and the sovereign and burgesses returned two members to parliament. No trace of a corporation now exists; and the only official person is a water-bailiff, who is appointed by Lord Carbery, the lord of the manor, and who collects and appropriates the harbour dues, and whose only duty is to keep up a perch on a hidden rock in the harbour. A court for the manor was formerly held in the village before the seneschal; but was removed 9 or 10 years ago to a more central part of the manor. No courts or sessions of any kind are now held. Area of the town, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 459; in 1841, 168. Houses 34.

The O'Driscolls, long notorious for daring practices of piracy, were for several centuries the proprietors and occupants of Baltimore; and some vestiges of their castle at the place are still to be seen. Sir Thomas Crook, in the reign of James I., took a

lease of the village and of grounds around it, from Sir Fineen O'Driscoll, brought a number of English families as settlers, encouraged the erection of new houses, and procured the charter of incorporation. Disputes respecting the property arose after Sir Thomas' death, and caused a suspension of the improvements; and a very memorable disaster, an unexpected and terrible reprisal for the O'Driscolls' frequent acts of piracy, soon after reduced the town to a state of abject humiliation. At the dead of night, on 20th June, 1631, the crews of two Algerine rovers made a silent and sudden descent, plundered and fired the principal houses, and carried away as prisoners a great number of the inhabitants, including 100 English. A Dungarvan fisherman of the name of Hackett, treacherously piloted the Algerines into the harbour, and was afterwards executed for his crime. Baltimore never recovered from the desolation and misery which the rovers inflicted; yet continued, amidst its haggard wretchedness, to send two members to parliament till the union.—The Calvert family, who became ennobled under the name of Baltimore, and who transferred that name to the grand emporium of Maryland in America, were originally Flemish, but settled and acquired large possessions in Yorkshire. George Calvert, in whose person the Baltimore peerage was created, was secretary of state, and held various lucrative offices under James I., and obtained from that monarch large grants of land in Ireland and Newfoundland; but adopting, in 1624, the creed of the Church of Rome, he was expelled from his public offices, and induced to devote much of his attention to the improvement of his Newfoundland property. After his death, the French took possession of his Newfoundland estate; and his son Cecil, second Lord Baltimore, received as compensation from Charles I., a grant of all the territory in America which now constitutes the state of Maryland; and under his auspices, but unaccompanied by his presence, about 200 persons of respectable families, chiefly Irish Roman Catholics, sailed for Chesapeake bay, and founded the colony of Maryland, and the city of Baltimore. Yet the place from which George Calvert derived his title as a peer, seems not to have been Baltimore in the county of Cork, but some very obscure spot in the county of Longford. The peerage is now extinct.

BALTINGLASS, a parish, partly in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, but chiefly in the south-west corner of the barony of Upper Talbotstown, and of the county of Wicklow, Leinster. The Wicklow section contains the town of **BALTINGLASS**: see next article. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 6,383 acres,—of which 234 acres are in the Carlow section, and 60 acres in the town of Baltinglass. Pop., in 1831, 4,110; in 1841, 4,436. Houses 695. Pop. of the Carlow section, in 1841, * 88. Houses 13. Pop. of the rural districts of the Wicklow section, in 1831, 2,440; in 1841, 2,420. Houses 400. The surface is very romantic, and exhibits almost every variety of scenery. A large portion consists of a glen-cloven system of beautiful hills, which connect with Lugganquilla, the highest of the Wicklow mountains. The main head-stream and several early affluents of the river Slaney, trot out from the upland ravines; and flow southward in an united, silvery current, along a luxuriant, embellished, and picturesque valley. The animated and cheerful manufacturing village and environs of **STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY** [see that article], enliven the early part of the river's course within the parish. Saunders' Grove, the seat of R. S. Saunders, Esq., a little lower down, bears a strong resemblance to the old English manor-

house. Stratford Lodge, 2 miles farther south, and in the vicinity of the town of Baltinglass, contributes the numerous features of a noble residence, plantations, parks, fine enclosures, a hotel, school-houses, and other improvements to the general landscape, and prolongs the most southerly of them quite to the entrance of the town. Golden Fort, the seat of General Saunders; Knockrigg, the seat of James Woll, Esq.; Kilranlagh, the seat of the Rev. T. F. Green, on the rising ground at the western termination of the Wicklow mountains; Slaney Park; and some other mansions, contribute their ornaments either to the interior of the parish or to its immediate vicinity. In 1787, numerous ancient tombs were discovered at Saunders' Grove, consisting each of two flag-stones set edgewise, and one placed over them as a roof, and containing funeral urns so formed of baked earth as to indicate an intention of their being ornamental. In marl pits in the same neighbourhood have been found numerous relics of the moose deer. Other antiquities and curiosities will be noticed in connection with the town. The road from Dublin to Wexford, by way of Blessington and Newtownbarry, passes down the valley of the Slaney, through Stratford and Baltinglass.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £618 9s. 3d.; nett, £524. Patron, Henry Carroll, Esq. of Ballinure. A curate has a stipend of £83 1s. 6d. The incumbent holds also the contiguous benefice of **BALLINURE**: which see. Part of the parish, containing more than one-half of the population, constitutes the chapelry of **STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY**. The parochial church is the church of the old abbey of Baltinglass. Sittings 500; attendance 250. A Wesleyan meeting-house has an attendance of 20. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by 1,700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Rathbran. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 793 Churchmen, 13 Presbyterians, 7 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,419 Roman Catholics; and 5 daily schools had on their books 256 boys and 188 girls. Two of the schools were an infant-school and a daily school at Stratford Lodge, wholly supported by Lady Elizabeth Stratford; two were a boys' school and a girls' school, in connection with the National Board; and one was a boys' and girls' school, aided with £8 a-year from the rector, and £75 from the Foundling Hospital for 15 founding children.

BALTINGLASS, a post and market town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the above parish, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands 6½ miles north-west of Hacketstown, 8½ north of Tullow, 1½ south by west of Blessington, and 29½ south-west of Dublin. Its site is supposed to have been a principal station of the priests who sacrificed to Baal, or the Fire, the emblem of the Sun; and its name is alleged to have been originally Beal-tinneglass, "the clear fire of Beal," or "the fire of the mysteries of Beal," and to have alluded to the fire lighted up by the Druids on the first of May and August, in honour of the Sun. Some cromlechs, and other Druidical remains in the vicinity, afford quite as much sanction to the conjecture as any fond antiquary can desire. The town is small, and, though containing many eligible private dwellings, is aggregately ill built. Between the years 1768 and 1786, the first Earl of Alborough, the proprietor of Stratford Lodge and of the town, nearly doubled the number of houses, and established manufactories of linens, woollens, and diapers; and his son, the second Earl, built the comfortable inn and the two school-houses in the neighbourhood, and exercised a protecting care over the inhabitants. But the town,

* This section is not noticed in the Census of 1851.

though well-situated for a considerable inland trade with the highland districts of the south-west of Wicklow, and possessing as many facilities for manufacture as most of the thriving towns and villages of Ulster, seems to have acquired rather supineness than energy under the warm wing of its protectors. Excepting the operations of two bleachfields, and the business of the weekly markets, little manufacture or trade is carried on. One weekly market is held on Friday; another is authorized by charter to be held on Tuesday, but has fallen into desuetude; and fairs are held on Feb. 2, March 17, May 12, July 1, Sept. 12, and Dec. 8. In 1838, the only public conveyance appears to have been a coach in transit between Dublin and Wexford. The nearest part of the nearest line of projected railway—the main trunk line projected by the Railway Commissioners—does not approach nearer than a point in the vicinity of Naas, 25 statute miles distant. The district bridewell of the town serves as a county gaol for the south-west portion of Wicklow; it was for many years reported to the Grand Jury as utterly incompetent, and, in 1840, underwent alterations and received additions; and now it contains 13 cells, 4 day-rooms, 3 yards, a small hospital, and a tread wheel, and is sufficiently commodious, except at sessions' time, for the lodgment, classification, and good moral government of the average number of prisoners. A Poor-law union, which takes designation from the town, has two dispensaries at Dunlavin and Rathvilly for a population jointly of 14,078, inhabiting an area of 51,841 acres; a fever hospital at Stratford-upon-Slaney, for a population of 26,284, inhabiting an area of 109,785 acres; and an infirmary at Baltinglass, containing 12 beds, capable of containing 15, and supported by a county grant of £276 18s. 6d. a-year, £44 2s. of annual subscription, and £26 13s. 10d. of interest upon the accumulation of excess of income over expenditure since 1832. The infirmary is a branch of that at Wicklow; and is internally well suited to its purpose; but it stands on a low site close to the Slaney, and is rendered damp by its ground floor being sometimes flooded.

The Baltinglass Poor-law union ranks as the 85th; and was declared on Nov. 21, 1839. It comprises portions of the counties of Wicklow, Dublin, Kildare, and Carlow, amounting in the aggregate to 143,935 acres, and containing, in 1831, a pop. of 39,646. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are,—in co. Wicklow and co. Carlow, Rathvilly, 5,386;—in co. Kildare and co. Dublin, Timolin, 2,342; and Graney, 3,114;—in co. Wicklow and co. Dublin, Donaghmore, 3,734; Donard, 1,779; Hollywood, 3,906; and Dunlavin, 4,376;—and, in co. Wicklow, Baltinglass, 4,776; Stratford, 4,242; Kiltegan, 3,303; and Rathdangan, 2,628. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 7 and 21; and of the latter 1 is returned by Donard division, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £92,577 9s. 4d.; the total number of persons rated is 5,997; and of these, 1,247 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—699, not exceeding £2,—368, not exceeding £3,—208, not exceeding £4,—and 225, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on May 29, 1840,—to be completed in Sept. 1840,—to cost £5,750 for building and completion, and £1,050 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 7 acres, 2 rods, 11 perches, obtained for an annual rent of £23 10s. 3d.,—and to contain accommodation for 500 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Oct. 28, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £3,130 3s. 6d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,654 0s. 0½d. A loan fund was estab-

lished in the town in 1841, with a capital of £1,160; and, in the course of the first year, it circulated £5,511 in 1,409 loans, realized £62 15s. 6d. of nett profit, expended £10 on charitable purposes, and, at the end of the year, had £1,263 8s. in the hands of borrowers.

Baltinglass was incorporated by charter of 15th Charles II. The borough limits extend beyond the edified area, and comprise 300 contiguous acres on the south and west sides. The corporation is called "The Sovereign, Burgesses, and Free Commons of the Borough of Baltinglass;" and its officers are a sovereign, 12 burgesses, a recorder, and town-clerk, a serjeant-at-mace, and a clerk of the market. The sovereign is elected annually by and from among the burgesses; and the burgesses are elected for life from among the body of the freemen. Such is the constitution enjoined by the charter; but, says the Commissioner on Municipal Corporations: "Prior to the 29th of September, 1832, there were but two burgesses, and no freeman. On that day, ten of the present burgesses were nominated and sworn; the majority of whom are not resident within the district, but live not many miles distant from the town. Burgesses have no functions to perform. Lord Aldborough is the patron of this borough: there is no select body, all power being vested in his lordship. In fact, the corporation was virtually extinct until the election of the 10 burgesses in 1832, and, I apprehend, was not capable of being restored by that proceeding. The Aldborough family received the £15,000 compensation money for the elective franchise in 1800." A manor court, which formerly existed, has been in desuetude during about 40 years; and a court of petty-sessions, held weekly, and presided over by county magistrates, was the only court which existed between the former's extinction and the year 1835. Twenty-four of the county constabulary are stationed in the town. The corporation do not appear to have ever had any landed property; and they ceased about 1832 to receive their only income,—the produce of tolls and customs. Area of the town, 60 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,670; in 1841, 1,928. Houses 282.

The family of Eustace, or Fitz-Eustace, were created Viscounts Baltinglass in 1541; and the family of Stratford, afterwards Earls of Aldborough, were created Barons of Baltinglass in 1763. The Eustace family were lords of the manor from the reign of Henry VIII. till that of James I.; and their brief but turbulent annals exhibit the name of the town in inglorious notoriety. The viscounts shared in the memorable rebellions and the signal downfall of the great Earls of Desmond. The third Viscount, in particular, careered furiously in the Desmond and O'Neill rebellion; made war on the English governor, Lord Grey de Wilton; was convicted, with his four brothers, of high treason; suffered a total confiscation of his estates by a statute, emphatically called "the Statute of Baltinglass," which declared any kind of inheritance forfeitable for treason; and was forced, in 1584, to hide his head in exile on the continent.—About the year 1148 or 1151, Dermot Mac-Morrough, king of Leinster, founded at Baltinglass an abbey for Cistercian monks; and he is said by some writers to have been interested in the building. The abbey was known as that of Vallis Salutis, and entitled its abbot to a seat in parliament. John, Earl of Mortaign, afterwards King John, confirmed to it the possession of its lands, and otherwise showed it special favour. Albin O'Molloy, abbot of Baltinglass, denounced, in one of the Dublin cathedrals, the incontinence of the English and Welsh clergy, and in consequence provoked a controversy with Giraldus Cambrensis. In 1314, the abbot of Balth-

glass was permitted by government to confer with the septa of the O'Tooles and the O'Byrnes, "and many others of the inhabitants of the mountains, denominated Irish felons, for the purpose of receiving from them the goods, chattels, &c., of which the abbot had been robbed, or a full equivalent for the same." The abbey, with its rich endowments, was granted, at the dissolution, to Thomas Eustace, afterwards Viscount Baltinglass; and, on the forfeiture of the Eustace estates, it was granted to Sir Henry Harrington. The edifice, from considerable remains of it which are still standing, appears to have been built on nearly the same plan as the abbeys of Tintern and Dunbrody, in co. Wexford, but to have been less extensive. The chancel, with some additions, is now the parish-church; part of an east window, which was composed of three narrow lights, exists; six pointed arches, belonging to the side aisles, are still preserved; and the steeple rises from the centre of the whole remains. The Aliborough family have a sepulchral vault within the pile, but no monumental erection.—Baltinglass castle, originally the residence of the abbot, and afterwards the seat of the Viscounts Baltinglass, is an irregular and not very extensive edifice, and bears marks of having been built at different periods. The outward doors are in the Saxon or round-arched style of architecture, and other parts are in the styles of various less ancient periods. A parliament was once held in Baltinglass, and is supposed to have sat in the castle.

BALTRASNA, a village in the parish of Ballymucdan, barony of Balrothery, co. Dublin, Leinster. Pop. returned with the parish.

BALTRAY, a fishing-village in the parish of Termonfeckan, barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, Leinster. It stands on the sandy beach of the north side of the small estuary of the Boyne, nearly a mile within the bar of the river, 1 mile south of Termonfeckan, and 2½ miles east-north-east of Drogheda. It has a straggling and unattractive appearance. Its harbour, though destitute of piers, is at all times a safe place for the fishermen's boats. Area of the village, 14 acres. Pop., in 1831, 428; in 1841, 423. Houses 88.

BAN. See **BANW**.

BANADA, or **BENADA**, a village in the barony of Leney, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands on the road from Boyle to Ballina, by way of Lough Talt, 3 miles north-west of Tubbercurry, 5 west of Achonry, and 11 north-east of Foxford. The nascent Moy issues from the neighbouring and singularly outlined isolated hill of Knockmashee, and sweeps past the village in a race of beauty. The demesne of Banada, the property of Daniel Jones, Esq., is adjacent. A little north-west of the village, the road to Ballina dives into a mountain glen or gap, to reappear on the skirts of the lonely Lough Talt, and traverse the wild moorland tract of the Lurgan hills. In 1423, a friary of Augustinian Eremites was founded at the village by a member of the order, and dedicated to Corpus Christi. An inquisition of 11 James I. found this friary possessed of half the quarter of Knockglass, and of its tithes. The fine ruins of the edifice, with a steeple of hewn stone, still remain. Fairs are held on Jan. 17, Whitmonday, and Aug. 7. Pop. not specially returned.

BANAGH. See **BANNAUGH**.

BANAGHER, a market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of Reynagh, barony of Garrysteale, King's co., Leinster. It stands on the western verge of the parish, the barony, the county, and the province, and on the left bank of the river Shannon, 2 miles south-south-west of Shannon Harbour, 5 east-south-east of Eyrecourt, 16½ south by east of Loughrea, 20½ south-

west of Kilbeggan, and 64 west-south-west of Dublin. The principal street is rather spacious, and not very irregular; extends three-fourths of a mile south-eastward from the end of the old bridge; ascends in its progress a very slow rising of the ground; and forks, at its termination, into the roads which lead respectively to Frankfort and to Birr. Another street cuts the former at right angles, at a point about 500 yards from the bridge, and extends about 350 yards north-eastward along the road to Shannon Harbour, and about the same distance south-westward along the road to Cloghan-castle. All houses not in the line of these two streets are so few and dispersed as not to prevent the plan of the town, in the intersection and comparative length of the two streets, from being almost strictly cruciform. Though nothing of urban, and little of borough, character is apparent, yet the number of good and tolerable dwellings is sufficiently large, and the aspect of the prevailing cottage and cabin is agreeably so free from squalidness, as to render the town of at least average agreeableness among the numerous seats of population in the centre and west of the kingdom. The glebe-house, several villas, some wood, and much cultivation in the environs, even produce a sensation of cheerfulness in a stranger who approaches athwart the bogs and morasses from the direction of either Dublin, Athlone, or Ballinasloe. But landscape, in any artistic sense of that word, is totally wanting; the country all around being nearly a dead level, much of it morass, and a considerable portion under periodical inundation from the Shannon. The communication at Bannagher between central and western Ireland, was anciently inferior in importance only to that at Athlone, and was guarded with similar vigilance, and placed under the surveillance of similar fortifications. See **ATHLONE**. The bridge is nearly in all respects, except for its being free from the monstrous encumbrance of corn-mills, a counterpart of that of Athlone, being akin to it in length, antiqueness of structure, narrowness of roadway, and decayedness of condition. It was built in 1750, is 400 feet long, has 18 arches, and is protected at each end by a mounted tower.

A canal, cut for conveying vessels past a local obstacle in the river, commences immediately above the bridge, on the Cannaught side, and is spanned by an arch on a line continuous with that of the bridge. Between the canal and the river, close to the bridge, and on the site of an ancient nursery, are a battery, a magazine, and an infantry barrack. A new bridge was planned by the Commissioners for Improving the Navigation of the Shannon; estimated to cost £25,000; and recommended to be built at the joint and equal expense of King's county and the county of Galway, whose mutual boundary it will span. Its site is immediately below that of the old bridge, and almost in a direct line with the principal street of the borough. "According to the plan," say the Commissioners, "it consists of 7 elliptical arches, 50 feet span, for the passage of the water, and 6 semicircular land arches, 14 feet span: the roadway 16 feet, with a footpath of 4 feet on each side,* to be built of hammer-dressed masonry limestone from the Seven Churches: the canal is crossed by a cast-iron swivel-bridge." The new church of Reynagh looks down the principal street, from the forking of the Frankfort and Birr roads, and has a rather imposing appearance. The old church, now in ruins, offers some features of interest to the antiquary. The spacious new Roman Catholic chapel occupies a recess

* In the diagram which accompanies the Commissioners' Report, the breadth of the roadway is marked 24 feet, and that of each of the footpaths 6 feet.

on the north-east side of the principal street, about 370 yards from the new church. The statistics of the church, the chapel, a Protestant dissenting meeting-house, and the several schools, will be given in the article *REYNAGH*: which see. A dispensary in the town is within the *Parsonstown* Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 33,577 acres, containing 12,604 inhabitants; and, in 1840-41, it received £118 14s., expended £123 19s. 11½d., and administered to 1,118 patients.

Banagher enjoys important and far-ramified facilities for trade: it is an advantageous commercial depot for a considerable extent of country on both sides of the Shannon; it commands the whole of that great river's navigation, downward to the sea, and upward to Lough Allen; and it stands at only 2 miles distance from the point where the Grand Canal crosses the river, and affords an outlet to Ballinasloe on the west, and to Dublin and all intermediate places on the east. It, in consequence, conducts a considerable trade in the export of corn and other provisions; and is also celebrated for its horse and cattle fairs. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on May 1, Sept. 15, and Nov. 28. Communication by steam is maintained up the Shannon to Athlone, and down to Limerick. The only land communications in 1838, were one mail-car to Kibbegan, and another in transit between Roscrea and Ballinasloe.—The town was incorporated by charter of 4th Charles I. The borough limits extended, on the north-east, to the castle of Streamstown,—on the south, to the boundary of the glebe and Garrycastle,—on the south-west, to the bridge of Leesnagh,—and on the west and north-west, to the Shannon and the Brosna rivers; but, under the new arrangement, they go no farther north or north-east than 600 yards from the intersection of the principal streets,—no farther east than to Cuba-house,—no farther south-east than to the new church,—and no farther south-west than to the intersection of the Cloghan castle-road by Hackler's Row. The corporation was called "The Sovereign, Burgesses, and Free Commons of the borough and town of Bannagher, alias Bannagher;" and possessed and exercised the power of sending two members to parliament. At the date of the Union, however, the Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby carried the borough in his pocket, wielded all its powers, and received the whole £15,000 of compensation for the loss of its franchise. The corporation, in its forms, its courts, and almost its very name, ceased to exist the instant that it became no longer a legal apology for 'the patron' appointing two national legislators. There is no corporate property. In 1834, the produce of tolls and customs levied at markets and fairs, was let for £40 a-year, and claimed by the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, but was under the power of the Court of Chancery. Seven of the county constabulary are stationed in the town. Area, 266 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,636; in 1841, 2,827. Houses 445.

BANAGHER, a parish, partly in the barony of Kenaught, and partly in that of Tyrkeeran, 2½ miles west by south of Dungiven, co. Londonderry, Ulster. The Tyrkeeran section contains the village of FEENY: which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5; area, 32,475 acres, 10 perches,—of which 17,748 acres are in the Kenaught section, and 5 acres in Feeny. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 5,810; of the Kenaught section, 2,310; of the rural districts of the Tyrkeeran section, 3,344. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, according to the ecclesiastical returns, 4,086; according to the civil returns, 6,186. Houses, in 1841, respectively in the whole and in the Kenaught section, 1,086 and 429. The difference

between the ecclesiastical and the civil statistics of 1831, appears to be occasioned by 8 townlands having, a few years ago, been dissevered from the parish to form, with 10 townlands from other parishes, the district perpetual curacy of LEARMOUNT: which see. The Kenaught section declines eastward from the origin and the early course of the river Roe; and the Tyrkeeran section, north-westward from the origin and the early course of the Faughan. The surface is, over a large proportion, mountainous, and, even viewed in the aggregate, is a mass of uplands dissevered by ravines and vales. Mount Savel, on the southern boundary, has an altitude of 2,236 feet. The soil of the arable grounds is too poor to produce wheat, and rather light and gravelly to bear a rich crop of even other grains. The road from Dungiven to Strabane runs south-westward through the interior, and is overlooked in its progress by the glebe-house and church, and by the mansion of Ashpark, the seat of J. Stevenson, Esq. The other seats are Drumcovit, Tamnagh, and Killereen. The ruins of a very ancient church and monastery in the parish possess deep interest for a judicious antiquary, and exert an influence nearly as potent as that of the intoxicating chemical gas upon an enthusiastic Hibernian believer in the thousand and one stone churches of St. Patrick and his disciples. "After all my own researches," says the Rev. G. V. Sampson, "I cannot authenticate the history of one of our finest specimens of ecclesiastical architecture. It is the old church of Banagher. This is built of cut freestone, in a good and even an elegant style. Some modern characters, engraved on the west door, mention the foundation of the church as having been in 474, or thereabouts; but this is not likely. Beside it stands the monastery, the only one in the county which still remains. It is entire except the roof. The door is several feet from the ground, and the building nearly square; it appears that the stairs have been built of stone. The tradition is, that O'Heney, a saint, was the founder, and that he used to show himself occasionally from the elevated threshold. The tomb of the saint is in the churchyard; it is 9 feet in breadth. The sand adjacent to it is reckoned sacred. In any horse-race to this day, whoever can throw the Banagher sand on the rider as he passes, insures success to the horse." A headlong, though tasteful antiquary, who wrote in an extinct Irish periodical, has no hesitation in ascribing the origin of the buildings to the 5th century; he stoutly maintains the high antiquity of Irish stone churches, "in despite of the assertions of Ledwich and others;" and he triumphantly flourishes the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, and shows from it that, though neither Banagher nor any word like it occurs in that document, Banagher church was one of seven which St. Patrick founded during a sojourn of seven weeks in the neighbourhood of the Faughan river! Yet wild as his day-dreams are, a piece of his criticism is well worth quotation. The "very great antiquity" of the church, he remarks, "will be sufficiently obvious to the architectural antiquary, from the peculiarities of its design and masonry,—which, though common in our ecclesiastical remains, erected previous to the 7th century, are not to be met with elsewhere in the British Islands, or even on the western continent of Europe, in any Christian edifices. In the massive but regular masonry of its walls, we find an example of that style of building usually called Etruscan; while its doorway, with architrave and inclined sides, is equally characteristic of the old Pelagic form of architectural entrance. It was before a doorway of this kind in one of the seven churches of Glendelough, that Sir Walter Scott, with all the enthusiasms

of a true antiquary, remained for more than half-an-hour, absorbed apparently in wonder and admiration, and regardless of the magnificence and beauty of the surrounding scenery."—This parish is a rectory, and constitutes, jointly with the vicarage of Dungiven, the benefice of Banagher, in the dio. of Derry. See DUNGIVEN. Tithes composition of the parish, £650; glebe, £200. Length of the benefice, 10 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 7,651. Gross income, £1,190; nett, £921 14s. 1d. Patron, the Skinners' Company of London. A curate has a stipend of £75. Banagher church was built about 55 years ago, by means of parochial assessment, and a donation from Lord Bristol, bishop of Derry. Sittings 100; attendance 80. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 200 in winter, and 400 in summer,—the Roman Catholic chapel, of 872; and the latter, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Bovevagh and Learmount. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 493 Churchmen, 1,108 Presbyterians, and 2,650 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by 115 children; and 7 daily schools,—one of which was aided with £10 a-year from Mr. Ogilby, one with £5 from the rector, and £8 from the Association for Discouraging Vice, one with £5 from the rector, and a grant from the London Hibernian Society, and one supported by the Fishmongers' Company of London,—had on their books 176 boys and 116 girls, and were attended, in addition, by 115 children whose names were not on the books.

BANBRIDGE, a market and post town in the parish of Seapatrik, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Belfast, and on the left bank of the river Bann, 2 miles north-east by north of Loughbrickland, 4 south-east by east of Guilford, 13 north by east of Newry, 19½ south-south-west of Belfast, and 60½ north of Dublin. A stone-bridge across the Bann, at the foot of the town, gave origin to the name Banbridge, or Banbridge. The principal street commences at the bridge; climbs a long and comparatively steep ascent; is crossed rectilinearly at the summit by a transverse street; and, finally, makes a considerable, though gradual, descent down the opposite slope of the hill. The whole line is straight, and very spacious; it all forms part of the great thoroughfare between Dublin and Belfast; and, previous to recent improvements, it was bisected at the summit by a rather imposing market-house, and seemed two great and very airy lines of street leading up, on opposite sides, to what fancy might have figured as a citadel. Its appearance is now greatly changed, and has become quite unique. The old market-house is demolished, and its site is cut away; the roadway of the street, at the summit and a considerable distance down the sides, is threefold, and consists of two side-roads on the former level, and a central road excavated 15 feet deep; and a handsome viaduct spans the hollow way at the site of the old market-house, and connects the two lateral sections of the town. The general aspect of the private houses, though not showy, is neat, regular, and indicative of comfort. Many of the houses and of the shops are much more pretending in character than in most towns of similar amount of population. The new market-house, built in 1831, at the cost of the Marquis of Downshire, the principal proprietor of the town, is a neat and even elegant structure. The parish-church, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, a Methodist chapel, and some school-houses, present no peculiar feature; and, as to their statistics, will be noticed in the article SEAPATRIK: which see.

The Banbridge Poor-law union ranks as the 19th; and was declared on Feb. 22, 1839. It lies partly

in co. Armagh and partly in co. Down, and comprises an area of 124,806 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 81,780. Its electoral divisions, with their respective area, are Banbridge, 6,305 acres, 3 roads, 35 perches; Dromore, 5,144 acres, 2 roads, 24 perches; Skeagh, 4,838 acres, 34 perches; Quilly, 4,919 acres, 20 perches; Artanagh, 5,439 acres, 24 perches; Crossgar, 4,947 acres, 1 road, 14 perches; Magherally, 6,444 acres, 16 perches; Tullylish, 6,440 acres, 21 perches; Garvaghy, 5,761 acres, 2 roads, 39 perches; Balloolymore, 5,113 acres, 3 roads, 28 perches; Annacloe, 6,482 acres, 3 roads, 21 perches; Loughbrickland, 4,468 acres, 3 roads, 6 perches; Glaskermore, 5,017 acres, 1 road, 32 perches; Scarva, 4,038 acres, 1 road, 19 perches; Ballybrick, 5,900 acres, 2 roads; Tierkelly, 5,031 acres, 16 perches; Moneyslane, 6,760 acres, 22 perches; Ballyward, 5,651 acres, 1 road, 10 perches; Leitrim, 6,822 acres, 24 perches; Mullahead, 4,721 acres, 1 road, 19 perches; Tanderagee, 5,016 acres, 1 road, 39 perches; Ballyshiel, 4,000 acres, 3 roads, 39 perches; and Mullahack, 3,849 acres, 3 roads, 25 perches. The total number of valued houses is 16,770; and of these, 9,756 were valued under £5,—1,043, under £6,—879, under £7,—758, under £8,—588, under £9,—562, under £10,—822, under £12,—419, under £14,—170, under £15,—205, under £16,—306, under £18,—171, under £20,—406, under £25,—202, under £30,—204, under £40,—98, under £50,—and 181, at £50 and upwards. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £122,624; the total number of persons rated is 17,961; and of these, 3,346 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—2,843, not exceeding £2,—1,682, not exceeding £3,—1,129, not exceeding £4,—and 1,083, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Sept. 2, 1839,—to be completed in March 1841,—to cost £6,300 for building and completion, and £1,280 7s. 6d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 5 acres, 1 road, 11 perches, purchased for £316 3s. 9d., besides £103 8s. 9d. of compensation to occupying tenant,—and to contain accommodation for 800 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was June 22, 1841; the total expenditure of the union thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £4,135 1s. 1d.; and the total previous expenditure was £562 14s. 11½d. The dispensary districts comprise an area of 92,041 acres, with a population of 62,403; and have a fever hospital at Tanderagee, and dispensaries at Banbridge, Tanderagee, and Dromore. The Banbridge and Dromore districts are too distant from Downpatrick and Newry to enjoy infirmary and fever hospital relief; and the Tanderagee district sends infirm patients to Armagh. The Banbridge dispensary serves for an area of 53,741 acres, with 37,493 inhabitants; and, in 1839, it received £169 17s., expended £180 12s., and administered to 6,719 patients.

Within the last few years, Banbridge, under the influence of commercial enterprise, has arisen to considerable importance, and become the decided and acknowledged metropolis of a comparatively extensive linen manufacturing district. "The country around Banbridge," says Mr. Fraser, "presents objects of interest peculiar to some of the counties of Ulster. These objects are not the wavy country, the trees which adorn the villas, or the banks, of the Bann; but the bleaching-grounds which chequer the surface, the various mills and factories, with all their appurtenances of ponderous wheels and tall chimneys, scattered along the river sides, the houses and gardens of the proprietors, the comfortable cottages of the workmen, with their small minutely mixed tillage and pasture fields. In addition to the usual branches of spinning, weaving, and bleaching, which

are extensively carried on in and around Banbridge, there is, at Huntly Glen, a little below the town, a large thread spinning factory, and near it, at Seapark, an extensive establishment for weaving union cloth by machinery." In fact the whole tract of 4 miles along the Bann, from the town down to Gilford, presents as rich a combination of scenic beauty and commercial appliances as any of the most boasted districts of Ulster,—a continuous theatre of gay, luxurious, and brilliant landscape, and of commercial industry and genius. The Bann is powdered and pated at rapid intervals along its banks with charming villas and beautiful bleach-yards; and rolls its silvery flood and serpentine folds along an undulated vale, decorated on the sides and summits of its swells and rising grounds with many an ornamental clump of wood.—The town has a good hotel, a reading-room, and other useful public accommodations. A branch of the Provincial Bank was established in 1833; and a branch of the Ulster Bank in 1836. Fairs are held on Jan. 12, March 15, June 9, Aug. 26, and Nov. 16. In 1838, the public conveyances were a coach and a car to Belfast, two cars to Newry, a car to Lurgan, a car to Rathfriland, and the various coaches and other vehicles in transit along the great north road between Dublin and Belfast. A presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland has its seat in Banbridge; exercises inspection over 13 congregations; and meets on the first Tuesday of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. Area of the town, 117 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,469; in 1841, 3,324. Houses 573.

BANBRUSNA, or BUNNUSNA, a hamlet in the parish of Lenny, barony of Corkaree, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Sligo, 2 miles south-east of Ballinacall, and 5 north-west of Mullingar. Its site is near the foot of Lough Owel; and in its vicinity is Clane-Hugh, a seat of the Earl of Granard. The hamlet is a small and poor place. Pop., in 1831, 94.

BANDON (THE), a river of the south-west division of the county of Cork, Munster. It rises immediately east of the water-shed between the baronies of Bantry and West Carbery, at a point between the south-west of Owen Mountain and the north of the mountain of Mullanamosty, only 5½ miles east by north of the head of Bantry bay. Its course to Innishannon, a distance of about 24 miles, is prevalently to the east; thence, over a distance of 5½ miles to a point 2½ miles above Kinsale, it is to the south-south-east; and thence, over the brief distance which intervenes till its expansion into Kinsale Harbour, and through that estuary to the sea, it is to the east and the south-east. It passes Dunmanway about 4½ miles from its source, and, a little below, is joined by one stream from the north and another from the south, both of which contest with it the claim of being the parent river; and it afterwards receives numerous tributaries, bulky in their aggregate volume, but all inconsiderable in their individual length of course. The town of Bandon, 20½ miles below its source, and the town of Kinsale on the left shore of its estuary, are the principal places on its banks; but it is enlivened by several other though smaller seats of population, and by a comparative profusion of castles, mansions, and villas. Till it reaches Bandon, its meanderings and sinuities are limited and gentle; but afterwards it makes several bold and beautiful reaches, and almost constantly winds among such scenes of picturesqueness and soft romance, that a neat demesne, an unique ruin, some striking feature in the contour of the country, or some well-composed grouping of woods and hills, bursts on the eye at almost every turn. Spencer characterizes it as "the pleasant Bandon,

crowned with many a wood." The river is navigable to Colliers' quay, half-a-mile below Innishannon. Salmon go up to spawn between the end of October and the end of February; they begin then to return, and to go direct to sea; and, about the 1st of April, they are found to have returned to the river, and to be in condition. The legal period for fishing them extends from the 1st of March till the 1st of September, and this is tolerably observed by the proprietors; but common depredators practise stroke-hauling from November to March, and sometimes almost exterminate the breeding fish.

BANDON, OR BANDON-BRIDGE.

A post and market town, and a borough, partly in the section of the parish of Ballymodan which lies within the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, partly in the section of the same parish which lies within the barony of Kinnalmeaky, and partly in the parish of Kilbrogan and barony of Kinnalmeaky, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on both sides of the river Bandon, and on the road from Cork to Bantry, 10 miles north-east by north of Clonakilty, 26½ north-east of Skibbereen, 15½ south-south-west of Cork, and 14½ south-west by south of Dublin.

Origin and Early Condition.—About the year 1602, Mr. Richard Boyle, afterwards the first and "great" Earl of Cork, purchased the greater part of Kinnalmeaky from the party to whom it had been granted after O'Mahony's forfeiture for sharing in the Desmond rebellion. Though the site of Bandon within the limits of his purchase was then almost a desert, Mr. Boyle comprehended at a glance its high natural facilities for becoming a prosperous seat of population and of trade; and he resolved to exhibit to Ireland a specimen of the energy and the bold enterprise which should convert a scene of stillness and sterility into a large, orderly, and busy haunt of men. About the year 1608, he commenced the buildings on a plan formed with considerable judgment; and though then not a young man, he lived to see the walls of his new town afford a protection to all in the surrounding country who belonged to his party or adopted his politics. In 1611, he procured from James I. a charter of incorporation; in 1623, he saw his town made the seat of the August assizes for the whole county; and, in 1632, he witnessed it complete in buildings, and wearing many indications of prosperity. In a letter, under the last of these dates, to Mr. Secretary Cook, "the great Earl" describes "the place in which it is situated," as "upon a great district of the country that was, within the last 24 years, a mere waste bog and wood, serving for a retreat and harbour to wood-kerne, rebels, thieves, and wolves." But already the town which he had reared in this wilderness was surrounded by strong walls, and otherwise fortified; was provided with two churches, two sessions-houses, a strong bridge over the river, two market-houses, and ample accommodations for traders; occupied an area which was estimated to amount to 27 acres; and was inhabited by such "neat, orderly, and religious people as it would comfort any good heart to see the change." This picture of the place, indeed, is in a great degree a copy of one drawn by the Earl himself, and may very probably be overcoloured; for so enthusiastically did he regard the town that he boldly challenged a comparison of it with Londonderry, then the cynosure of the greater part of Ireland. "All that are judicial," said he, "and have carefully viewed them both, and compared every part of them together, do confidently affirm that the circuit of my new town of Bandon-Bridge is

more in compass than that of Londonderry; that my walls are stronger, thicker, and higher than theirs, only they have a strong rampier within that Bandon-Bridge wanteth; that there is no comparison between their ports and mine, there being in my town three, each of them containing 26 rooms; the castles, with the turrets and flankers, being all platformed with lead, and prepared with ordnance, and the buildings of my town, both for the number of the houses, and goodness of building, far beyond theirs." Yet Sir Richard Cox, a distinguished native, who lived in the place, and described it in the 17th century, says, "The streets were so placed that almost every house had a garden to it, which, being planted with trees, made it seem as if it was built in a wood."

Exclusive Spirit.—In all its early history, Bandon-Bridge was, stringently in a political sense, and professedly in a religious sense, an altogether Episcopalian Protestant town. Lord Cork, in the letter to Secretary Cook already quoted, states, by way of laudation, that "no Popish recusant or unconforming novelist, was admitted to live in all the town." A current and generally credited story asserts that the corporation caused to be carved over the principal gate the inscription, "Jew, Turk, or Atheist may enter here, but not a Papist," and that they were induced to obliterate this disgraceful intimation only by a brief and lacerating satire on its folly; but both the inscription and the satire—the latter of which has too strong a dash of profanity to be quoted—seem to have been apocryphal, and were, in all likelihood, the production of one pen. The spirit of the inscription, however, so far ruled the corporation that the town, in spite of the introduction of manufactures and the working of mercantile enterprise, was long of any importance chiefly as a walled place of retreat and defence for the stanch adherents, whether religious or political, of the Established Church and the principle of Protestant conformity. Even so late as the middle of last century, when Dr. Smith published his work on "The Ancient and Present State of the County and City of Cork," that able writer said, "In this town there is not a Popish inhabitant; nor will the townsmen suffer one to dwell in it; nor a piper to play in the place, that being the music used formerly by the Irish in their wars." Yet the inhabitants—who, Dr. Smith adds, "could raise 1,000 men fit to bear arms, and in the last array had a considerable number in uniform regiments"—had already relaxed in their opposition to "unconforming novelists," and permitted the erection of meeting-houses for Dissenters and Quakers; and they soon after began to see that Roman Catholics were fellow-men and fellow-subjects, and that sound policy and all good principles of social order required the abandonment of their illiberal municipal system. So great a change has been at length effected that, in the language of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "the bagpipes are now heard as frequently in Bandon as elsewhere; and among its dealers and chapmen are numerous descendants of the Irish MacSweenies, and O'Sullivan's, and the Anglo-Irish Coppingers and Fitzgeralds." In 1834, the two parishes in which the town stands contained 3,741 adherents of the Established Church, 125 Presbyterians, and 11,163 Roman Catholics; and as very nearly two-thirds of the entire population was resident in the borough, and the total number of Protestants in the parishes not much more than one-third of the total population of the borough, the proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants in the town may possibly be more, but cannot well be less than as two to one. The places of meeting for the whole

of the inhabitants in their several classes, are two parish churches, a chapel-of-ease, a Presbyterian meeting-house, two Wesleyan Methodist meeting-houses, and two Roman Catholic chapels. No doubt can exist, then, as to the original system having become altogether nullified. But we should not be impartial were we not to explain that the spirit of that system professed to repudiate all acerbity of feeling, and to yield itself to the guidance of sheer far-sighted policy. A work quoted by Dr. Smith, and referring to the prohibition against the residence of a Roman Catholic, says, "This was a bye-law of the corporation, made soon after the town was incorporated, and was contrived by a deeper policy than is generally imagined. It was not the effect of whim or spleen, but was a necessary support for the infant colony; the members of which foresaw that, as they were all strangers and Protestants, if a Papist took up his quarters amongst them, he only would be encouraged by the neighbours of his own religion, (and they were generally of it,) and would gradually introduce tradesmen of all sorts of the same; which would upset the scheme of this foundation."

Present Condition.—The present probably differs as much from the ancient condition of the town, in street alignment, aggregate architectural character, and general outward appearance, as in social order and the morale of police. Bandon is no longer a fortified town, or a huge garrison of colonists in the midst of a suspected and suspecting tribe of natives; but an ordinary seat of amuitants, tradesmen, and artisans, similar in all features to most other towns in the county, and differing from the majority only in being larger, better built, and more respectably inhabited. The Duke of Devonshire, who possesses a considerable portion of the great property which formerly belonged to the earldom of Cork and Burlington, is proprietor of the old town, and has effected within its limits a series of very judicious improvements. The eastern suburb, called Irish-town, is the property of the Earl of Shannon; and the remainder of the town belongs to the Earls of Cork and Bandon. The entire town is cut by the river into sections of about one-third and two-thirds; and the larger section is on the south side, or in the parish of Ballymodan. The northern or Kilbroagh division is altogether irregular in at once the breadth, the linear direction, and the relative position of its streets; and consists principally of a street 1,150 yards close along the river, narrow at the east end, and opening into a spacious area, with a public building in its centre on the west,—a street, winding off in continuation of the former, 700 yards north-westward along the road to Macroom, and sending off at mid-distance a street of 450 yards in length to the west,—and a narrow street, 350 yards long, going off at right angles from the first street near the end of the bridge, and running northward to the old gate at the original egress to Cork. In the south section of the town, Warner's Lane begins at the end of the bridge, and runs 400 yards southward along the thoroughfare toward Kilbritton; a terrace, or one-sided street, runs 350 yards westward up the bank of the river from the end of the bridge; a street, 460 yards long, goes off Warner's Lane, about 80 yards from the bridge, runs about 460 yards westward, and forks into street-lines of respectively about 540 and 950 yards in length, along the road to Enniskane, and the old road to Clonakilty; a new street, about 800 yards long, but partly a terrace, commences a little south of the former, and runs south-westward along the new road to Clonakilty; a spacious street, called Shannon, goes off Warner's Lane opposite the commencement of the thoroughfare toward Enniskane, runs 350 yards east-south-eastward, and forks

into a partially edified line of 400 yards toward the south-east, and into Boyle-street toward the east-north-east; and Boyle-street, after an extent of 450 yards, ramifies into short and subordinate lines which straggle off into the country. If some confusion seem to mix with this sketch, it will render the effect of description only more just; for, in consequence of irregularity of street-alignment and considerable inequality of ground, Bandon, though a snug and urban-looking place, accords ill in existing town character with the high encomiums written upon it by its noble and enthusiastic founder. Among the Duke of Devonshire's improvements in the old town, are a new court-house, in which county-sessions are held; a commodious quay on the south side of the river; and the erection of numerous dwelling-houses, several of which are large, handsome, and composed of freestone found in the vicinity.—The two old churches of the town are still standing, and serve as the parochial places of worship. That on the north side is the more important of the two, bears the name of Christ's church, and was built in the cruciform manner, with strong oaken roof, but has often been altered and repaired. Dr. Smith notices, in the Ballymodan or south church, "a fine monument to the memory of Francis Bernard, Esq., one of the justices of the court of common pleas. On the right is a Minerva reclining on her ægis; and on the left is Justice, leaning on her arm, her sword in her hand. Over an obelisk of fine Egyptian marble, is a coat of arms, viz., three escallop shells on a bend." The third place of worship, incidentally noticed as belonging to the Establishment, is, or in 1837 was, merely a schoolhouse. The dispensary and the Roman Catholic chapels, the market-houses, the barrack, the workhouse, the bridge of 6 arches across the river, and the other public buildings, present nothing remarkable in either history or construction.

Trade.—The trade of Bandon was long important and promising; but, in its chief departments, has for some time been threatened with extinction. The woollen manufacture was early introduced; the linen and the cotton manufacture followed at intervals and with vigour; and various other departments crept in, and attained some eminence. Full information in Townsend's "Cork," of the state of manufacture about 35 years ago, is thus condensed by Mr. Brewer:—"The linen manufacture is chiefly confined to tickens. Woolcombing, and the camel and stuff trade, employ many persons; and the manufacture of blankets and coarse woollen cloth is carried on by a few. Blue dyeing is cultivated rather extensively; and it should be remarked, that blue is the favourite colour of the country people in this district: they manufacture their own frieze, and send it to the towns to be dyed. The cotton business is practised with much activity, and affords employment to several hundred persons. There are also porter and beer breweries on an extensive scale." The linen manufacture came speedily down from great strength to utter feebleness; occasioned by its fall a very considerable diminution of the population; and, in eight years ago, was almost extinct. The woollen and the cotton manufactures have long been sickly and precarious. Two breweries and a distillery, which figured prominently a few years ago, have probably been swamped by the operations of tea-totalism. The only improving departments of trade is the export of corn and other produce of the circumjacent country, and the usual retail trade common to large inland towns. One of the largest weekly markets in the county is held on Saturday; another weekly market is held on Wednesday; and annual fairs are held on May 6, Oct. 29, and Nov. 8. Branches of the Provincial bank and the Agricultural and Com-

mercial bank, were established in 1834. The public conveyances, in 1838, were 3 coaches and a car to Cork, a coach and a mail-car to Dunmanway, a car to Timoleague, and a mail-coach in transit between Cork and Bantry. The Berehaven line of railway approaches within 8 statute miles of the town; and, from a station at that distance, will convey goods and passengers to Dublin in 7 hours and 53 minutes.

Municipal Affairs.—Bandon was incorporated by charter of 11 James I., and received also letters-patent of 19 Charles II., and charter of 4 James II. The ancient limits comprised only about 26 acres, extended in some directions not more than 400 or 500 yards from the bridge, and did not comprehend all the site of the present town. The limits, under the Reform act, comprise an area of 1 mile 1 furlong statute measure, from east to west, and slightly upwards of half-a-mile in mean breadth; and, excepting a very few houses at the straggling extremities, they include the whole of the existing town, as well as large patches of interspersed and adjacent unedified ground. The corporation is styled, "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Bandon-Bridge;" and consists, by charter, of a provost, 12 burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen. During a long time previous to the passing of the Reform Act, the corporation was strictly exclusive and Protestant; and for the purpose of preserving it so, a form of election, applicable even to persons entitled to the freedom of the borough, was instituted and retained, which required that they should be proposed and seconded in the court of D'Oyer Hundred, a preliminary which any freeman, who was considered objectionable by the body, could not easily accomplish. A court of record, with jurisdiction to the extent of £3 6s. 8d., was formerly held, but was discontinued after the passing of the act for preventing arrests of the person for sums under £20. Two manor courts were so conducted up to the date of the Municipal Corporation Enquiry, as to induce the Commissioners to say that their "mode of administering justice appears to prove the necessity of making a thorough alteration in such jurisdictions." The general quarter-sessions of the peace for the county are held in the town. There is a county bridewell, but no gaol; and there are sergeants-at-mace, and a party of the county constabulary, but no efficient borough police. The streets of the old borough are repaired at the charge of the Duke of Devonshire; who is reimbursed by a poundage of 5 per cent. on the rent reserved in all leases of houses in the old town. The town is assessed by the grand jury of the county. "The corporation," says the Report of the Municipal Corporation Commission, "had formerly considerable property, in lands granted to them by the patent of Charles II.; but they have no copy of it, nor do the members seem at all acquainted with its contents. Indeed, the ignorance of all the members of the corporation, both as to the constitution of the body, and every subject relating to its former property and revenue, is very remarkable; nor do they seem to have had any means of informing themselves upon the subject." "The tolls of the town belong to the Duke of Devonshire, and, from the time of the determination of the demise of them to the corporation in 1806, were collected by the Duke pursuant to a schedule annexed, until the year 1830, when he suspended the collection of toll in this, as also in all his other towns, until some legislative arrangement of them should be made." Previous to the Reform act, the entire political influence of the borough was wielded by Lord Bandon.

Statistics.—Bandon now returns one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 355; of

whom 4 were free burgesses, and 10 were freemen, registered under the old qualification reserved by the Reform act, and 341 were £10 householders registered under the new qualification. Area of the whole town, 471 acres; of the part outside of the borough boundaries, 26 acres; * of the part within the borough boundaries, 445 acres; of the Carbery part of the Ballymodan section, 120 acres; of the Kinnalmeaky part of the Ballymodan section, 111 acres; of the Kilbrogan section, 240 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 9,917; in 1841, 9,049. Houses 1,311. Pop., in 1831, of the Carbery part of the Ballymodan section, 2,779; of the Kinnalmeaky part of the Ballymodan section, 4,011; of the Kilbrogan section, 3,127. Pop., in 1841, of the part within the municipal boundaries, 8,275; of the part outside of the municipal boundaries, but not including Roundhill, 774; of the Carbery part of the Ballymodan section, 2,355; of the Kinnalmeaky part of the Ballymodan section within the borough, 3,207; of the Kinnalmeaky part of the Ballymodan section without the borough, 441; of the part of the Kilbrogan section within the borough, 2,713; of the part of the Kilbrogan section without the borough, 333. Houses in Carbery, 301; in Ballymodan-Kinnalmeaky within the borough, 447; in Ballymodan-Kinnalmeaky without the borough, 73; in Kilbrogan within the borough, 432; in Kilbrogan without the borough, 58.

Poor-law Union, &c.—The Bandon Poor-law union ranks as the 17th, and was declared on Feb. 12, 1839. It lies all in co. Cork, and comprises a territory of 143,460 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 81,333. Its electoral divisions, with their respective area, are Ballymodan, 11,941 acres; Kilbrogan, 8,577 acres; Clonakilty, 5,351 acres; Kilmaloda, 7,177 acres; Kilmagross, 3,580 acres; Desert, 3,166 acres; Ballinadee, 7,436 acres; Innishannon, 6,920 acres; Kilbritton, 4,601 acres; Rathclareen, 5,707 acres; Templequinn, 9,042 acres; Templemalus, 1,865 acres; Timoleague, 2,822 acres; Abbeymahon, 4,410 acres; Lislea, 6,708 acres; Brinny, 5,385 acres; Knockavilla, 6,989 acres; Desertmore, 3,899 acres; Kilbonane, 4,888 acres; Moragh, 8,454 acres; Kinneigh, 14,808 acres; Desertserges, 11,364 acres; and Moviddy, 12,818 acres. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £136,006 13s.; the total number of persons rated is 7,504; and of these, 903 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—704, not exceeding £2,—382, not exceeding £3,—292, not exceeding £4,—and 313, not exceeding £5. The total number of valued tenements is 7,472; of which 2,586 were valued under £5,—265, under £6,—243, under £7,—225, under £8,—208, under £9,—200, under £10,—300, under £12,—354, under £14,—175, under £15,—153, under £16,—233, under £18,—702, under £20,—500, under £25,—383, under £30,—509, under £40,—256, under £50,—and 522, at £50 and upwards. The workhouse was contracted for on Oct. 22, 1839,—to be completed in June 1841,—to cost £6,600 for building and completion, and £1,462 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, 2 roads, 20 perches, procured for £138 of compensation to occupying tenant, and £14 16s. 8d. of annual rent,—and to contain accommodation for 900 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was Nov. 17, 1841; the total expenditure of the union thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £4,165 17s. 11½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £818 1s. 7d. The dispensary districts of the union are those of Bandon, Clonakilty, Inni-

shannon, and Timoleague, and part of that of Ballyneen; and they unitedly comprehend an area, or afford a range of relief, quite incompetent to meet the needs of the inhabitants. The county infirmary is of no use whatever to the sick poor of the union. A fever hospital in the town is intended merely for the parishes of Ballymodan and Kilbrogan; it is a commodious, well-managed institution, containing 30 beds, and capable of containing 36; and, in 1839-40, its receipts amounted to £213 18s. 8½d., its expenditure to £209 6s. 2½d., and its patients to 207. The dispensary in the town received in the same year £172 9s., expended £189 1s. 5d., and administered to 3,423 patients.—A loan fund was established, in 1841, upon a capital of £300; and, during the first year, it circulated £1,412 in 863 loans, acquired a nett profit of £25 12s. 11d., and had in the hands of borrowers at the end of the year £310 18s. The Bandon and Clonakilty Farming Society assists, and, to a certain extent, directs the agricultural improvement of the surrounding country. Various charitable and religious establishments are supported by the inhabitants. The schools fall to be noticed in the articles on the two parishes.

History, &c.—Bandon necessarily made a prominent figure in the civil wars which began in 1641. It was placed under the governorship of Lord Kinnalmeaky, second son of the Earl of Cork, and became the retreat of multitudinous Protestants from Clonakilty and other parts of the surrounding country. As no other walled town, capable of a lasting defence, existed in the south-west side of the county, it was regarded, athwart an extensive territory, as the common retreat and fortalice of the Protestant population; and among the persons whom it sheltered were upwards of one thousand women and children. Yet, in consequence apparently of the unpopularity of Lord Kinnalmeaky's government, the journeymen and servants who were its chief strength soon began gradually to withdraw from it, and to offer themselves as soldiers in Cork and Kinsale. About 3 or 4 months after the commencement of the rebellion, the governor sallied, at the head of 200 foot and 60 horse, against an insurgent party, headed by MacCarthy Reagh, who appeared before the town; and, in the course of a short skirmish, he slew 103 of the insurgents, captured 14, and routed the remainder; and he afterwards executed by martial law at the town gate his 14 prisoners.—In 1688, the inhabitants rose against the garrison placed over them in favour of James II., overpowered and disarmed them, slew several of the soldiers, and incurred, by way of punishment, a fine of £1,000. The walls were, immediately afterwards, destroyed by the Jacobites, and have not since been rebuilt.—Among distinguished natives of Bandon, may be named Sir Richard Cox and Dr. Nicholas Brady.—The earldom of Bandon, in the Irish peerage, was created in 1800, and belongs to the family of Bernard. The seat of the Earls is in the immediate vicinity of the town; and contributes features of beauty and opulence to its environs. See CASTLE-BERNARD. In the vicinity are also the seats of Mayfield, Mount Pleasant, Richmond, the Farm, and other mansions and villas.

BANDUFF, a mansion and an ancient castle, 1 mile north-west of Rosscarbery, western division of the barony of East Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. The mansion has been for several generations the seat of the Morris family; and is an old but romantically situated pile. It crowns a rock which rises from a small and picturesque vale; and attached to it is the ancient castle, formerly a stronghold of the O'Donovans.

BANFOOT-FERRY, a locality on the south

* But this is exclusive of the suburban village of Roundhill, which see.

shore of Lough Neagh, taking name from a ferry across the embouchure of the Upper Bann, barony of West O'Neilland, co. Armagh, Ulster.

BANGOR, a parish, partly in the barony of Lower Castlereagh, but chiefly in that of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. The Castlereagh section contains the village of CRAWFORDSBURN; and the Ardes section contains the town of BANGOR, and the villages of CONLIG and GROOMSPORT: see these articles. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the whole, 17,027 acres; of the rural districts of the Castlereagh section, 4,057 acres; of the rural districts of the Ardes section, 12,646 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 9,355; in 1841, 10,060. Houses 1,748. Pop., in 1831, of the Castlereagh section, 1,520; of the rural districts of the Ardes section, 4,508. Pop., in 1841, of the rural districts of the Castlereagh section, 1,413; of the rural districts of the Ardes section, 4,481. Houses, in 1841, of the rural districts of the two sections, respectively 245 and 757. The parochial limits include the COPELAND ISLANDS: which see. The whole parish, excepting the islands, extends along the south shore of Belfast Lough, from near the south headland at its entrance, to a point about 3½ miles west of the town. The surface is agreeably variegated, well-cultivated, and opulently embellished; and consists of land very various in quality, but all, or almost all, profitable. The great bog of Cotton and Granshaw, comprising 1,000 acres, lies within the manor of Bangor, and was begun to be reclaimed and improved in 1743. The streams are mere rills or short rivulets, all running northward to the Lough; and the largest of them is only 4 miles in length, flows along the boundary between Ardes and Castlereagh, and enters the Lough at the west skirt of the town. The lacustrine water-area lies all in Castlereagh, and amounts to only 22 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches. The coast, eastward of the town, and particularly around the village of Groomsport, is rocky. A lead mine was formerly worked by the Mining Company of Ireland. Adjoining Crawfordsburn village, 2½ miles west of Bangor, and close to the shore near the Grey Rocks, is the beautifully situated mansion of Crawfordsburn, the seat of Sharman Crawford, Esq.; a mile south of this is Ballyleidy, the seat of Lord Dufferin; near Ballyleidy, is Rathgail House, the seat of J. R. Cleland, Esq.; contiguous to Bangor is Bangor-castle, the seat of the Earl of Bangor, the proprietor of the town; and about a mile south of this is Ballow, the seat of W. S. Nicholson, Esq. The other seats are Portavoce and Springhill. A bill near the town commands a charming view of the water and coasts of Belfast Lough, and of part of the baronies of Ardes and Castlereagh.—This parish is a perpetual inappropriate curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Salary from the lay rectors, £55 8s. 8d.; glebe, £25. Gross income, £95 8s. 8d.; nett, £91 14s. 8d. Patrons, the Earl of Bangor, and Robert Ward, Esq. All the townlands except two are tithe free; and the tithes of these two are compounded for £52 6s. 9d., and are impropriate in the patrons. The church was built in 1833, at the cost of £950 10s. 11d.; of which £200 was contributed by Lord Dufferin, £271 10s. by Col. John Ward, £50 each by Lord Bangor, Edward Ward, Esq., and S. Crawford, Esq., and £154 14s. 9d. by parochial assessment. Sitings 500; attendance, from 200 to 300. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses are attended respectively by from 600 to 1,000, and by 400; and a Methodist chapel is attended by from 100 to 200. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 757 Churchmen, 8,182 Presbyterians, 113 other Protestant dissenters, and 250 Roman Catholics; 11 Sunday schools were numerously attended; and 18 daily

and 2 infant schools, had on their books 590 boys and 387 girls. The infant schools were annually aided with respectively £18 13s. from Miss Ward, and £20 from the executors of Col. Ward; 3 of the daily schools, with £5 each from Mr. Maxwell of Finely-brogue; one, with £20 from the National Board; one, with £4 6s. 1d. from Messrs. Johnson and Ward; two, with £6 each from Lord Dufferin; one, with £20 from Lady Dufferin; and one, with £18 9s. from the executors of Col. Ward. In 1840 the National Board had schools at Crawfordsburn, Cotton, and Conlig, on salaries of respectively £20, £12, and £4.

BANGOR, a post, sea-port, market, and incorporated town, on the coast of the above parish, and at the north-west extremity of the barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It stands around and near Bangor bay, a cove of Belfast Lough, 5 miles west-north-west of Donaghadee, 10 east-north-east of Belfast, and 90 north by east of Dublin. The town, though possessing several completely edified thoroughfares or street-lines, is irregular and very straggling. Sandy Row, another 'row,' and a two-sided street, aggregately wend 1,000 feet round the head of Bangor bay, and north-eastward along the coast to a quarry. Ballyhague and Main streets, each about 300 yards long, go off at points 100 yards asunder, the former westward, and the latter southward; and Main-street forks into a south-eastward and partially edified line of about 250 yards along the road to Cotton, and a south-westward line of upwards of 1,000 yards, partly unedified, partly one-sided, partly two-sided, partly sub-ramified, and aggregately possessing the character of a suburb, and bearing the name of the Church Quarter. These two last lines, the forked continuations of Main-street, bound two sides of the richly wooded demesne of Bangor-castle, and borrow from it a profusion of embellishment. Main-street is spacious, somewhat neatly edified, partly winged with alleys and brief subordinate streets, and is the chief seat of local trade. The other streets, though mutually incompact, and far from regular, have aggregately an aspect of greater comfort than is presented by the majority of Irish small towns.

The cotton manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent in both the town and its vicinity, and affords employment to many persons in the various departments of spinning, weaving, sewing, and ornamenting. There are two thriving cotton-mills. The linen manufacture commands some attention. Much business is done in the export of provisions and live cattle. The port has 15 sail of carrying vessels, 2 stout fishing wherries, and a number of yawls. Bangor bay is 800 yards broad and 600 long; its general depth of water is from 2½ to 3 fathoms; and its bottom is firm sand and good holding ground. In 1757, by the aid of a parliamentary grant, a pier was built in such a position as to form a harbour of about 300 feet square, in the south-east angle of the bay. Vessels employed in the communication with Portpatrick, greatly frequent this harbour; and vessels carrying live cattle have sometimes filled its whole space. "The harbour being small," says Mr. Nimmo, "and having only 12 feet at the pier-head in spring-tides, and being much wall-bound, so as to be very turbulent in north-east gales, there have been various plans suggested for its improvement, especially with a view to its being made the station for the post-office packets. The chief object of attention, for some years past, has been the formation of a harbour on the north-east of the present pier, which might be more removed from the surf and shifting sand of the bottom of the bay, and have a greater depth of water than the present harbour

admits of; and, in pursuance of this idea, a considerable quantity of rock has been excavated, so as to form a dock extending about 150 yards along the shore, 120 feet wide, and to the depth of low-water spring-tides. A rocky creek on the east side of this has been cleared out, deepened, and enlarged, so as to form a kind of boat harbour, but which is still too small and rock-bound to be of any great service. At the suggestion of the writer hereof, the stone which was excavated from the site of the dock above-mentioned is now applied by the proprietor, Col. Ward, in the formation of a mole, running from the south-east shore obliquely across the bay, so as to produce a shelter against the easterly and north-easterly gales. Within this mole there will be 15 feet at low-water of spring-tides over a considerable space, which will thereby be converted into a valuable deep-water harbour. The entrance into the aforesaid dock will be securely situated behind the mole; and, besides the extensive quay which the sides of the excavation form, the mole may be quayed along the inside so as to accommodate large vessels.—"Fairs are held on Jan. 20, May 1, and Nov. 22. The public conveyances in 1838 were a mail-car to Belfast, and a coach in transit between Belfast and Donaghadee.

Bangor was incorporated by charter of 10 James I. The borough limits originally included the town, and a small surrounding district, the exact boundaries of which ceased to be known; and they now include a pentagonal area, containing the town and merely as much interspersed ground as lies within straight lines drawn from the extremities of the streets. The corporation is called, "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Bangor;" and consists, according to the charter, of a provost, 12 free burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen. During many years previous to the Reform act, the corporation was exclusive of Roman Catholics, and consisted of members, friends, and dependents of the Ward family; and, at the date of that act, 10 of the free burgesses were members of the Established church, and the other 2 were Protestant dissenters. Previous to the National Union, the provost and free burgesses returned two members to parliament; and at the borough's disfranchisement, the one-half of the £15,000 of compensation money was given to Henry Thomas, Earl of Carriek, and the other half to the Hon. Edward Ward and Sir John Parnell, Bart., committees of the estate of Nicholas, Viscount Bangor, a lunatic. A local court is held before a seneschal, for the manor of Bangor, from three weeks to three weeks, on Thursdays, with jurisdiction to the amount of £20 Irish. A court-leet is held annually by the seneschal for appointing constables to the several townlands of the manor. A court of petty-sessions is held by the magistrates of the county. A place of confinement, called "the Black Hole," seems to be a tool of the provost only in *terrorum*, and not for actual use. A party of the county constabulary are stationed in the town. The streets are neither watched nor lighted; and they are partially kept in repair at the cost of the corporation. Harbour and ballast dues to the amount of about £23 a-year are collected; and, while doubtful as to the party to whom they legally belong, seem all to be expended on harbour protection and improvement. The corporate property presents a rare instance of Irish borough lands preserved with care, and of an income, generally speaking, usefully expended, and satisfactorily accounted for. In 1832, the income amounted to £209 15s. 34d., and the expenditure to £81 7s. 6d. A further property 'in charity lands' is disputed in trusteeship between the corporation and the Ward family, yields a revenue of £42 11s. 1d., and is all appropriated to charitable

uses. A portion of the corporation income, and the available charitable funds, are applied in part to the maintenance of the schools noticed in our account of the parish, and in part to the support of a poor-house and mendicity institution. A savings bank was established about 30 years ago by the corporation, and has not only defrayed the expense of its own management, but placed a considerable amount of surplus fund at the corporation's disposal. A dispensary not long ago existed; but it lost confidence by unsatisfactoriness of management, and was discontinued from want of funds. Area of the town, 274 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,741; in 1841, 3,116. Houses 570.

The site of Bangor is said, but on very apocryphal authority, to have been originally called "the Vale of Angels." The name Bangor seems by general consent to be regarded as a corruption of Banchor, and Banchor as a corruption of Bane-Choraidh, "a white choir;" and this designation is alleged to have arisen from the elegance of the stone and mortar choir of the church of an ancient abbey,—the first stone and mortar building erected in Ulster. The history or legendary story of this abbey is the most characteristic we have yet met; and presents one or two points which strikingly illustrate the real value of the current tales respecting pretended Irish abbeys prior to the date of English interference. The following are specimens:—St. Congal was born in Ulster of noble parentage, was educated in Clonenagh under St. Fintan, and, about the year 535, founded the abbey under a particular rule drawn up and established by himself;—Cormac, king of South Leinster, immediately became one of the cowed inmates, and continued to be of their number till his death in 567;—St. Columbanus received his education in the abbey;—some say that 2,000 monks inhabited the house, some even say 3,000, some boldly stretch the number to 4,000; and St. Bernard narrates that 900 of them were slain by pirates in one day. The occurrence of Columbanus' name as that of a pupil is hint enough, even though reasons of an hundredfold more force did not exist, that whatever religious establishment existed was Culdean. The alleged multitudinousness of the inmates seems doubly apocryphal,—the legend of a legend; for "it is probable," says an author of last century, that "the credulous St. Bernard was deceived in this account by the Abbot Congan, who furnished him with memoirs for writing the life of Malachy O'Morgair, and that Congan extracted this story from the British history, wherein we are told that Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, destroyed in one day 1,150 of the monks of Bangor, in North Wales, in the year 607, being instigated thereto by Austin the monk, because they would not submit to the authority of the pope and Austin, although the slaughter was committed two years after Austin's death. In 1120, the abbey was refounded,—or, as seems more probable, a really monastic institution in Bangor, was for the first time established—by some one currently called St. Malachy; and, as then organized, its community appear to have been of the Augustinian order. In 1380, an enactment was made in parliament that no mere Irishman should be allowed to make his profession in this abbey. "The abbot," says Archdall, "enjoyed a townland in the Isle of Man, called Cleeenay, on condition that he should attend on the king of that island at certain times. The abbey of Bangor was so gone to ruin in the year 1469, through the neglect of the abbot, that Pope Paul II. commanded that the friars of the third order of St. Francis should immediately take possession of it, which was accordingly done, says Waulding, by Father Nicholas of that order." This abbey very nearly, if not quite, equalled

that of Downpatrick in wealth, and was inferior to none other in the county. According to an inquisition held in the reign of James I., William O'Dorman, the last abbot, held, in the 32d year of Henry VIII., 31 townlands in Ardes and Upper Claneboys, a townland in the Isle of Man, the grange of Earbeg in the county of Antrim, the two Copeland islands, three rectories in Antrim, three rectories in Down, and the tithes of the island of Raghery. The whole of the possessions were granted by James I. to James, Viscount Claneboys, at the nominal rent of £4 Irish. Part of the abbey's ruins still exist; the traces of the foundations show it to have been of great extent; and the windows were in the early English or ancient Gothic style of architecture.

BANLAGHAN, a hamlet in the parish of Myross, eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. A fair is held on Ascension-day. Adjacent is the seat of the eldest branch of the ancient family of O'Donovan. Pop. not specially returned.

BANKMORE, a sand-bank on the east side of the gullet of Lough Strangford, 1 mile south of Portaferry, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. Behind it a vessel may enjoy good shelter from the winds, and protection from the careering sweep of the tidal current.

BANN, or **BAN (THE)**, a large river of the province of Ulster. In consequence of its traversing Lough Neagh, or becoming lost for a great distance in that inland sea, it is usually regarded as consisting of the Upper and the Lower Bann. The Upper Bann rises in that part of the Mourne mountains called the Deer's meadow, and at a point only 4½ miles west of the margin of the Irish sea, in the barony of Mourne and co. Down. Various mountain-torrents contest with the real head-stream, the claim of being the parent river, and successively combine with it, during the first 11 miles of its run, to form a considerable stream about 2½ miles north of Rathfriland. The main stream, on to this point, pursues first a west-north-westerly, and next a northerly course; and, hence, over a distance of about 13 miles through Iveagh, and past Banbridge and Gifford, to the boundary between Down and Armagh, it runs prevaillingly to the north-west. Its scenery, through Down, is, for some distance, wild and mountainous; and, over the lower and greater part, it is rich in such features of undulate grounds, luxuriant groves, smiling villas, and pleasant indications of stir and enterprise as become quite exultant between Banbridge and Gifford. See **BANBRIDGE**. Soon after touching the county of Armagh, it is joined from the south by the Newry canal, which brings up vessels from Carlingford bay; and thence it is navigable by boats of 50 tons burden, traverses a country prevaillingly low and extensively boggy, and moves slowly past Portadown, and through O'Neilland, north-north-westward to Lough Neagh at Banfoot-Ferry, 2 miles east of the mouth of the Blackwater, or of the south-eastern extremity of co. Tyrone. Its length of course, measured in a straight line, is about 11 miles within the county of Armagh, and 35 from its source to its embouchure. The Lower Bann issues from Lough Neagh at a point 17½ miles nearly due north of the embouchure of the Lower Bann; runs past Toome, where it is crossed by a ferry of grand communication between the counties of Antrim and Londonderry; speedily expands, for 4½ miles, into Lough Beg; runs 14½ miles north-north-westward to the confluence with it of the Agivey; and then proceeds 10 miles north-westward to the Atlantic ocean, at a point 4 miles below Coleraine, and 6½ east-south-east of Magilligan's Point, or the eastern screen of the entrance of Lough Foyle. Its entire

course, from Lough Neagh downwards, measures, exclusive of sinuosities, about 30 miles. Over its first and its second 10 miles, it separates the county of Londonderry from that of Antrim; and over its third 10 miles, it chiefly bisects the liberties of Coleraine. Much of its immediate banks is a band of considerably broad low valley; some is irksome, monotonous bog; and some is rugged, basaltic ground, formerly overgrown with wood, and naturally flinging leaps and obstructions in the river's path. Though a cataract, called the Salmon Leap, occurs at Coleraine, and one or two rapids higher up, the general current is smooth and level. The river appears to have, over some distance above its embouchure, forsaken its ancient path, and adopted one more sinuous in direction, and less rapid in gradient. Between the sandy promontory of its present eastern bank and the low sand hills on the side of Port-Stewart, is a vale covered with shells and various marine exuvie, and generally called the 'Old Bann'; and little doubt can exist that this was the river's quondam route. The chief tributaries are the Claudy, on the left bank, a little below the bridge of Portglengone; the Agivey, on the same bank, 6½ miles above Coleraine; the Macaskin, on the same bank, a mile below the Agivey; and the Ballymoney, on the right bank, half-a-mile below the Macaskin. The river is tidal and navigable from the sea to the Salmon Leap; but the rapidity with which it meets the ocean, and the formidable bulk of the bar flung up by its conflict with the tide, render the navigation of its entrance so difficult, that only a skilful pilot can bring over a vessel of more than 200 tons burden. Projects for completing the navigation to Lough Neagh have long been entertained; are regarded with much interest; and, if they could be effected, would open to all the northern counties, from Carlingford bay round to the outlet of Lough Erne, a water communication with the Atlantic. An estimate of the cost, for a navigation in 5 feet of water, was made many years ago, and represents the feat as achievable with only about £15,300.—The salmon-fishery of the Bann has long been celebrated for its productiveness; and has, at different periods, been the property of such persons and bodies as the Protector Cromwell, the Earls of Donegal, the London Society, &c. But during 20 years, ending in 1835, it seriously declined; and, in spite of its great lake and its extensively ramified tributaries, became less productive than the Foyle. Its average annual produce in these years was about 40 tons; and, in 1835—but not owing to any cause which was likely to be of frequent operation—the produce suddenly rose to 75 tons. The rent paid for the fishery is £750; and about £500 is required for paying water-keepers and superintendents. The salmon need to go 30 miles and upwards to find a spawning-place, and, in consequence, have only one season. The eels of the Bann weigh from half-a-pound to two pounds.

BANN, or **BANNA (THE)**, a small river of the baronies of Gorey and Scarawalsh, co. Wexford, Leinster. It rises close to Ballykelly, within ¾ of a mile of the boundary with the county of Wicklow, and runs 18 miles south-south-westward through Gorey and Scarawalsh baronies, and past the episcopal seat of Ferns to the river Slaney, at a point 4 miles above Enniscorthy. Its banks, in many parts, are well-wooded, and produce a diversity of beautiful and imposing scenery which may compare with that of rivers more celebrated.

BANNAGH, a barony on the west coast of co. Donegal, Ulster. It is bounded on the north by Boylagh; on the east by Raphoe and Tyrugh; on the south by Donegal bay; and on the west by the

Atlantic ocean. Its area is 177,822 acres. A large part of it consists of a peninsula 14½ miles in length, and 6½ in mean breadth, very nearly insulated by streams which fall into the head respectively of Killybegs Harbour and Loughrosbeg bay, and extending westward to the seaward face of Slieveleague mountain, and to the plunge into the Atlantic of Tillen Head, the most westerly ground in the mainland of Donegal. Several marine indentations, generally tongue-shaped or elongated, indent the coast, and serrate it with small peninsule; the principal of which are Loughrosbeg bay on the west, and Tillen harbour, Killybegs harbour, Macswine's bay, and Inver bay, on the south. Nearly the whole of the interior is a series of granitic uplands, alternating with wild moors or dismal bogs. Several of the mountains have an altitude above sea-level of 1,600 feet; and Slieveleague, near the extremity of the great peninsula, has an elevation of 1,964 feet, rises boldly up from the coast of the entrance of Donegal bay, and, as seen from the opposite sea-board of Sligo, forms a very remarkable feature in a boldly outlined landscape. The skirts of Slieveleague, the precipitous stoop of Teelin Head, and a considerable extent of intervening and prolonged cliff-line, suffer furious onsets from the roll and tempests of the Atlantic; present a shaggy, rugged, rocky exterior, deeply riven with the waves; and compose a series of alternately impressive and romantic coast-views. About 30,000 acres of the barony belong to the Marquis of Conyngham; and a tract which belongs to the University of Dublin is said to have been so leased as to yield an annual rental profit of £9,000 to the lessee.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Inniskeel and Lower Killybegs, and the whole of the parishes of Gileolumbkil, Inver, Kilcarr, Killaghtee, Upper Killybegs, and Killymard. Its chief towns and villages are Killybegs, Ardara, and Mount-Charles. Its annual valuation, under the Poor-law acts, is £19,196 19s.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring 1840 and spring 1841, were respectively £2,377 17s., and £2,456 14s. 7d. Pop., in 1831, 38,585; in 1841, 42,912. Houses 7,388. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,755; in manufactures and trade, 1,571; in other pursuits, 331. Males at and above 5 years of age, who could read and write, 2,620; who could read but not write, 2,190; who could neither read nor write, 13,153. Females at and above 5 years of age, who could read and write, 1,137; who could read but not write, 2,246; who could neither read nor write, 15,572.

BANNBRIDGE. See **BANBRIDGE.**

BANN-FOOT-FERRY. See **BANFOOT-FERRY.**

BANNOW (THE), an estuary or marine inlet, called sometimes Bannow Harbour, and sometimes Bannow river, on the south coast of co. Wexford, Leinster. It enters by a narrow channel from the head of Ballyteigue bay [see **BALLYTEIGUE**]; and ascends 3½ miles north-eastward between the barony of Bargie on the east, and that of Shelbourne on the west. It is shallow; has a rapid tidal current; becomes, over a large extent, dry at low water; and is nowhere quite 1½ mile broad. It receives at its head the Corug rivulet; is there overlooked by the village of Clonmines; and has on its west shore the attractive architectural ruins of Tintern, and on the east side of its entrance the melancholy vestiges of the ancient town of Bannow.

BANNOW, a parish containing the almost extinct traces of an ancient town and a borough of the same name, and situated in the south-west extremity of the barony of Bargie, co. Wexford, Leinster. It also contains the village of **CARRICK**: which see. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 6,551 acres.

Pop., in 1831, 2,185; in 1841, 2,378. Houses 351. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,149. Houses 324. Bannow Harbour washes the western, and Ballyteigue bay the southern and south-eastern shores. The soil is naturally light and sandy; and, atwath the site of the extinct town, it not only retains its original character, but is tossed and eddied into sterility and desolation; but elsewhere it has been improved and fattened by a free use of sea-manure, and now presents an aspect of opulence and almost of beauty. The seats are Grange, Graigue-house, Graigue-cottage, Kiltra, and Barrystown. There are two coast-guard stations, and a police station.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILCAVAN** [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. Vicarial tithe composition, £152 11s. 3½d.; glebe, £7. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £212 6s. 2d.; and are impropriate in Cesar Colclough, Esq. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballymetty. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 102 Churchmen, 14 Protestant dissenters, and 2,020 Roman Catholics; and 6 daily schools—one of which was a boarding-school, and another was aided with £10 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 147 boys and 65 girls.

BANNOW, an extinct old town and borough, and also a modern hamlet, in the above parish, barony of Bargie, 16 miles south-west of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Mr. Fraser, with a haste and inaccuracy altogether contrasted to the prevailing properties of his excellent "Guide through Ireland," says: "Bannow has been called by Mr. Inglis, Rev. R. Walsh, and others, the Irish Herculaneum; on what grounds, we are at a loss to discover. Not a vestige of antiquity remains, nor does a feature exist, nor is there even a legendary story among the peasantry, to warrant such a statement. A shallow, winding creek, choked with sand, dreary shores, still made more dreary by the lonely ruins of the abbey, on its sequestered green knoll, render, however, the site of this imaginary town interesting." Mr. Walsh and various other writers describe 'grounds,' 'vestiges,' and 'features,' of a quondam town anything but imaginary; and details are on record respecting the premises, rents, burgages, and elective franchise of the town which are so palpable, so historical, as scarcely to allow the popular fancy sufficient scope for the desiderated and mere 'legendary story.' An essential failure of the comparison between Bannow, and either Herculaneum or Pompeii, exists only in the circumstance that the one was overwhelmed with sand and the other with lava,—the former by what the old geologists would call Neptunian agency, and the other by what they would call Vulcanian. The Rev. Mr. Walsh's account of the place is so comparatively recent, so graphic, so erudite, so thoroughly satisfactory, that we are certain we shall gratify our readers by copying it rather than attempting a compilation of our own.

Mr. W., in the summer of 1826, resided at the house of a friend in the vicinity, and went, in company with his host, to visit the Irish Herculaneum. "We proceeded," says he, "to the mouth of the harbour, and entered, over a stile, into a large enclosure, having the remains of a dilapidated church in the centre. The ground was a low eminence of sand, partly covered with a scanty vegetation, on which some sheep and goats were feeding. It was everywhere undulated with hillocks, between which were long straight depressions, having an appearance more formal and regular than is usually seen among sandhills. Rising from these was a square mass of solid masonry, about 7 feet high,

which, with the exception of the ruined church walls, was the only appearance of the work of man visible around us. After looking here for some time, I proposed to my friend to proceed to the town of Bannow, when he astonished me by saying, 'You are now in the High-street, in the midst of it.' In effect so I was. The sands of the shore had risen, and swallowed it up as effectually as the ashes and lava of Mount Vesuvius could have done. The hillocks were the houses; the straight depressions were the streets; the dilapidated walls, half-covered, were the high parish-church, and the square tube of masonry was the massive chimney of the town-house, peeping above the soil, while the rest of the edifice was buried under it.

"On more closely inspecting these remains, it was easy to trace the plan of the town, which consisted of several wide streets, crossing one another, and extending generally 89 or 100 yards before the traces were lost. One of them ran down into the sea at the mouth of the harbour. We followed its traces, and there found what appeared to have been a fine quay at the edge of the water, the remains of which were nearly 200 yards in length; and higher up was the foundation of a very extensive edifice, evidently some public building. As it was clear that here had existed a large and important town, it was greatly my wish to excavate some parts of it, in search of antiquities; and a gentleman of the vicinity, who seemed as zealous as myself, promised to assist me with 50 men. He did not keep his word however; and I only made such discoveries as were possible by my own personal exertions. I cut across one of the hollow ways, and ascertained it was paved beneath the soil, and so had been a street. I dug into one of the mounds, and came to the foundation of walls of masonry, and so was convinced they had been houses. I visited the church, and saw it was a very ancient structure. The windows were not the pointed Gothic, such as were subsequently introduced by the Normans; but Saxon, similar to those of Cormac's chapel at Cashel, and in that style of architecture known to have existed in Ireland long before the invasion. I examined the inside, and found it filled with sculptured ornaments, as remarkable for their antiquity as their beauty. Among them was a stone-coffin or kistvaen, in the cavity of which was a receptacle for the head and shoulders of the man. Beside it was a baptismal font of very antique sculpture in relief. In fact, the whole appearance of the place—the impression that we were standing over a once populous city, which yet remained almost entire, with all its busy inhabitants, it might be buried under our feet—gave to its present silence and solitude an interest greater, perhaps, than is attached to any other remains in the united kingdom.

"To inquire into its history, and ascertain what was known of its former state, was my next care. It appears to have existed as a place of some note at the time of the invasion, and is mentioned both by native and foreign historians. Among the native historians who mentioned it is Maurice Regan; he calls it Bann. When the Anglo-Normans landed, Regan was secretary to Dermot (MacMurrough), and was an actor in, and eye-witness of, the events of the invasion. His work is exceedingly valuable as a document, and curious as a composition. It was written originally in Irish, but translated into French verse by some Norman of his acquaintance. His details are graphic, and his heroes make speeches; so that you become acquainted with events and persons, as with those described by Homer. Sir James Ware says the name 'Bannow' signifies 'auspicious'; and it induced the Anglo-Normans to land

in its vicinity, as an omen of good success.* In the Irish annals of Innisfallen, it is called 'The Bay of the Pig,' from the multitude of these animals reared there by the Irish,—a peculiarity for which the neighbouring country is still distinguished, where they are attended with the greatest care, and increase to an enormous size. It was situated at the mouth of a large inlet of the sea, in the barony of Bargie, about 24 miles south of Wexford.† The bay was formerly entered by two deep channels, as appears by a map in the Down Survey, in the Record Office, Dublin; and, from its favourable situation for trade, attained much prosperity. From the quit-rent rolls which I examined at Wexford, it contained, among others, the following streets: viz., High-street, Weaver-street, St. George-street, Upper-street, St. Toolock's-street, St. Mary's-street, St. Ivory-street, Lady-street, Little-street, &c. Fair slated houses, horse-mills, gardens, and other indications of a prosperous place, are also mentioned as paying quit-rent. It had, moreover, a royal charter of incorporation, and sent two members to the Irish parliament, who were elected by the burgesses or citizens of the town. This last indication of its prosperity continued up to the time of the Union. My friend himself remembered when notice for the election was issued. It was posted on the solitary chimney, as the only representative of the houses of the town. The burgesses were supposed to assemble round it; the members were put into nomination by Lord Ely; and so the forms of election were regularly gone through, and, for a series of years, two representatives were returned to parliament from one chimney.

"It is not known at what precise time the submersion of this city by the sands took place; but the process by which it was destroyed is still going on in its vicinity. Before it lies a very extensive tract of fine sand, which is continually shifting and changing its place and form. I watched its progress as it rose in little columns, like the sand pillars of African deserts on a small scale. It was driven about by the slightest wind in currents and eddies; whenever it met an obstruction, it formed round it as a nucleus, and, in the course of a few hours, materially altered the appearance of any particular spot. Not only the town, but the whole harbour, has undergone an extraordinary mutation from this cause. So late as the period of the Down Survey, in 1657, in the map of this district, which I examined, the island of Slade lay opposite to the site of the town, separated from it by a broad channel; and it appears, from other authorities, that directions were given to mariners how to steer up this channel, so as to clear some rocks which lay in the middle of it. There is now no island of Slade, nor navigable channel: the whole was filled up by that process which covered the city. The dangerous rocks are high and dry at a considerable distance inland; and a firm road, over which I passed in a carriage, with several heavy carts, now runs across the harbour."

As some suspicion may possibly rest on incredulous minds respecting the accuracy of Mr. Walsh's details, we shall, for the double purpose of confirming them, and of giving a little additional information, copy the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations' Report of 1833, on the 'Borough of Bannow.' "There was a corporation here once; but we did not discover any member of it remaining, except one burgess, who was admitted about 30 years ago.

* Bag-and-Ban, where the Anglo-Norman descent was made, is only 2½ miles south-south-west of Bannow. See Bannow.

† This ought to be 16 miles south-west.

There is no inhabitant or house on any part of what was the old town of Bannow. Part of the site of this ancient town has been covered with sand drifted from the sea, which, in some places, covers the original surface to the depth of many feet. The monumental remains in the church are so considerable as to lead one to suppose that the place was once of some importance. There has not been service in the church as long as any one remembers. We have not been able to discover any charter of the borough of Bannow. There are extant numerous inquisitions, *post mortem*, of the reigns of James I. and Charles I., finding the seisin of certain parties in premises and rents in the town and burghages of Bannow, which appear to have been held in burghage tenure; but those records make no mention of a corporation. The burgess above-mentioned holds three pieces of land, containing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre; his house is on one of them. A small part of the commons belongs to the Marquis of Ely, and is held by the burgess. He informed us that all these lands had been given to one of his ancestors by the first of the Loftuses about 200 years ago, and that no rent had ever been paid since. He said he had heard that this land once belonged to the corporation, but that his family had been in possession of it for about 200 years. It appears from the Union Compensation Returns, that a compensation of £15,000 was made at the Union for the loss of the representative franchise of this borough, to be paid to the uses of the will of Henry, then late Earl of Ely.—The modern hamlet stands in the vicinity of the site of the ancient borough. The earliest agricultural school of Ireland was opened here in 1821, by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, and operated successfully both in its immediate sphere and as an example to the country. The Roman Catholic chapel is in the hamlet. A new pier was, a few years ago, erected in the harbour. Pop. not specially returned.

BANSHA, or **BANSHAW**, a village in the parish of Templemore, barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands in the vale of Aherlow, 5 miles south-south-east of Tipperary, on the road thence to Caher. Contiguous to it is Lismaeue, the old family-seat of W. Baker, Esq.; 2 miles nearer Tipperary is Bansha-castle, the handsome villa of E. O'Ryan, Esq.; and a mile further, in the same direction, is Spring-house, the beautiful seat of John Lowe, Esq. The richly-wooded demesnes of these residences combine with the fine contour and natural picturesqueness of the adjacent country to produce scenery as exquisite as any of its class in the famed vales of the county of Wicklow. Area of the village, 38 acres. Pop., in 1831, 281; in 1841, 378. Houses 64. The name of the village is sometimes given to the parish in which it stands. See **TEMPLEMORE**.

BANTEER, a village in the parish of Clonmeen, barony of Duhallow, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 137. Houses 22.

BANTRY, a barony in the western division of co. Wexford, Leinster. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Scarawalsh; on the east by Shelmalier; on the south by Shelbourne; on the west by the river Barrow, which separates it from the county of Kilkenny; and, on the north-west by the summit-line of the Blackstairs mountains, which separates it from the county of Carlow. Its greatest length south-south-westward, is 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 101,988 acres,—389 acres of which are tideway. Its surface is somewhat extensively upland; and, in the aggregate, is inferior to the larger part of the county in wealth and beauty.

Yet much of it is fertile, and has long excelled many districts of Ireland in the appearance and properties which arise from skillful cultivation. The Barrow is 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in contact with the western border; but most of the streams which drain the interior belong eastward to the system of the Slaney, or southward to the system of the Corug.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ballyhogue, Clonmore, Newbawn, St. Mullins, Whitechurch, and Whitechurch-Glynn; and the whole of the parishes of Adamstown, Ballyanne, Carnagh-chapel, Clonleigh, Donowney, Kilconamore, Killan, Killeeney, Kilsanlan, Rosdroit, St. John, St. Mary's of Old Ross, St. Mary's of New Ross, Templedigan, and Templescoby. The only town is New Ross; and the chief village is Clonroche. Pop., in 1831, 29,945; in 1841, 34,762. Houses 5,546. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,143; in manufactures and trade, 1,396; in other pursuits, 717. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,167; who could read but not write, 2,721; who could neither read nor write, 5,717. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,080; who could read but not write, 4,796; who could neither read nor write, 7,992.

BANTRY, a barony on the coast and in the south-west corner of co. Cork, Munster. It is usually treated as forming one barony jointly with Bere; it contains no entire parish, and part of only the two parishes of Durrus and Kilmacogue; it is deeply intersected by Bantry bay, and much broken in coast-line by minor marine indentations; it is irregular in form, and boldly Highland in contour; and, for these reasons unitedly, it cannot be very distinctly described. Its scenery is alternately wild, romantic, sublime, and brilliantly picturesque; but will be more suitably noticed in connection with Bantry bay, and in some other articles. Copper mines of great value are worked, and, several years ago, employed upwards of 500 persons in the department simply of breaking the ore. Limestone occasionally crops out from the soil; and a calcareous schist, which yields a brown lime, occurs on the north side of Bantry bay. Though the situation is remote and sequestered, and much of the ground is stubborn, and all but quite impracticable, rents are high. Oats, barley, and flax are cultivated; and black cattle and hardy mountain ponies are reared. Bogs are extensive, but improvable; and both they and other grounds are ameliorated by coralline found on Bantry bay shore. But—to adopt the words and borrow the information of a writer in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture—"If the coralline of Bantry bay, raised with expense and labour, be an invaluable fertilizer to the adjacent farms of Bere and Bantry, the sand from most parts of the coast, which is more or less calcareous, is also a valuable boon of Providence. Some of this contains 60 per cent. of carbonate of lime, and is the principal manure. Land bears a high value throughout this region; and is let in the wilder parts, not in the usual way by the acre, but by what is termed the *gnevee*, which is the twelfth part of a townland, and therefore of very undefined acreage; and is held by leases of three lives, one life, or 31 years, whichever lasts longer, or 21 years and a life. The last is becoming a favourite limit with landlords, and sufficiently permanent for the tenant. * * * Any person, viewing the extent of tillage here, the clumsy ill-constructed tools with which it is conducted, and considering the disadvantages under which the cultivators labour—too poor and thrifty to consume even a portion of the corn which they raise, and often with very scanty clothing as well as insufficient food—must appreciate the industry of these poor people who labour principally for their

landlords." Area, 59,216 acres. Pop., in 1831, 14,246; in 1841, 15,593. Houses 2,367. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,783; in manufactures and trade, 581; in other pursuits, 373. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,774; who could read but not write, 665; who could neither read nor write, 4,441. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 872; who could read but not write, 510; who could neither read nor write, 5,348.

BANTRY, a spacious and sublimely scenic bay in the baronies of Bere and Bantry, co. Cork, Munster. It penetrates the country east-north-eastward; and is separated from Dunmanus bay, on the right, by a peninsula of 2½ miles in mean breadth,—and from the Kenmare river or estuary, on the left, by a peninsula of about 7½ miles in mean breadth. It enters between Sheep Head on the right, and Black-hall Head, or the most southerly termination of the Berehaven mountains, on the left; and it is 8 miles wide at the entrance. Its length is 20 miles; and its interior breadth varies between 2½ and 8, and in general is upwards of 5. Its chief expansions or off-shoots are Berehaven bay, commencing 3½ miles from Blackhall Head; Ardagh bay, commencing 2½ miles from Berehaven bay; the magnificently picturesque harbour or bay of Glengarriff, penetrating northward from near the head of the west side; three small estuaries at the extreme east-north-east; and the small cove at the town of Bantry. The principal islands are Bere and Whiddy, the former covering Berehaven, and the latter lying off the town of Bantry; and on the east side of Whiddy are four isles, called Chapel, Horse, Hog, and Rabbit Islands. The depth of water north of Bere islands is from 10 to 16 fathoms; south of that island, from 30 to 40; eastward to Whiddy island, from 15 to 25; and in the roadstead for ships between Whiddy and the mainland, from 24 to 40, on good anchorage ground. Bere island acts as a breakwater, and keeps the surface of the interior calm, during the strong and prevalent south-west winds; and so safe and capacious is the bay that nearly all the shipping of Europe could shelter in it in deep water. "In exploring the bay," says the author of the Guide to Killarney, "the informed tourist will find its interest heightened by many traditional and historical recollections. He will hear or recollect, with a smile, the antiquarian dreams of the venerable visionary Keating, according to whom the antediluvian Beth landed here, and first took possession of the green island, with three men and fifty women. Here, on a small island, his attention will be directed to the site of a fortress belonging to that consummate statesman and leader, Carew, Lord-President of Munster in the days of Elizabeth. Here also he will recollect the descent of a French fleet in 1789,* under the command of Monsieur Perrault, which was only saved from the English fleet under Herbert by the unfavourable state of the wind, which did not permit more than a partial attack. And here also, last not least, he will recall the more formidable event of 1793, when this island was providentially rescued by a hurricane of unparalleled fury, from the most formidable fleet that ever left the shores of France, bearing a force which there was no preparation to repel. Connected with this recollection, strikingly conspicuous as a feature of the surrounding scenery, appear the fortress and tower built at considerable expense after this invasion. Of these the best that may be said is, that they add much to the picturesque beauty of the scene; and although they cannot offer the slightest obstacle to future in-

vaders, they may yet add much to the harmless romance of the Vallenceys and O'Briens of remoter generations."

The scenery of Bantry bay is unexcelled by any in the kingdom, and bids defiance to the efforts of either pen or pencil. A hill directly before Rindonegan-house commands one of the best southern views; the modern fort behind Gurturoe-house, commands the best central view; and the eastern height of Knock-na-fiach, immediately overhanging the town of Bantry, commands a view, in one direction, of Dunmanus bay, and all the country and coast for many miles eastward of Bantry,—in another, of the Priest's Leap Mountains, and the more prominent upland summits around Killarney,—and, in another, of the whole of Bantry bay, and of its off-shoot of Berehaven, together with the mountains of Glengarriff, and all the huge mountain-range which occupies the peninsula between the bay and Kenmare river. "The road from Dunmanus bay," says a graphic sketcher, "brings you over another parallel mountain-ridge; and, after a tedious ascent, you crown the summit, and at once see the whole panorama of Bantry bay under your feet. I challenge the British empire to such a harbour, or such fine land and sea scenery. Nothing I have yet seen in Wales, or England, or Ireland, is at all comparable to it. Perhaps Lough Swilly comes near it; but it must yield the palm. It is inferior in climate, mountain outline, and expanse of harbour. Besides, Bantry bay holds that beautiful gem, Glengarriff, within the setting of its wide and gorgeous ring. As I stood on the southern ridge of mountain, and looked across on a fine clear March day—to the east, in the far blue distance, rose Mangerton, in dark and lofty massiveness; to the left of it MacGillicuddy's Reeks, their points piercing the cumulo stratus of the clouds, and leaving you to guess at their mysterious altitudes; nearer still to the north-west, Hungry Mountain, rising like an embattled wall before you, and down the mural descent, as relieved from its background, fell the cataract of Adrigoli, in a perpendicular column of 800 feet!—nearer still, facing the north, the Sugarloaf Mountain, almost as white in its siliceous quartzose formation as if it were crystallized sugar; directly under my feet was the inner harbour of Bantry, protected and divided from the outer bay by the green island of Whiddy; and up and down on that placid water were studded isles and islets, one crested with an ancient castle, another crowned with a modern battery,—here a martello tower, the ruins of a fishing palace; and, to finish the setting of this rich jewel, the trees, woods, hills, and fine mansion-house of Lord Bantry, his green and highly dressed lawn, sweeping down in easy undulations to the very water's edge. I cannot say how much I was struck with this delightful *tout ensemble*. And certainly, as was exemplified here, any thing that is admirable is made much more so by contrast. I had for miles travelled over a dull and dreary way—bare, desolate, unsatisfactory—rocky elevations, or gloomy moors, crowded with miserable huts, a population evidently and fearfully increasing, amidst difficulties and privations altogether insufficient to check its monstrous progress; and I had read Malthus's convincing but gloomy book; and war, pestilence, and famine, 'terribilis visu formæ,' rose up in necessary association, as summoned to feast on and make prey in future of this teeming population. It therefore was a pleasant relief, coming down from this district, to rest on the sweet green shores of Bantry bay, to feast the eye on the wooded hills, with all their herds and deer, of Lord Bantry's park, hanging as it does in umbrageous verdure over this noble sheet of water; and, to add

* A mistake or misprint for 1689.

to the full keeping of the fine landscape, a large West Indianman rode in all the quiet repose of the secure and landlocked anchorage."

The French invasion of 1796, alluded to in the first of our two extracts, was a national event of great moment, and is incorrectly detailed in most, not only of the journals of the period, but of subsequent historical compilations. The fleet "for the invasion of Ireland," sailed on the 10th of December in two divisions from the port of Brest; and consisted of 17 ships of the line, 13 frigates, 5 corvettes, 2 gun-boats, and 6 transports, aggregately carrying 13,975 men, 45,000 stand of arms, and an ample supply of money. One of the ships, a 74, struck on a rock when leaving the harbour; another was, a few days afterwards, driven on shore; and of 2,350 men whom the two carried, 1,530 perished. All the other ships of the fleet were more or less injured by disastrous occurrences in the passage; and several of them, including the frigate *Fraternité*, which carried General Hoche and Admiral de Galles, the naval and military commanders of the expedition, parted company from the main body, soon after leaving the harbour of Brest, and never were able to rejoin it. On the 22d, sixteen of the forty-three ships of the original fleet arrived in company off the coast of Ireland, and anchored off Bere Island in Bantry bay. The weather had, for several days, been stormier than it usually is even about the period of the winter solstice; and when the wind lulled, a mass of fog rested so densely on the waters, that the numerous other ships of the fleet were vainly seeking one another along the ocean. Even the 16 ships in Bantry bay were dispersed, by a heavy gale, on the morning after their arrival; so that when a comparative calm followed, only 7 sail-of-the-line and 1 frigate remained, carrying 4,168 men, and wanting both due command and a requisite amount of courage. This remnant of the originally great fleet, resolving to put out to sea, and to cruise off the Shannon in hope of being joined by the discovered members of the armament, weighed anchor, and left the bay on the 27th; but a part returned on the 1st of January, remained two or three days inactive, and then crept away to a crest-fallen return to France. Ship after ship of a large portion of the armament dropped dispiritedly into the French harbours; the *Fraternité* itself, after making several narrow escapes from the English fleet, crept into Rochelle, on the 15th; but, in addition to the two which were wrecked on leaving Brest, the *Impatiente* was wrecked, with the almost total loss of her crew, on Mizen Head,—the *Surveillante* was abandoned by her crew in Bantry bay, and captured and scuttled by the British,—the *Resolve* was dismasted, and afterwards towed into Brest,—the *Tartare* was fought, captured, and taken into Cork Harbour by the *Polyphème*—the *Scevalou* gun-boat foundered off the Irish coast,—the *Ville d'Orient* transport, with 400 hussars on board, was captured and carried into Kinsale, by the *Unicorn*,—and the *Justine* transport probably foundered at sea. Bantry and Ireland at large were thus freed from the invaders chiefly by the direct interposition of Divine Providence. Not a Frenchman landed except an officer and seven men, who went on shore to reconnoitre, and were made prisoners. The storm which dispersed and paralyzed the fleet is not only remembered in the vicinity of Bantry bay, but used as an epoch for assisting memory.

BANTRY, a post, market, and sea-port town, in the parish of Kilmarogue, barony of Bantry, co. Cork, Munster. It stands at the head of a large cove at the south-east extremity of Bantry bay, 10 miles west-north-west of Skibbereen, 13½ west-

south-west of Dunmanway, 45 south-west by west of Cork, and 171 south-west of Dublin. Hills of considerable elevation almost surround it. On the south stands the mansion of the Earl of Bantry, encircled with its small but beautifully situated and handsomely embellished park. See SEACOURT. On the east some respectable houses straggle up the lower declivities, and are overhung by the magnificently panorama-viewing Knock-na-fach. On the north along the shores of the bay, at distances of from 1 mile to 4½ miles, are the romantic cove and cascade of Dunemare, where the Moyalla leaps over a precipice of 20 feet into the sea,—the commanding vantage-ground behind Gortenor-house, whence Bantry bay is seen stretching from its head at the spectator's feet in a long studded belt to the ocean,—the cove of Ballylicker, receiving the Ouvane rivulet, and almost overlooked by the ruins of Rindisart-castle,—the little estuary of the Coorloun looking up the deep, chasmy, impressive glen or gorge of the rivulet,—and the demesne of Ardnagashill, commanding, from various points, a series of richly composed views athwart Bantry bay and its flanking Highlands. But the whole environs of the town are a natural museum, an absolute gallery of landscape; and the town itself is less a vestibule to the gallery, than a feature of interest in its centre.

The original town was called Ballygobbin; and occupied the site of the present town. A fortification, with four regular bastions, was, in the time of Cromwell, erected by Ireton on a site to the north; and its erection induced the inhabitants to build in its vicinity. Ballygobbin then took the names of the Old Town and the New Town. But when the fortification was abandoned and became dilapidated, the population wholly returned to the old site, and called the town Bantry, from its being the chief settlement of the barony. Dermot O'Sullivan Bere, who died in 1466, built on the shore, in the vicinity, a beautiful small monastery for Franciscan friars. Though both Awehdall and Dr. Smith say that, before they wrote, this edifice was wholly demolished, we believe that some fragments of it, surrounded by its cemetery, are still to be seen within Lord Bantry's demesne. The town consists chiefly of two streets running parallel with the shore, and of a transverse street; but it is irregularly built, has amongst its houses a large proportion of squalid cabins or huts, and presents in its interior views an unattractive and even repulsive appearance. The parish-church is a plain modern structure, with a belfry. The Roman Catholic chapel—the chief ecclesiastical structure of the Roman Catholic parish of Bantry, in the dio. of Cork—is a building of about 120 feet long and 50 broad, with circular-headed windows, and a ceiling of rich stucco-work, erected at the cost of nearly £3,000. The Wesleyan meeting-house is a very plain building. The Sessions-house is used for a court of general sessions in February, and a court of petty-sessions on every alternate Friday. The bridewell is kept in excellent order.

The Bantry Poor-law union ranks as the 122d; and was declared on Sept. 28, 1840. It lies all in co. Cork, and comprehends a territory of 137,256 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 46,668. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Kilmarogue, 4,275; Bantry, 9,351; East Durrus, 1,620; West Durrus, 3,670; Kilerohane, 4,370; Kilcaskin, 4,000; Kilenthereen, 6,043; Killacraugh, 7,127; and Kilnamanagh, 5,612. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 6 and 18; and of the latter, 3 are returned by Bantry division, 1 by East Durrus division, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The valuator was appointed on Jan. 6, 1840; the workhouse is to

contain accommodation for 600 paupers; and the total expenditure of the union, up to Feb. 6, 1843, was £518 2s. 11d.; but no further information is afforded by our latest reports. The union, up to May 1841, had neither infirmary nor fever-hospital, nor did it enjoy a position to obtain infirmary or hospital relief beyond its own limits. A fund of £150 being available for the establishment of a fever hospital in the town, application was made for a corresponding grant from the Grand Jury, and was refused. The union's dispensary districts contain a pop. of 50,340, and have dispensaries at Bantry and Castletown. The Bantry dispensary serves for a pop. of 26,958; and, in 1839-40, it received £127 17s., expended £137 17s., and administered to 3,075 patients. The school and church statistics of the town will be given in the article KILMACMOGUE: which see.

About the middle of last century, an extraordinary success in the pilchard fishery, and considerable success in other fishing departments, raised the town to a highly thriving condition. In 1749, one individual caught and cured 380,800 fish of different kinds; and in the preceding year, another individual caught and cured 482,500 herrings, and 231 barrels of sprats. Fish palaces, or establishments for cleaning and curing pilchards, were built in many of the creeks and sheltered shores of the bay; and several thousand pounds worth of pilchards were exported to Spain, Portugal, and Italy. But about 80 years ago, the staple fishery so totally failed that not a pilchard could be seen; and the town sank into decline and penury. Hake and herrings are still caught in considerable abundance, and are sold, throughout an extensive circumjacent country, by hawkers and jolters. The hake are fished from July to November, and the herrings periodically; and the latter yield a revenue of upwards of £2,000. In 1830, the harbour of Bantry—which technically extends, we believe, over all Bantry bay, and must not be identified exclusively with the town—had 8 decked vessels, aggregately carrying 170 tons and 46 men; 5 half-decked vessels, carrying 68 tons and 24 men; 50 open sail-boats, carrying 294 men; and 641 row-boats, carrying 3,341 men. In 1835, Bantry creek—which is exclusive of Berehaven creek, and possesses considerably more than one-third of the whole export and import trade of the bay—exported corn to the estimated value of £6,212, and imported tobacco, spirits, sugar, iron, salt, and other articles, to the estimated aggregate value of £17,293 ts. The estimated amount of inland carriage to the town is 1,100 tons for exportation, 3,450 for local consumption as food, 600 of excisable articles, and 21,450 of stone, lime, turf, &c.; and of inland carriage from the town, 350 tons of imports, and 900 of manure, coal, &c. In 1829, a plan, estimate, and other documents for a harbour, and another set of documents for a landing quay near the town, were submitted to the Fishery Board; but were not then disposed of.

A manufacture of coarse linen formerly employed a large number of the inhabitants; but is now nearly, if not quite, extinct. A brewery, some flour-mills, and some store-houses for agricultural and dairy produce destined for the English markets, are the chief buildings wholly connected with trade. Though the aggregate trade is markedly inferior to that of Skibbereen, and even to that of Berehaven, it is good compared with that of former years, and may be expected to increase. The town not only occupies a highly advantageous site for commerce on a choice part of its splendid cognominal bay, but commands a large extent of adjacent country, and enjoys important facilities of inland communication athwart a rugged and upland country. A new road, which was

commenced a few years ago to Glengariff, will connect Bantry with Kenmare and Killarney by a very interesting route. The Berehaven line of railway will pass within 5 statute miles distance of the town at Coomhoola; and will thence convey passengers and goods to Dublin in 9 hours and 10 minutes. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and annual fairs are held on June 9, Aug. 21, Oct. 15, and Dec. 1. In 1838, the only public conveyance was a car to Dunmanway. Private cars, ponies, and boats, can be obtained on moderate terms; but are not furnished in a first-rate style of either neatness or comfort. There are two principal inns. Were money judiciously laid out in providing suitable accommodations for sea-bathing visitors, it probably would yield investors a very profitable return, and raise the town to considerable prosperity. Bantry gave a title of ennoblement, now extinct, to the family of Roper; and it at present gives the titles of Baron, Viscount, and Earl, to the family of White. Area of the town, 96 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,275; in 1841, 4,082. Houses 613.

BAOLICK. See BUOLICK.

BAPTIST (ST. JOHN). See GRANGE, CO. Tipperary.

BARA, or BARRA, an inlet of Tralee bay, about 6 miles north-west of Tralee, co. Kerry, Munster. A landing-quay 138 feet long, and a boat-slip of 40 feet, were partially constructed here by means of three public grants, in 1822 and 1824, amounting to £461 10s. 9d.; but the works were not completed, were approached only by a private road through the fields of Sir Edward Denay's estate, on which they stood, and were recommended in Mr. Donnel's report to the Fishery Board to be abandoned as nearly useless. Another harbour site at no great distance seems much more eligible.

BARANACH, or BARNACH, an islet in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies in Blacksod bay, at the entrance of the estuary of Elly, about one-fourth of a mile south of the nearest part of the Mullet peninsula, and 2½ miles south-west of Claggan. On the islet are the ruins of a castle.

BARBERSTOWN, a townland and hamlet in the parish of Taghadee, barony of North Salt, co. Kildare, Leinster. A little to the south is Straffan, the fine residence of Hugh Barton, Esq.; and in the vicinity are the ruins of the church and round tower of Taghadee. Pop. not specially returned.

BARGIE, or BANCY, a barony on the south coast of the county of Wexford, Leinster. It is bounded on the north, by Shelmalier; on the north-east and east, by Forth; on the south, by St. George's channel; and on the west, by Bannow Harbour and the Corug river, which separate it from Shelbourne. Its greatest length in a straight line, in the direction of east by north from Bannow, is 16½ miles; its greatest breadth, in nearly the opposite direction, is 8 miles; and its area is 40,002 acres. It contains part of the extra-parochial district of the Forth Mountains, part of the parish of Taghmon, and the whole of the parishes of Ambrosstown, Ballyconnick, Bannow, Duncormuck, Kilcoan, Kilkevin, Killag, Kilmannen, Kilmore, Kilturk, Mulrankin, and Tomhaggard. Its chief villages are Duncormuck, Dean's Castle, and Bridgetown. Pop., in 1831, 12,113; in 1841, 13,197. Houses 2,174. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,630; in manufactures and trade, 505; in other pursuits, 171. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,393; who could read but not write, 1,131; who could neither read nor write, 2,267. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,373; who could read but not write,

1,824; who could neither read nor write, 2,730. The surface of the whole barony has a southern exposure; and is drained chiefly by the Corug, by a streamlet which traces the eastern boundary, and by two rivulets which fall into the inner Lough of Ballyteigue bay. See BALLYTEIGUE. Excepting the upland district of the Forth Mountains on the northern frontier, the land is aggregately unexcelled in fertility and agricultural beauty by any in the south of Ireland. Marl, calcareous sea-sand, and various kinds of highly alkaline fuci, are procured in abundance, the first in the interior, and the second and third on the shore; and have been profusely and successfully used in manuring. Clover and grass seeds have been generally introduced, and have effected an ameliorating change. The farmers are distinguished alike by skill and by industry, and were long ago regarded as little inferior to those of some of the choicest districts of England. General Vallancey says, respecting them and their neighbours of the adjoining barony of Forth: "The people of these baronies live well, are industrious, cleanly, and of good morals. The poorest farmer eats meat twice a-week; and the table of the wealthy farmer is daily covered with beef, mutton, or fowl. The beverage is home-brewed ale and beer of an excellent flavour and colour. The houses of the poorest are well-built and thatched; all have out-houses for cattle, fowls, carts, or cars. The population are well-clothed, strong, and laborious. The women do all manner of rustic work, ploughing excepted; they receive equal wages with the men." Yet the General describes them as they existed in the middle of the 18th century, so that they figure in his picture, without the improvements of feature and the embellishments of manner which have arisen from ameliorating changes in both social and agricultural practices; and he adds to his description some peculiarities in their customs which have now wholly disappeared. "When we were first acquainted with them," says he, "a few of both sexes wore the ancient dress; that of the men was a short coat, waistcoat, and trunk breeches, with a round hat and narrow brim; that of the women was a short jacket, a petticoat bordered at bottom with one, two, or three rows of ribband, or tape, of a different colour; the dress of the head was a kircher." At marriages, "the relations and friends bring a profusion of viands of all kinds, and feasting and dancing continue all night; the bride sits veiled at the head of the table, unless called out to dance, when the chair is filled by one of the bride-maids. At every marriage, an apple is cut into small pieces, and thrown among the crowd; a custom they brought from England, but the origin of it has not descended with it."

The baronies of Bargie and Forth were granted, in 1169, by King Dermot MacMurrough to Constable Hervey de Montmorency; and received the name, *par excellence*, of the 'English Baronies.' The constable, his family, and his followers, caused the natives to retire into the neighbouring countries of Decies and Ibb-Kinselagh, and completely colonized the baronies with settlers from England. The descendants of the colonists, till a very recent period, preserved themselves in a separate community, maintained their original language and manners, and had little if any intermarriage or considerable intercommunication with the neighbouring Irish. The colonists were drawn partly from Pembroke-shire, but chiefly from the vicinity of Hantspylle, Bath, and other places in Somersetshire. Their language and that of their descendants, was, in consequence, the Somersetshire dialect of the Anglo-Saxon, modified by a perceptible intermixture of Welsh. Seaward's Topography of Ireland erroneously states

that the "antient British or Celtic" is preserved in great purity in the baronies. A short 'Vocabulary of the language of the Baronies of Forth and Bargie,' given by General Vallancey clearly exhibits its affinity to the Anglo-Saxon; and "an old song, in the dialect of these baronies, handed down by tradition, from the arrival of the colony in Ireland," strongly reminds one of the verbiage of the early English poets. The subject of the song is the "game at ball called Camann or Hurly," played on a church holiday; and we subjoin two stanzas, with General Vallancey's translation:

"Yersley whad a barree, gist into our hone
Are g-nirize ware bibern, amezill cou no stone,
Yith Musiere had ba hole, 'twas me Tommeen,
At by misluck was i' pit t' drive in.

Jocul an nouid, vren carchee etc, was i' Lough
Zitch vapereen, an shinsereen, fun ee daff i' thar scotch
Zitch blaakeen, an blaayen, fan ee ball was ee drows
Chote well ar aim was i' yie ous n'eer a blowe."

"Yesterday we had a goal just in our hand,
Their gentry were quaking, themselves could not stand,
If good for little had been buried, it had been my Tommy,
Who by misluck was placed to drive in.

Thongs and crowds, from each quarter of the Lough,
Such vapouring and glittering, when stript in their shirts,
Such bawling and shouting when the ball was thrown;
I saw their intent was to give us n'eer a stroke."

"The people," says the writer on Tacumshane in Mason's Statistical Account, "are altogether very different from those whom we see in any other part of Ireland, in language, customs, and dress. They at this day speak the language in which the first English poet Chaucer wrote, in the middle of the 14th century; which the writer is warranted to state from the following circumstance. He was in a field on his farm, reading Ogle's edition of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, and near to labourers who were conversing in this to him unknown tongue. It chanced that he threw his eyes towards some words that he fancied might resemble those they were repeating, if sounded; he arrested their attention while he read the lines. He cannot, however, describe the surprise, pride, and pleasure, which these creatures manifested in being able to understand what was in a 'book.' They were fully competent to interpret, explain, and even to translate every line and passage; and that more to his satisfaction than did Dryden or Johnson."

BARLEY COVE, a small bay in the parish of Kilmore, western division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It opens between Mizenhead and Browhead, at the south-western extremity of Ireland; measures about 1½ mile across the entrance; penetrates the land north-north-eastward; and forms a comparative expansion at its head. Its shores on both sides are rocky; yet it has partly a sandy beach. Spring-tides run here at the rate of 4 miles per hour. The east side of the cove is separated by only a narrow isthmus from the head of Crookhaven bay.

BARMEATH, a demesne, 2 miles east of Dunleer, barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, Leinster. The mansion is the property and residence of Sir P. Bellew, Bart., and is one of the finest seats in a district highly enriched by the dwellings of nobility and gentry. The demesne is very extensive, and abounds both in natural beauties and artificial decorations. The name is said to allude to a successful resistance made by the Bellew family to an armed force which rushed from Meath under the command of one of Cromwell's officers. The Bellews came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and filled the office of marshals in his army. Eighteen of their name were knights-banners in succession

during the middle ages; and several peers of their name appear on the rolls of parliament, but, owing either to attainer in the civil wars, or to failure of issue, have not transmitted their titles to posterity. Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., of Barneath, and Christopher Bellew, Esq. of Mount Bellew, in the county of Galway, were sons of Sir John Bellew of Willestown, knight of the shire for Louth; they lived about the middle of the 17th century; and they were the heads of an uninterrupted succession of their names in the extensive Bellew estates of Louth and Galway.

BARMOUTH, the natural harbour in the 'mouth,' or within the 'bar' of the river Bann, co. Londonderry, Ulster. See **BANN**.

BARNA, a fishing village in the parish of Rahoon, barony and county of Galway, Connaught. It stands at the head of a creek or cove of Galway bay, on the road from Galway along the north coast of the bay, about 4 miles west by south of Galway. It consists chiefly of a long, straggling, double row of cabins, extending parallel with the coast. At its west end are some uninteresting remains of an old castle. In its vicinity is Barna-house, the seat of Mr. Lynch, the proprietor of the village. A little way to the east, at a deflection of the road to Galway, are a thatched Roman Catholic chapel and 'a holy well.' In 1799, a pier was built at the private expense of the proprietor; it extended about 470 feet, had a lighthouse on the head, and overlooked about 620 feet of quays and walling round an interior dock; but, in consequence of the neglect of some trifling injury it had previously sustained, it was demolished in one night by a storm. In 1822, it was rebuilt by means of public grants, amounting to £373 6s. 9d.; and, being again destroyed in 1830, it was, in 1831, partially rebuilt, with charitable funds, by the officer of the coast-guard, and the collector of Galway. This pier is found to be very useful for the fisheries; it is sheltered from the south and south-west gales; and it is the only safety harbour for small craft on 22 miles of coast. Pop. not specially returned.

BARNA, a hamlet in the parish of Dunkerrin, barony of Clonlisk, King's co., Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 81.

BARNACH. See **BARANACH**.

BARNAGEE, a short ridge of mountains on the borders of the baronies of Burrishoole and Carra, co. Mayo, Connaught. It extends east and west; and its summit-line is about 2½ miles south of Lough Conn, and 5½ north of Castlebar. Its south side is a slowly ascending plane, cultivated to the height of about 140 feet; and its north side breaks down in precipitous and imposing cliffs.

BARNAHELY, a parish in the barony of Kerrycurryh, 1½ mile north-east of Carrigaline, and 9 south-east of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. It lies on the west shore of Cork Harbour; presents interesting features on its coast, and contains Ballybricken-house and other seats. Within its limits also is the village of **LOUGHNECK**; which see. Area of the parish, 895 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,022; in 1841, 1,183. Houses 206. The ecclesiastical parish is more extensive than the civil one, and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 1,701.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cork; but is wholly inappropriate, and possesses neither church nor glebe-house. The Protestant parishioners attend the church of Carrigaline. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 35, and the Roman Catholics to 1,800; and a hedge-school was attended by 90 children.

BARNANE, or **BARNANE-ELY**, a parish in the barony of Ikerrin, 24 miles west by north of Templemore, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 2,167 acres. Pop., in 1831, 775;

in 1841, 752. Houses 111. The limits include part of the Devil-Bit mountains; and the whole surface is upland, and comparatively unproductive.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Kilflithmore, in the dio. of Cuskel. See **KILFITHMORE**. Tithe composition, £105. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 783; and a daily school had on its books 25 boys and 20 girls.

BARNISH, 'a gap' or mountain defile, on the road from Newry to Slievegullion, barony of Orior, co. Armagh, Ulster. The heights above the gap command a map-like and brilliant view of the river, canal, town, and valley of Newry, and of the surrounding mountains.

BARNLECKY, a creek on the north side of Donegal bay, between Ballytherland and Inver, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It has a poor quay, and is dry at low water.

BARNSMORE, a group of mountains and a glen on the borders of the baronies of Tyrhugh and Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. The mountains range east and west, and their summit-line forms the water-shed and the political boundary between the two baronies. The glen, locally called 'a gap,' commences about 4 miles north-east of Donegal; extends about 3 miles north-eastward, and is traversed by the mail-road from Sligo to Londonderry. The heights which screen it attain, in some places, an altitude of 1,000 feet. Its scenery, though not remarkable for force or character, is wild and interesting. At its south-west end are the ruins of an old castle, in which the historian Rapin composed his well-known work; and at its north-east end is the small solitary lake Mourne, whence a stream runs 4 miles north-eastward, parallel with the public road to the Finn at Ballybofey.

BARNTICK, a village in the parish of Clare-Abbey, barony of Islands, co. Clare, Munster. It stands 4 miles south by west of Ennis, on the road thence to Kildysert, and on a small tributary of the Fergus. Pop. not specially returned.

BARON'S COURT, a noble demesne, the property of the Marquis of Abercorn, in the parish of Ardstraw, barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It lies between 2 and 3 miles south-west of Newtown-Stewart, in the narrow valley which stretches along the west side of the mountain Bessy Bell. Three artificial and considerable lakes are formed by the small river which traverses the valley; and, in a humour akin to that which gave the names of Bessy Bell and Mary Gray to the two principal neighbouring mountains, they have been called Mary, Fanny, and Catherine. The mansion surmounts a gentle eminence at the east side of the middle lake; and is a noble structure in the midst of gorgeous scenery. A small circular island, sheeted with wood, and looking like a huge basket of foliage, rises from the centre of the northern lake, is called the island of MacHugh, and contains the ruins of a castle built by a chief or toparch of that name. The hills which screen the lakes and flank the valley slope from their summit to their base, and are covered with plantation over a distance of 3 miles, or from end to end of the demesne. Lord Abercorn, besides sheeting the naturally tame slopes of the hills with wood, and otherwise highly embellishing the grounds immediately around the mansion, has carried the spirit of improvement athwart his vast possessions, and introduced approved systems of husbandry, and ameliorated the condition of his tenantry. "Much," said Mr. Fraser in 1838, "may be expected in the altered appearance of this part of the country in a few years, if the dawning improvements which can even now be traced as we travel through the estate

from Newtown-Stewart and Strabane, and onward to Letterkenny, are carried forward steadily on fixed principles;—the great first steps in agricultural advancement, and the least understood both in the north and south."

BARONSTOWN, a demesne on the west side of Lough Iron, barony of Moygoish, about 8 miles north-west of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. The mansion is a spacious Grecian structure, built chiefly by the late Lord Sunderlin, and now the seat of Mrs. O'Connor. The demesne was enlarged by Lord Sunderlin, and enriched with extensive plantations. It derived its name from its ancient proprietors, the family of Nangle, palatine-barons of Navan; and it passed by purchase into the possession of the family of Malone.

BARONSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Upper Dundalk, 5 miles north-west of the town of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Area, 2,209 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,012; in 1841, 967. Houses 167. The surface is drained south-eastward by the southern head-stream of the Dundalk river; and consists principally of friable tillage land.—This parish is a rectory in the dio of Armagh. Tithe composition, £219 10s. 11½d. The rectory of Baronstown, and the curacies of KENE, ROCHE, and PHILLIPSTOWN-NUGENT [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Baronstown. Length and breadth each 1½ mile. Pop., in 1831, 1,844. Gross income, £434 9s. 11½d.; nett, £338 12s. 1d. Patrons, the diocesan in three turns, and the dean and chapter of Christ-church, Dublin, in one turn. The church was built in 1798, by means of donations from Primate Rokeby, the rector, and the Board of First Fruits. Sittings 90; attendance 50. The Baronstown and the Bridge-of-Erin Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance, the former of from 600 to 800, and the latter of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are united respectively to the chapels of Dundalk and Haggarstown. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 54 Churchmen, 1 Presbyterian, and 1,022 Roman Catholics; and those of the union consisted of 83 Churchmen, 35 Presbyterians, and 1,732 Roman Catholics. In the same year, a National school in the parish was aided with £10 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 78 boys and 40 girls; and another school in the union had on its books 40 boys and 30 girls.

BARR, a rivulet of the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It rises in the south-west part of the barony, and flows eastward to fall into the Foyle, 3½ miles below Lifford.

BARRA. See **BARA**.

BARRAGH, a parish partly in the barony of Upper St. Mullins, but chiefly in that of Forth, and 2½ miles west by north of Clonegall, co. Carlow, Leinster. The Forth section contains the village of **CARRICKDUFF**: which see. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 4½. Area of the St. Mullins section, 1,838 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches; of which 8 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches, are in the river Slaney. Area of the Forth section, 11,458 acres, 7 perches; of which 13 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches, are in the Slaney. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,452; in 1841, 3,742. Houses 609. Pop. of the St. Mullins section, in 1831, 614; in 1841, 569. Houses 99. Pop. of the rural districts of the Forth section, in 1841, 2,930. Houses 472. The ecclesiastical parish is more extensive than the civil one; and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 4,713. The parochial surface lies within the west side of the basin of the Slaney, and is traversed southward by one of the roads from Tullow to Newtownbarry. Mount Leinster and its off-shoots occupy by far the greater part of the south-

ern district. One-third of the entire land is of a good, rich quality; and the remainder is mountainous and gravelly. Barragh hill, a little north-west of the centre, has an altitude of 707 feet; a height in the midst of a large expanse of waste ground in the south, has an altitude of 1,297 feet; three mountains on the western boundary, have altitudes of 1,335, 1,399, and 1,499 feet; and Mount Leinster, on the southern boundary, has an altitude of 2,610 feet. The principal seats are Kilbride, Sherwood, Kilgrany, Ballykennan, Ballypeirce, Cranemore, Kildavin, Ravenswood, and Nursery cottage.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Vicarial tithe composition, £230 15s. 4½d.; glebe, £21 18s. 9d. Gross income, £252 14s. 1½d.; nett, £143 3s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £461 10s. 9½d.; and are appropriated to the dean and chapter of one of the Dublin cathedrals. Part of the *quoad civilia* parish is included in the perpetual curacy of Ardoyne, and contains the church of that *quoad sacra* parish. See **ARDOYNE**. Barragh church was built, in 1815, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 65. There are two Roman Catholic chapels; and one of them is united, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, to the chapel of Tullow. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 808, and the Roman Catholics to 3,899; and 5 daily schools—two of which were annually aided with respectively £12 and £8 from the National Board—had on their books 249 boys and 196 girls.

BARRELS, a group of rocks in Courtmacsherry bay, barony of Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. They lie nearly in the centre of the bay, south of Culamene Point, midway between the Seven Heads and the Old Head of Kinsale lighthouse.

BARRELS, a group of rocks in St. George's channel, off the east end of the barony of Bargie, co. Wexford, Munster. They lie 5½ miles south-west of Carnsore Point, nearly midway between Tuskar lighthouse, and the Saltees Islands.

BARRETT'S, a barony nearly in the centre of co. Cork, Munster. Till great and recent changes were effected by virtue of the Act 6 & 7 William IV., the barony was much interlaced with Muskerry; cut that bi-baronial district into two detached sections, the one on its west side, and the other on its east; and extended from the vale of the Lee, to the watershed between the system of that river and the system of the Blackwater. Its outline was so very irregular that any general statement of its breadth and length could not easily be made. Its area was 42,573 acres. The surface of the western and northern parts of the district, thus defined, is rugged and stony; yet, though mountainous, possesses little scenic interest. Pop., in 1831, 17,666. Houses 2,595. The barony, says Dr. Smith, "takes its name from the ancient English family, called Barret, of whom it is said that O'Neal, Earl of Tyrone, anno 1600, when marching by Castlemore, near Mallow, on his progress to Kinsale to assist the Spaniards, asked who lived in that castle? and being told, one Barret, who was a good Catholic, and his family possessed that estate above 400 years, O'Neal swore, in Irish, 'No matter, I hate the English churl, as if he came but yesterday.'" The changes recently made with the view of consolidating the barony, transferred to Barretts from East Muskerry, 6 townlands of the parish of Mourne-Abbey, containing, in 1841, a pop. of 1,070; to Barretts from Fermoy, 11 townlands in the parish of Whitechurch, containing, in 1841, a pop. of 603, and to East Muskerry from Barretts, the whole of the parishes of Inniscarra and Corbally, 5 townlands of the parish of Donaghmore, 5 of the

parish of Magourney, 3 of the parish of Aglish, 5 of the parish of Carrigrohanebog, 4 of the parish of Carrigrohane, 1 of the parish of St. Nicholas, 4 of the parish of Athnowen, 12 of the parish of Kilnaglor, 3 of the parish of Inniskemy, and 1 of the parish of Desertmore, aggregately containing, in 1841, a pop. of 9,811. The barony, as now constituted, consists only of parts of the parishes of Donaghmore, Garrycloyne, Grenagh, Mourne-Abbey, and Whitechurch. Area, 31,763 acres. Pop., in 1841, 11,246. Houses 1,799. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,600; in manufactures and trade, 175; in other pursuits, 75. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,962; who could read but not write, 623; who could neither read nor write, 2,483. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 838; who could read but not write, 630; who could neither read nor write, 3,228.

BARRETT'S-GRANGE, a small parish in the barony of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, Munster. Some authorities regard it as part of Coolmundry. Area, 1,956 acres. Pop., in 1831, 233; in 1841, 424. Houses 63. The soil is light.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILLENAULE [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £49. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

BARROE, a small lake in the barony of Cremourne, co. Monaghan, Ulster.

BARRONSTOWN. See **BARONSTOWN**.

BARR-OF-INCH. See **MINTAGHS**.

BARRONTOWN, an old castle, near the Three Rocks, the site of the rebel camp in 1798, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is a square, roofless pile, in a tolerable state of preservation; and from its top is seen, and probably was in ancient times telegraphed, the old tower of Fitzstephen. The castle stands on the estate of S. Jeffanes, Esq., who has, in a comparatively short period, reclaimed much of the barren Forth mountain.

BARROW (THE), a large and important river of the province of Leinster. Its name is a corruption of Barragh, which designates it as the boundary-river, and was given it in consequence of its being for many years the boundary between the English pale and the Irish sept. Its ancient name was variously Birga, Brena, and Breba. The river rises at the head of Glenbarrow, in the Slievebloom mountains, between the ridges of Knocktumba and Capard, on the western border of Queen's co. Its direction over about 17 miles, to the vicinity of Monastereven, is prevalently eastward; and thence to the head of Waterford Harbour, or the influx of the Suir, a distance in a straight line of about 65 miles, it is prevalently southward. It flows 10 miles in Queen's co., and 7 on the boundary between it and the main body of King's co.; it makes a detour of about 3 miles into Kildare, and past Monastereven; it separates, for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Queen's co. on the west from Kildare, and a detached part of King's co. on the east; it again runs a brief way into the interior of Kildare, washing the town of Athy; it next, over 11 miles, separates Queen's co. from Kildare and Carlow; it now, over 9 miles, flows in the interior of Carlow; and it finally, over the remainder of its course, separates Kilkenny on its right bank from Carlow and Wexford on its left. Its chief tributaries are the Onnass, a little north-east of Mountmellick; the Little Barrow, in the vicinity of Monastereven; the Burren, at Carlow; the Nore, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above New Ross; and the Suir, at the head of Waterford Harbour. The principal towns upon its banks are Portarlington, Monastereven, Athy, Carlow, Leighlin Bridge, Gore's Bridge, and New

Ross. The current of the river, in the upland or early part of its course, is extremely rapid; and it partly careers along a rugged path of sandstone rocks and boulders, and partly traverses a narrow and precipitously-screened glen of limestone gravel. The subsequent and greatly the larger section of its course is slow, majestic, and constantly but not boldly sinuous, through a comtry prevalently champaign and very generally level, yet sufficiently variegated by hills, swells, woods, demesnes, and ruins, to form a succession of pleasing and even highly beautiful landscapes. One of the best of the scenes is the view of the town, bridge, towers, and monastery of Graigue, relieved by some adjoining groves, and backed by the lofty and steep side of Brandon.—The salmon fishery of the river has very greatly and rapidly declined during the last thirty years; and is believed to have been damaged solely by numerous artificial obstructions, so formidable as to destroy almost the whole of the fry before they reach the sea. The fish go up to span from the latter part of October till November, and do not return till February. The fishery of the estuary, or of Waterford Harbour, is a commonage in deep water, and private property near the shores.—Previous to 1811, nearly £42,000 were expended in improving the navigation of the Barrow; and, up to 1838, the sum expended was £177,852. From the sea to New Ross, the river is navigable by vessels of 200 tons; thence to Athy, it is navigable by barges; and from Athy, it sends off a still-water navigation to join the Grand Canal, and communicate with Dublin and a great portion of central Ireland. A chief obstruction to deep navigation above New Ross, is a considerable bar below the influx of the Nore. The navigation upward from that point is chiefly in the natural bed of the river; but is conveyed past obstructions by means of short canal cuts, and 17 locks; and is aided, over the whole distance, by the formation of a horse trackway. The management of the navigation, says the Report of the Railway Commissioners of 1838, "has been extremely creditable to the Directors; they have carried it successfully through many and great difficulties, and are but just beginning to reap the fruits of their perseverance and integrity. The interests of this Company are justly entitled to the most favourable consideration, and to every protection consistent with those of the public at large. In 1800, the tonnage was 19,828 tons; amount of tolls, £1,405. In 1835, the tonnage was 66,084; amount of tolls, £4,906."

BARROW (THE LITTLE), a small river of the central districts of Leinster. It rises near the middle of the Kildare section of the Bog of Allen; flows south-westward past Rathangan, to the border of King's co.; bisects small wings of that county and Queen's co.; and, after making a second short run between King's co. and Kildare, falls into the Barrow, half-a-mile above Monastereven. Its chief tributary, the Feagile, is about equal to it in both length and volume, and joins it about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the confluence with the Barrow. The river drains a very large extent of bog; and is sinuous, slow, and almost stagnant. Over a considerable portion of its course, it falls only one foot per mile.

BARROW-MOUNT, a village in the parish of Grange-Silvia, barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on the right side of the Barrow, not far from Gore's Bridge. Fairs are held on April 13, June 15, Aug. 1, and Oct. 15. Pop. not specially returned.

BARRY, a village in the parish of Tashinny, barony of Abbeyshrule, co. Longford, Leinster. It stands on the road from Mullingar to Tarmunbarry, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Colehill. In its

vicinity are Dury Hall and Lisglasio, the latter the residence of Mr. Robinson, and the former the handsome seat of F. Jessop, Esq. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 125. Houses 20.

BARRYMORE, a barony nearly in the middle of the eastern half of co. Cork, Munster. It is bounded on the north by Fermoy and Condons; on the east by Kinalatoun and Imokilly; on the south by Cork Harbour and the river Lee; and on the west by Cork and Barretts. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 17 miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 14½ miles; and its area is 155,686 acres,—of which 4,431 acres are tideway. If viewed as consisting of three belts or sections, extending from west to east, the northern belt is the range of uplands, or Nagle Mountains, between the valleys of the Blackwater and the Bride, the central belt is the head-screens and the valley of the Bride, and the southern and broadest belt is the sea-board of the upper part of Cork Harbour, and chiefly the double basin of the two confluent streams of the Middleton river. The Nagle Mountains and other high grounds aggregately cover the greater part of the area, and are roughly, loftily, and rather sterily upland. Yet many of the mountainous tracts, which are unfrequented in winter by either man or beast, become comparatively pleasant and inhabitable in summer; and an expanse of 1,700 acres, which had little to recommend it except southern exposure and gradual declination, was improved, rendered partially arable, and let out in leases of 31 years at 2s. 6d. per acre, by the late Edward Roche, Esq., of Kildinon. Dr. Smith characterizes many of the mountains as, in summer, "no unpleasing places of abode," and adds, "The vast and extended prospect they afford over the well-cultivated plains beneath them, at once fill the eye with delight, and the mind with satisfaction. In dry weather, the air is far from being unwholesome, being then filled with aromatic perfumes from various plants; and the heath, from its russet brown, is then in flower, and clothed in purple and scarlet." The lower northern declivities of the Nagle Mountains, the vale of the Bride, the immediate sea-board of Cork Harbour, and the greater part of the eastern border, largely consist of good land, and enjoy the high advantage of having limestone either on the spot or within easy carrying distance. Such is the topography of the barony, as the latter was constituted previous to the changes effected by the authority of the Act 6 and 7 William IV.; and it is effected by these changes only to the following extent,—three townlands of respectively the parishes of Titeskin, Aghada, and Corkbeg, containing, in 1841, a pop. of 810, have been transferred from Barrymore to Imokilly,—the parish of Coole, containing a pop. of 283, has been transferred from Kinalatoun to Barrymore,—one townland of the parish of Dungleury, and two townlands of the parish of Garrane-Kennefeck, containing a pop. of 522, have been transferred from Imokilly to Barrymore,—and fourteen townlands of the parish of Dunbullogue, and three of the parish of Whitechurch, containing a pop. of 2,664, have been transferred from East Muskerry to Barrymore. The barony, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Britway, Castle-Lyons, Clonmult, Dunbullogue, Dungleury, Garrane-Kennefeck, Knockmourne, Middleton, Moogsha, St. Michael's, and Whitechurch; and the whole of the parishes of Ardneagehy, Ballycurrany, Ballydelober, Ballyspellane, Cahrlag, Carrigtobill, Clonmel, Gortroe, Inchinabacky, Killaspugmullane, Kilquane, Kilshanahan, Lisgoold, Little Island, Rathcormack, Templeboden, Templeencarriga, Temple-robin, and Templeusque. The chief towns are Cove and Rathcormack; and the villages are comparatively

numerous. The east end of the barony was anciently called the cantred of Olethan or Ivelehan; and part of it was included in the territory of Coshbride, the Waterford section of which still retains the name. The ancient Irish sept of O'Lehans inhabited the eastern district, and had their chief seat at Castle-Lehan,—a name which may still be recognised in the corrupted form of Castle-Lyons. The MacCarty's inhabited the western district, and attached it to their adjacent country of Muskerry. The English family of Barry, who came to Ireland at the Anglo-Norman invasion, received a grant of the territory which now forms the barony; they were entitled, from it, Lords Barry of Olethan or Castle-Lehan; they afterwards received the title of Viscounts Buttevant; and, in 1627-8, they were created Earls Barrymore. Pop. of the barony, in 1831, 58,624; in 1841, 61,339. Houses 9,198. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 7,273; in manufactures and trade, 1,703; in other pursuits, 1,330. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 9,298; who could read but not write, 3,023; who could neither read nor write, 13,977. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,140; who could read but not write, 3,614; who could neither read nor write, 18,905.

BARRY POINT, a headland in the parish of Nohoval, barony of Kinnalea, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated 2½ miles east-north-east of Oyster Haven, and 4½ south-west of Cork Head.

BARRY POINT, a small headland on the north side of Carlingford bay, 3 miles south-east of Ros-trevor, barony of Mourne, co. Down, Ulster.

BARRYROE, a barony in co. Cork, united to that of **IBANES**: which see.

BARRYROE (EAST AND WEST), two Roman Catholic parishes in the co. of Cork, and dio. of Cloyne, Munster. The post-town of the former is Timoleague; and that of the latter is Clonakilly. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BARTRA, BARTRACH, or BIRTERACH, an island in the parish of Killalla, barony of Tyrawley, co. Mayo, Connaght. It lies near the head of Killalla bay, and at about ¾ of a mile's distance from the west coast, extends from Moyne to the town of Killalla, and forms a sort of slender crescent or segment of a circle, with the concave side facing the south-west. It is about 2½ miles long, and nowhere quite half-a-mile broad. It contains the residence of Mr. Kirkwood, the proprietor of Moyne-Abbey and adjacent lands. Pop. about 25.

BASLIC, a parish in the middle of the east border of the barony of Castlereagh, 3½ miles south of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, Connaght. It contains the village of CASTLE-PLUNKET: which see. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 5½; area, 15,396 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,574; in 1841, 3,608. Houses 622. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,406. Houses 584. The surface is partly boggy, and generally bare; but comprises some good land. The woods of Milton-house, which shelve down to a considerable turlough, relieve the prevailing dreariness of the southern district. Other mansions are Enlugh in the south, Heathfield in the centre, and Rathmoyle and Ballyglass in the north. The highest ground adjoins Rathmoyle, and has an altitude of 500 feet. The road from Frenchpark to Ballintober traverses the interior from north to south. An old abbey stood in the parish; and eventually became the parish-church. The Archdall school of monastic annalists tell us that St. Saeallus was bishop of Bais-eacmor or Baslic in the time of St. Patrick, and that the abbot St. Cormac died in Baslic abbey in the year 800.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice and prebend of BALLINTOBER [which see], in this

dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £175; and the latter are impropriate in the Earl of Essex. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 3,709; and 4 hedge-schools had on their books 219 boys and 68 girls.

BATTERJOHN, a hamlet in the parish of Derrypatrick, barony of Lower Deece, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 91.

BATTERSTOWN, a Roman Catholic parish in the co. and dio. of Meath, Leinster. Post-town, Clonee. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BATTLE-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the parish of Tumna, barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It consists of about a dozen cabins, and stands at the west end of a bridge which brings across the Shannon the road from the village of Leitrim. The bridge is 130 feet long, and 13 feet wide, and has 6 arches; but it is somewhat ruinous, and was recommended by the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Shannon Navigation to be replaced, at the expense of the contiguous counties, by a new bridge. The Shannon passes in a comparative rapid, rushing under the bridge with considerable force; but, at a very short distance below, it assumes an even surface, and rolls in a slow and seemingly deep stream between banks of clay. The navigation, from a little below the bridge, is conducted up to Lough Allen by a canal; and improvements were projected by the Commissioners, to raise the water-surface 14 inches above the present level, and to cost, according to estimate, £5,581. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 147. Houses 24.

BAULICK. See **BUOLICK**.

BAUNSKHEA, a village in the parish of Jerpoint-West, barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 108. Houses 26.

BAURBOE, a village in the parish of Peakle, barony of Upper Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 121. Houses 23.

BAWN, a lake. See **ANNALEE**.

BAWN, an uninhabited isle in Lough Strangford, co. Down, Ulster.

BAWN, or **BLACKNOW**, a district variously called a rectory, a grange, and a denomination, in the barony of Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Not only are the authorities respecting it mutually discrepant; but even a single authority, the Report of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenues and Patronage, mentions it as 'a rectory,' as 'unknown as a parish,' and as being retained in the titles of the incumbent of the benefice within which it lies, yet 'unknown' to him in 'situation.' A ruin, called *Baun-riehen*, stands not far from Fertagh; is supposed by Archdall to have probably been the farmhouse belonging to Fertagh monastery; and seems to be the true index to both the locality and the quondam ecclesiastical character of Bawn. Fairs are held on Ascension-day, and Oct. 29.—This district is one of the numerous denominations included in the benefice of **BURNBURNCH**: see that article.

BAWNBOY, or **KILSEA**, a hamlet in the parish of Templeport, barony of Tullaghagh, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands near a considerable lake, at the south-west base of Slieve Russell, on the road from Swanlinbar to Killeshandra, 5 miles south of Swanlinbar, and 2½ north-west of Ballyconnell. Though a small it is a pleasant place. In its vicinity is Bawnboy-house, the seat of Mr. Hassard. Area of the village, 3 acres. Pop., in 1831, 60; in 1841, 96. Houses 18.

BAYLIN, a village in the parish of Ballyloughloe,

barony of Clonlunan, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands 3½ miles east-north-east of Athlone, on the road thence to Mullingar. In its vicinity are Lord Castlemain's splendid seat of Moydrum-castle, and the mansions of Twyford, Belleville, Dorington, Walderstown, and Carne-park. Pop., in 1831, 225.

BEAGH, or **BEHAGHS**, a parish in the barony of Kiltartan, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains the village of **TOBERENDONKER**, and part of the town of GORT: see these articles. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 14,581 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches,—of which 274 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches, are in small lakes, and 742 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches, are in Lough Cooter. Pop., in 1831, 5,343; in 1841, 5,751. Houses 1,032. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,426; * in 1841, 4,066. Houses 899. The surface extends northward from the boundary with co. Clare; and sends up along its side, a series of moorish or pastoral lands. The low grounds, though considerably bleak and craggy, contain much good land, are relieved by stream and loughlet, and receive great decoration from the plantations and other improvements of Viscount Gort's seat of Loughcooter-castle, and from the pleasant features of the mansions of Ballinakill, Ashfield, Rosehill, Rosepark, Prospect, Belmont, Riverview, Cregg, and Ballygeagin. See **LOUGHCOOTER**. Part of the west side is traversed by the road from Loughrea, or rather the convergent roads from Galway, Loughrea, and Dublin, to Ennis. Some time after 1441, a monastery of the third order of Franciscans was established in Beagh.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **ADRAHAN** [which see], in the dio. of Kilmacduagh. Tithe composition, £179 6s. 1½d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 49, and the Roman Catholics to 5,678; and 6 pay daily schools at Gort, Tobber, Shenagles, Killeen, Ballinakill, and Knocknecraun, were attended, on the average, by 340 children.

BEAGH, or **BEHAGH**, a village in the parish of Abbey, barony of Burten, co. Clare, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 101.

BEAL, a village, a headland, and an old castle, on the south side of the estuary of the Shannon, parish of Kilconly, barony of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, Munster. The village is situated about 6 miles west-north-west of Ballylongford. A fair is held on Sept. 24. Pop. returned with the parish.—The headland is situated 5½ miles south-west of Kilsrush, and 13¼ north-east of Kerry Head; and forms the extremity of a broad peninsula which narrows the Shannon from a breadth of 4 miles a little above, to a breadth of rather less than 2 miles.—The castle, now a ruin, occupies a commanding site, and looks athwart a vast and brilliant prospect, immediately on the coast, but about a mile south-east of the headland. This castle is called *Beaulieu*, in the *Pacata Hibernia*; it was one of the residences of the Earls of Kerry; and, in 1000, it was dismantled by Patrick, Lord Kerry, who soon afterwards died of grief at seeing his chief seat of Lixnaw in possession of the English. Maurice Stack, a valiant Kerry man, in the service of the English government, was murdered in the castle, under the instigation, some say by the hands, of Lady Kerry, in circumstances of revolting treachery and truculency. The natural scenery and the old castellated ruins of the vicinity—including Lick and Dune castles, respectively 3½ and 4½ miles farther down the coast—are romantic, imposing, and replete with impressive associations. Mr. Holmes, speaking of the whole coast-line from Deale to Dune, says, "The cliffs

* But this is inclusive of Tobberendoney.

here rise to an amazing height; one, two, and three hundred feet perpendicular. The castle of Lick stands upon a rock almost surrounded by the sea, communicating formerly with the land by a draw-bridge; it belonged to a branch of the Desmond family. Near this is the castle of Dune, situated similar, overhanging the ocean. Some years back,* a part of these cliffs, between the castles of Lick and Dune, assumed a volcanic appearance; the waves, by continual dashing, had worn and undermined the cliff, which, giving way, fell with tremendous violence into the sea; several great strata or beds of pyritiz, iron and sulphur, were in consequence exposed to the action of the air and saltwater; the natural effects of which were that they heated and burned with great fierceness; the clay near it is calcined to a red brick, mixed with iron ore, melted in many places, like cinders thrown from a smith's forge. A very brief way south of Dune are the celebrated caves of BALLYBUNIAN: see that article.

BEALANTRA, or **BALLINTRA**, a hamlet on the western margin of the barony and co. of Leitrim, Connaught. It stands on the left bank of the Shannon, half-a-mile below its exit from Lough Allen, 1 mile north-west of Drumshambo, 2½ miles south-east by east of the Arigna Iron Works, and 7 north of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop. not especially returned. A bridge at the place is the first on the Shannon; and is remarkable in history for the passage of the French forces under General Humbert, in 1798, on their march towards the county of Longford. The bridge is only about 80 feet long, and has 4 arches, of which the central two are the largest; and a causeway, principally on the Roscommon side, and aggregately 270 feet in length, prolongs the bridge, and is perforated with tunnels or small arches. The structure is described by the Shannon Navigation Commissioners, as "in a ruinous condition, and of little or no use, a new line of road having been made about half-a-mile lower down the river, in place of that which passes over this bridge." The Shannon, hither from Lough Allen, is choked up with islets, eel-wiers, and the deposits of the Arigna river. Improvements were projected at Bealantra, to cost, according to estimate, upwards of £2,000.

BEALAVEENY (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It discharges the waters of the Maam-Thomau Mountains westward to the Sound of Achill.

BEALDANGAN, a popularly corrupted name of **BALLYDANGAN**: which see.

BEALNABRACK (THE), a rivulet and mountain-glen of the districts of Joyce-Country and Cunnemara, co. Galway, Connaught. The rivulet rises near the northern extremity of the Maam-Turk Mountains, about 3½ miles south-south-east of the head of the Killeries, and runs 6 or 7 miles south-south-eastward to the head of an elongated bay of Lough Corrib, in the vicinity of Clanglass; and the bay into which it empties itself extends 5 miles further to Lough Corrib, contracts near the lake, and is crossed at the contraction by Downgore Ferry, 6 miles north-north-west of Oughterard, on the road thence, round the lough, toward Cong. The glen of Bealnabrack, partly traversed by the stream, and partly occupied by the bay, is screened, on the east side, by the frontier mountain-range of Joyce-Country, which forms so grand and general a perspective to the plains of southern Mayo,—and on the west side by a chain of precipitous and dome-topped mountains, which attain an altitude of 2,000 feet above sea-level, and separate Bealnabrack from the somewhat parallel glen of Lough Ina. The rivulet

is more continuously a stream, or less frequently expanded into lough and turlough, than most other rivulets of the Galway Highlands; and the glen is better cultivated, and has a larger proportion of the amenities of wood and verdure, and the other elements of soft and embellished landscape, than most of the Cunnemara vales. Except that the mountain sides wear an aggregately darker and more varied dress, the glen possesses much resemblance to some vales in the alpine districts of Donegal.

BEALIEU, co. Kerry. See **BEAL**.

BEAMORE, a village in the parish of Colpe, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the northern border of the county, 2 miles south of Drogheda. A preceptory is said by tradition to have stood here, and to have belonged to the priory of Kilmalmainham. Pop., in 1831, 123.

BEANAMUCK. See **BOURD**.

BEAR. See **BERE**.

BEARHAVEN. See **BEREHAVEN**.

BEAULIEU, or **BEWLEY**, a parish in the south-east border of the barony of Ferrard, 2 miles east by north of Drogheda, co. Louth, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 1,228 acres,—of which 228 acres are water. Pop., in 1831, 535; in 1841, 688. Houses 133. The surface declines to the Boyne on the south, and the Irish sea on the east; and consists, in general, of excellent land. Beaulieu-house, the residence of the Rev. A. J. Montgomery, stands close on the Boyne. Beaulieu was a seat of the distinguished family of Plunkett, prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion; and was, for many ages afterwards, the residence of that family's elder branch. John Plunkett, ancestor of Lord Dun-sany, died here in 1082; and a descendant of his obtained, in the reign of Henry III., a licence of mortmain to grant a plot of ground at Beaulieu, for a church-site and a cemetery. Numerous branches of the family have extended into many parts of the kingdom, particularly Louth, Meath, and Dublin, and partaken of almost every honour which the sovereign or the sovereign's ministers could bestow.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, and gross income, £105; nett, £72 18s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The present church was built about 30 years ago, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, from 31 to 48. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 98 Churchmen, 3 Presbyterians, and 423 Roman Catholics; and 2 schools, one of which was parochial, and received aid from the rector, had on their books 29 boys and 16 girls.

BEAULIEU, co. Kilkenny. See **OWING**.

BEAVER. See **CARRIGALLINE**.

BECAN, or **BÉKAN**, a parish in the south of the barony of Costello, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains part of the town of **BALLYHAUNIS**: which see. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 20,303 acres,—of which 807 acres are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,350; in 1841, 5,589. Houses 1,014. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,505. Houses 998. Though the surface nearly forms the water-shed between streams which belong to the basins of respectively the Shannon, the Moy, and Lough Corrib, it is neither high nor bleak, but consists for the most part of good land, a large proportion of which is under tillage. The three lakes of Mannin, Cahir, and Island, on the northern boundary, have an elevation of respectively, 267, 231, and 267 feet. The principal seat is Ballinville. The road from Castlebar to Tuusk runs eastward through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Kiltullagh, in the dio. of Tuam. See **KILTULLAGH**. Tithe composition, £127 8s. 5½d. The Roman Catholic

* Mr. Holmes published in 1801.

chapel has an attendance of from 800 to 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, the Roman Catholics to 6,066; a National school at Brockloon was aided with £8 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 65 boys and 47 girls; and 5 pay daily schools at Brickan, Ballyhaunis, Bracklabuy, Kilnock, and Beacan chapel, had on their books 308 boys and 119 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £10 towards the fitting up of a school at Kilnock.

BECTIVE, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Upper Navan, 4 miles north-east of Trim, co. Meath, Leinster. Area, 3,386 acres. Pop., in 1831, 671; in 1841, 602. Houses 91. The surface lies along the left bank of the Boyne, opposite the old demesne of Balsoon, the ruins of Assey-castle, and other attractive objects in the parishes of Assey and Balsoon; it rises from the margin of the river in a bold and beautiful bank; it possesses much ornament in the plantations and demesne of Bective-house, the property of Richard Bolton, Esq.; and it forms part of a district which is replete with the amenities of gently beautiful and softly pleasing landscape. The ruins of Bective abbey lift their picturesque outline aloft from the river's bank, and form a rich ornament at once scenic, artistic, and antiquarian, in the general view. The monastic buildings consisted, at the dissolution, of "a church, hall, and cloister, with certain chambers and other buildings;" and all, except the domestic parts and some light extraneous masonry, remain in tolerable conservation. The ruins even present somewhat distinct and very curious traces of the whole arrangement and economy of the most important parts of a monastic edifice of the middle ages. The tower of entrance is of ample proportions, and gives the ruins a partially castellated aspect; the hall also was spacious; and the cloister exhibits a range of pointed arches, divided by piers lightened and adorned with clustered pillars. The abbey was founded about the year 1146 for Cistercian monks, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by Murchard O'Melaghlin, King of Meath; and was called the Abbey de Beaitudine. The abbot was a lord of parliament, and appears to have lived in considerable splendour. The endowments of the abbey, even at its origin, seem to have been great; and the demesne land consisted, at the dissolution, of 245 acres. In 1195, the body of Hugh de Lacy, the first Lord-palatine of Meath, was buried with much solemnity in Bective abbey; while his head was placed in the abbey of St. Thomas in Dublin. As the latter institution was founded by the Anglo-Norman chief, William-Fitz-Audelin, and largely endowed by De Lacy himself, its monks claimed the whole remains of the deceased, protested against the interment at Bective, and commenced a long, litigious controversy, on the subject of their claim, with the Bective monks. Pope Innocent III. was appealed to in the controversy; and eventually the bishop of Meath, the archdeacon of Meath, and the prior of Duleek were appointed by the Pope to decide between the parties, and gave sentence in favour of the monks of St. Thomas. This miserable dispute illustrates the importance which was anciently attached by monks to the possession of the mortal remains of nobles and princes; and it figures, in all its squalid and disgusting features, as the most memorable event in such scanty annals of the abbey as have been preserved. Bective-castle, which once stood in the vicinity, is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the earliest stone-building in Ireland except the pillar towers. A tradition—on which, however, no reliance can be placed—asserts that it was erected in 1014 by Maol-senchlin, King of Meath, who sent to Greece for architects to construct it. One fond dreamer, with

a tact quite characteristically 'antiquarian,' quietly transmutes the tradition into 'history,' and says, that "a family of these foreigners still remaining, surnamed Greachach, or Greek, seems to strengthen history." Sir Thomas Tailour, Bart., who was created Baron Headfort in 1760, and Viscount Headfort in 1762, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Bective, in the Irish peerage, in 1760. His son, Thomas, 2d Earl of Bective, was made Marquis of Headfort in 1800.—This parish is in the dio. of Meath; but is abbey-land, and tithe-free, and has neither church nor chapel-of-ease. Its Protestant inhabitants attend the churches of Kilmessan and Trim. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 500 and 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Navan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 27, and the Roman Catholics to 638; and a hedge-school at Robinstown had on its books 21 boys and 19 girls. In 1840, the National Board granted £111 5s. toward the building and fitting up of a boys' school and a girls' school, at which an attendance was expected of 100 boys and 50 girls.

BECTIVE-BRIDGE, a village in the parish of Balsoon, barony of Lower Deece, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the western margin of the barony, and on the right bank of the Boyne, opposite the parish of Bective; and it derives its name from a bridge which carries across into that parish the road from Ratoath toward Athboy. The village has a poor appearance, and assorts ill with the ornate country in which it lies. Fairs are held on May 16 and Nov. 1. Pop., in 1831, 142. Houses 28.

BEELEEK. See **BELLEKE**.

BEERHAVEN. See **BEREHAVEN**.

BEG (LOUGH), an expansion of the Lower Bann, between the barony of Toome in co. Antrim, and the barony of Loughlinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It commences about a mile below the river's exit from Lough Neagh, and extends 4 or 4½ miles to the north. Its greatest breadth is about 1½ mile; and its mean breadth between 4 and 6 furlongs. It contains several islets.

BEG (LOUGH), a lake in the parish of Ballinderry, barony of Upper Massarene, co. Antrim, Ulster. A name by which it is more generally known is **PORTMORE**: see that article.

BEG-ERY, or **BEG-ERIN**, an island in Wexford Harbour, co. Wexford, Leinster. It lies about 1½ mile west of the north side of the harbour's entrance, less than half-a-mile south of the nearest part of the harbour's north shore, and ¾ mile north-east of the town of Wexford. Its length is about 1½ mile. The name Beg-Ery is a corruption of Beg-Erin; and the latter signifies 'Little Ireland.'

BEGGAR'S-BRIDGE, or **ROCHFORD-BRIDGE**, a village in the parish of Castlelost, barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on a small tributary or head-stream of the Boyne, and on the road from Dublin to Galway, 2½ miles north-east of Tyrrel's Pass, and 7½ south-west by west of Kinnegad. Beggar's-Bridge is the original and popular name, and Rochford-Bridge is the would-be and refined name; and the former is said to have arisen from the circumstance that a bridge across the stream was built with money found on the person of a pauper who died in the village, or on its site. Area, 32 acres. Pop., in 1831, 171; in 1841, 417. Houses 69.

BEGGAR'S-BUSH, a village in the parish of Donnybrook, barony and county of Dublin, Leinster. Area, 117 acres. Pop., in 1841, 855. Houses 108. Most of the inhabitants are employed in manufactures, or in other pursuits than agriculture; and 109 families are supported by either vested means, professions, or the direction of labour.

BEG-INNIS, an isle in the middle of the sound on the north side of Valencia Island, barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. It lies within about a cable's-length of both Valencia Island and the continent of Iveragh; and, in consequence, forms both an obstruction and a cover in the centre of the north entrance of Valencia Harbour. Its circumference is little, if any more, than 2 miles. See **VALENCIA**.

BEG-OF-RATH, a village in the parish of Tullaghlin, barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 128.

BEHAGH. See **BEAGH**.

BEHAGHS. See **BEAGH**.

BEHEENA (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. It rises on the north side of the lofty mountains, called the Paps of Knockrone, runs 4 miles northward to a confluence with the Awineeghrea, near the transit of the mail-road from Killarney, and eventually, after a 3 miles' westward course, finds its way into the Flesk.

BEHEENA AND RATHBEG, a conjoint bog, or two denominations in a large though interrupted expanse of bog, in the barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. The portion of the morass called Beheena and Rathbeg, commences $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Killarney, and extends from the Awineeghrea by the mail-coach road to the Awnascartan. Area, 4,422 English acres. The general elevation is about 550 feet; and the elevation of the Beheena vale is about 100 feet less. "This bog," says Mr. Nimmo, "is exceedingly irregular, shallow moory banks and deep cuts being within a few yards of each other. It abundantly shows the futility of any attempt at draining bog through its own substance; for though the bottom is an open stone brash, or rough gravel and boulders, yet the deep cutting stream from Glanafreame is 50 feet below the level, and yet within a very few yards of some deep patches of bog. The bank of Rathmore on the north side is an aluminous sand-stone shiver, decomposing into a poaching clay: a similar rock is pretty general between the clay slate of Slieve Laughar, and the rubble slate of the mountain. No limestone has been discovered, but there are strong indications of it on both sides of the Beheennagh; and I think that between that river and the Awineeghrea it might be tried for with a good prospect of success." Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,842 5s. 5d.

BEKAN. See **BEKAN**.

BELAN, a parish in the barony of Kilkea and Moore, 3 miles south-south-west of Ballytore, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,198 acres. Pop., in 1841, 286. Houses 52. The surface is low; consists chiefly of light land, worth about 26s. per plantation acre; and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Ross. Belan-castle was the residence of Pierce Fitzgerald, in the early part of the 17th century; and was afterwards demolished by Oliver Cromwell. Edward Stratford, Esq., the ancestor of the Earl of Aldborough, purchased the Belan estate from Lord Fitzharding; he suffered in the disasters under the reign of James II., and was an active agent in effecting the Revolution; and he is said to have entertained at Belan King William III. Belan-house, the present noble mansion of his descendants, was built about the year 1743, by John, first Earl of Aldborough, after a design by the painter and architect Bindon. It stands on low ground, at the foot of Bolton hill, immediately adjacent to the Dublin and Ross highway; and is a spacious, plain pile, massive in structure, imposing in appearance, yet undistinguished by either beauty of architecture or elegance of interior. The fact that, at the time of its erection, it was esteemed the finest mansion in Ireland, strikingly

illustrates the improvement which has occurred in national taste for embellished domestic architecture. —This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Timolin, in the dio. of Dublin. See **TIMOLIN**. Tithe composition, £102 10s. Other statistics are mixed up with those of the benefice.

BELANAGARE, or **BELLANAGARE**, a village in the parish of Kilcorkey, barony of Castlerea, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands on the road from Dublin to Ballina, 2 miles south-east by south of Frenchpark, and 6 north-west of Tusk. In 1832, it consisted of a Roman Catholic chapel, one house of three stories, 11 of two stories, and a score or upwards of straggling cabins. The Roman Catholic chapel is slated with laminæ of sandstone, found in the neighbourhood, and bears an inscription, intimating that it was founded by O'Connor Don in 1819. The large houses have a decayed appearance; and the whole village seems unimproving and almost desolate. The roads leading out from it are shaded, for a considerable distance, by trees in the hedgerows. Belanagare-house, an old and now ruined residence of the ancestors of O'Connor Don, lifts its tall chimneys and its numerous gables among lofty surrounding trees. It was an irregular edifice, and is still roofed, substantial in masonry, and capable of sheltering some labourers and dependents in its decayed apartments. A new house, in the lodge style, was built in the immediate neighbourhood, and during his father's lifetime, by O'Connor Don. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 209. Houses 33.

BELCARRA, or **BALCARRA**, a village in the parish of Drummonagh, barony of Carrig, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the road between Dublin and Westport, 4 miles south-east of Castlebar, and 9 north-west of Hollymount. It is the site of the parish-church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a free-school, and two pay-schools. The cabins of the peasantry in the vicinity are generally of a wretched description; the pasture fields are broken by masses of protruding rock; and the village grounds are interspersed with tracts or patches of bog. Pop. of the village returned with the parish.

BELCLARE, or **CLARE-TUAM**, a parish on the northern border of the barony of Clare, 2½ miles south-south-west of Tuam, co. Galway, Connaught. It consists of a main body and detached districts, —the latter situated a little to the north and north-west. Length of the main body, 3½ miles, breadth, 2. Area of the whole, 7,847 acres, 35 perches; of the detached districts, 2,133 acres, 13 perches. The surface, though partially relieved by swell and woodland, is prevalently flat and tame; consists, for the most part, of second-rate land; is washed on the east by the Clare rivulet, and touched by the road from Tuam to Galway; and is, to a large extent, overflown in winter by the turloughs which so strikingly characterize the Clare river's valley. The village of Clare-Tuam struggles along the public road, amidst the caprices and expansions of the stream, and looks at times as if almost the 'disjecta membra' of a deluged town, floating on a little world of waters. Some ruins, grain-mills, and other appliances of scenery and stir, fail to relieve the place from an aspect of comparative desolation. The other hamlets are 7 or 8 in number; and the principal seats are New-Garden, Thomastown, Currowbeg, Cahir-lough, Sylaua, and Woodquay. —This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Tuam, in the dio. of Tuam. See **TUAM**. Vicarial tithe composition, £117 10s.; glebe, £3 3s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £117 10s., and are appropriated to the dean and provost of Tuam cathedral. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Clare-

Tuam and Woodquay, have an attendance of respectively about 800 and 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to Corrofin chapel in Kilmocree. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 2,532; and 2 pay daily schools at Woodquay and Currowbeg, had on their books 148 boys and 21 girls.

BELCOO, a village on the western margin of the barony of Glenawley, and of the county of Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands 9 miles west-south-west of Enniskillen, on the road thence to Manor-Hamilton. Its site is on the neck of land, half-a-mile broad, which separates the Upper and Lower Loughs Macnean; and on the east bank of the stream which conveys the superfluous waters of the upper lake to the lower. A bridge at the place carries over the highway to the northern corner, or extremity of the northern projection of co. Cavan. Fairs are held on April 5, June 5, August 5, Oct. 6, and Nov. 26. "Here," says Carlisle, "is the celebrated well called Davagh Phadric." Pop. not specially returned.

BELDARIG. See **BALDARIG**.

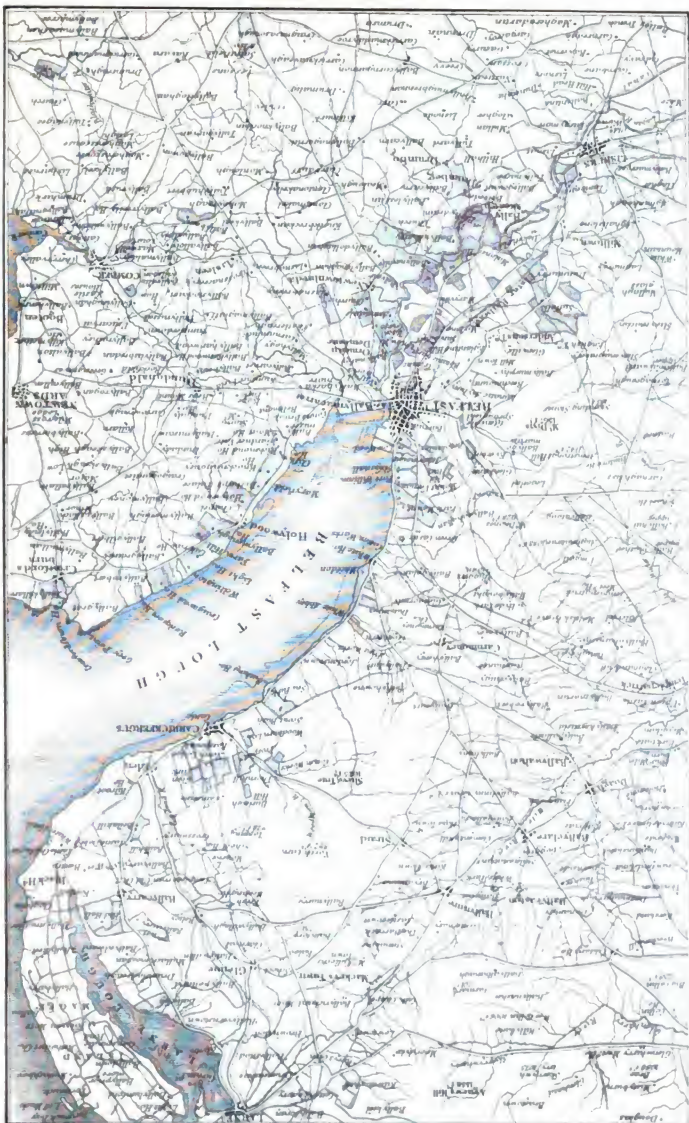
BELEEK. See **BELLEKEE**.

BELFAST (LOWER), a barony in the south-east of co. Antrim, Ulster. It forms an irregular oblong, extending from north-east to south-west; but is deeply and broadly indented on the south-east side by the county of the town of Carrickfergus. It is bounded on the north-west by the baronies of Antrim and Glenarm; on the north-east, by the North Channel; on the south-east, by Belfast Lough, and the county of the town of Carrickfergus; and on the south-west, by the barony of Lower Belfast. Its greatest length is about 16 miles; its greatest breadth, measured over a wing of the Carrickfergus intersection, is 8½; and its area is 56,093 acres. It contains part of the parishes of Ballymartin, Shankhill, and Templepatrick; the whole of the granges of Ballywater, Ballyrobert, and Molusk; and the whole of the parishes of Ballylinney, Ballinure, Carnmoney, Inver, Island-Magee, Kilroot, Raloo, and Templecorran. Its principal villages—for there is no town—are Ballinure, Ballycarry, Carnmoney, White-Abbey, Whitehouse, Glynn, and part of Ballyclare, and Larne. Lough Larne, a landlocked and elongated sea-bay so deeply indented the north-east end of the barony, as almost to insulate the district of Island-Magee. The Six-mile-Water and the Larne river, trace most of the north-west boundary, the latter to Lough Larne, and the former on its way to Lough Neagh. The Three-mile-Water, which enters Belfast Lough near White-Abbey, is the principal stream on the south-east side of the barony. The surface of the country, though replete with character, romance, and beauty, is sufficiently described in our article on the county. See **ANTRIM**. Its grand features are the belt of luxuriant and decorated plain along Belfast Lough and the North Channel; the splendid, precipitous, and towering ridge which forms the rim or outer edge of the great trapezian tableau of the county; and the tumulated and undulating descent of the north-west side to the edge of the Six-mile-Water. The annual valuation of the barony, under the Poor-law act, is £41,116 2s. 11d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of Spring 1840 and 1841, were respectively £2,827 9s. 1d., and £2,840 11s. 6d. Pop., in 1831, 23,935; in 1841, 24,867. Houses 4,292. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,573; in manufactures and trade, 1,634; in other pursuits, 395. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,843; who could read but not write, 2,376; who could neither read nor write, 1,916. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read

and write, 3,961; who could read but not write, 5,097; who could neither read nor write, 2,398.

BELFAST (UPPER), a barony on the south-east border, and extending nearly to the south-east extremity, of the county of Antrim, Ulster. It is nearly oblong in outline; and extends from north to south. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Lower Belfast; on the east, by the head of Belfast Lough and by the river Lagan, which separate it from the county of Down; and on the south and west, by the baronies of Massarene. Its area is 35,898 acres,—of which 63 acres are tideway. It contains part of the parishes of Ballymartin, Shankhill, Derryaghy, Drum-beg, Lambeg, and Templepatrick. Its only town, and the seat of about four-fifths of its population, is Belfast; and its principal villages are Dunmurry, Springfield, Templepatrick, and Lambeg. Its chief features are the exquisite valley of the Lagan, the rich and beautiful piece of low ground around the town of Belfast and the head of Belfast Lough, and the lofty and picturesquely outlined ridge of hills which screens the west side of the valley, and whose summit or watershed forms the boundary with Massarene. Annual valuation under the Poor-law act, £139,333 15s. 10d.; sums levied under the grand warrants of Spring 1840 and 1841, respectively £7,150 1s. 11d., and £6,769 18s. 3d. The Census of 1841 detaches the town of Belfast, and exhibits it as a separate district from the barony. Pop., in 1831, 67,020. Pop., exclusive of the town of Belfast, in 1831, 13,733; in 1841, 16,762. Houses 2,646. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,422; in manufactures and trade, 1,180; in other pursuits, 309. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,980; who could read but not write, 1,897; who could neither read nor write, 983. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,836; who could read but not write, 3,569; who could neither read nor write, 1,511.

BELFAST LOUGH, or CARRICKFERGUS BAY, a large and beautiful marine inlet between the counties of Antrim and Down, Ulster. It looks out upon the North Channel, opposite the Rhinns of Galloway in Scotland; and may be regarded as entering either between Black Head in Antrim and Nout Head in Down, or between White Head in Antrim and Salt-Hill Point in Down. The two headlands on the Antrim shore, and also the two on the Down shore, are respectively 2½ miles asunder. The width of the exterior entrance is nearly 7½ miles; and of the interior, about 5 miles. The distance from White Head or from the line between it and Salt-Hill Point, to the head of the Lough, or the embouchure of the river Lagan, is 12½ miles. The width, opposite Gray's Point, 4½ miles up from the interior entrance, contracts to a little upwards of 2½ miles, and this width is maintained with little diminution to very near the head of the Lough. The direction of the bay upward, is, in a general view, south-west; but, over the last 5 miles, it gently curves so as to terminate nearly due south. The bay is supposed to be the Vindurius of Ptolemy. Its scenery, on both shores, and from head to foot, is strikingly beautiful. An illiberal or prejudiced stranger, who enters Ireland by sailing up to Belfast, is confounded by the brilliance of both the natural and the artificial features, and is liable under the rebound of feeling, to imagine that all he has ever heard of Ireland's bogs and poverty is a jest, and that he is entering one of the most charming and opulent countries in the world. Elegant mansions, neat villas, fine plantations, verdant parks, luxuriant fields, smiling villages, and a great provincial metropolis, occupy the immediate shores; green hills frilled





with hedge-rows and chequered with wood, roll backward in great variety of outline and in fine perspective on the side of Down; and the romantic cliffs and bold high hills of the frontier line of the great array of northern basalt, tower up to a sky-line along the Antrim side, and rise behind Belfast to an altitude of 1,567 feet above sea-level. The chief seats of population on the shore, additional to Belfast, are Carrickfergus, 4 miles up from Whitehead,—Bangor, 2 miles up from Salt-Hill Point,—and Hollywood, 6 miles up from Bangor.

The Lough is so sheltered from prevailing winds by the heights on the west and the north-west, as almost always to enjoy a comparative calm. The pool of Gartmore, 1 mile from Hollywood, nearly 2 from the Antrim shore, and about 4½ from Carrickfergus, affords excellent anchorage; and vessels can here ride afloat at low water, even within a cable's length of banks which are then dry, and which become covered by the tide. The old channel from this point to the quays of Belfast, was winding, intricate, minutely indicated by buoys, and artificially maintained at 13 feet depth of water by the efforts of the Ballast Board. But, in 1840, a cut or new channel was opened, which, besides being straighter, shorter, and more practicable, avoids two of the most difficult sinuosities of the old channel. This cut is about a mile in length; it commences at the reach below the Mile-Water, and extends to the entrance of Dunbar's Dock; it has a depth of 10 feet at low-water, and of 21 feet at high-water, of average tides; it was executed by contract, at the cost of £40,000; and it enables vessels drawing 9 feet of water to reach the lower quays in any state of even ebb-tide. In 1841, a bill was introduced to parliament to empower the Ballast Board to conduct a series of improvements in continuation of the noble change effected by the new cut; and, among the several measures contemplated, were the widening of the quays of Belfast harbour from Ritchie's Wharf to the site of the old long bridge across the Lagan, the deepening of the channel in front of the present wharves, and the filling up of private docks at right angles of the river.

BELFAST, or SHANKHILL, a parish, partly in the barony of Lower Belfast, but chiefly in that of Upper Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. The town of Belfast, in the old or strict sense of that name, stands in the Upper Belfast section, but, jointly with the co. Down suburb of Ballymacarett, is exhibited in the Census of 1841 as a separate territory. Length, 9½ English miles; breadth, 5; area, exclusive of the town, 18,263 acres,—of which 1,148 acres are in Lower Belfast. The Census of 1831 does not notice the Lower Belfast section. Pop. of the whole, exclusive of the town, in 1831, 7,532; in 1841, 10,152. Houses, 1,158. Pop. of the Lower Belfast section, in 1841, 239. Houses 43. The length we have stated includes two narrow strips at the northern and southern extremities of the main body, the deduction of which would leave a length of only about 6 English miles. The general features of the surface are those of the barony; and the chief objects of interest will be noticed in our account of the town. About 3,000 acres are mountainous waste or scanty pasture; and about 12,000 are arable land, worth, on the average, 40s. per acre. But in consequence partly of enhanced value in the immediate environs of the town, and of great natural diversity in the quality of the soil, the land of the parish varies from 5s. to £8 per Irish acre. Mount Davis, on the western border, has an altitude of 1,567 feet. The principal seats on the south-west are Glenville and Suffolk; in the interior, are Willowbank, Beechmount, Springfield, Glenvale, Glen-

bank, Everton, Ballysillin, Eglantine-Hill, Brookvale, Ardoyne, and Springville; on the Lagan, are Lakefield, Lismoyne, Malone, Maryville, and Ormeau; and on Belfast Lough, are Greenmount, Jennymount, Grove, Skegonnell, Seaview, Fort-William, Mount-Vernon, Low-wood, Parkmount, and Greencastle. Shankhill was the original seat of the parochial place of worship; but is now an obscure locality, some distance north-west of Belfast. But exactly the same reason which has occasioned the comparatively modern, but intrinsically great and steadily prosperous town to eclipse Shankhill in giving name to the parish, should occasion it to eclipse the almost equally obscure hamlet of Connor, in giving name to the diocese, and the decayed and unimportant town of Antrim in giving name to the county.

This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Vicarial tithe composition, £350; glebe, £114. Gross income, £544; nett, £431 8s. 6d. Patron, the Marquis of Donegal. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £800, and are inappropriate in the patron. Two curates are employed,—the senior, at a stipend of £74, and the surplice fees, amounting to £40,—and the junior, at a stipend of £30 from the vicar, and £20 from the senior curate. The parish-church is situated in Donegal-street, Belfast, and known by the name of St. Anne's church; and it was built in 1784, at the cost of £10,000, the whole of which was paid by the late Marquis of Donegal. Sittings 1,000; attendance, from 800 to 1,000. The perpetual curacy of Upper Falls is within the parish; its church, usually called St. George's, is in the town; and its incumbent is the parochial senior curate. See FALLS (UPPER). A third place of worship connected with the Establishment is situated in the rear of Belfast Royal Academical Institution; it was completed in 1833, at the cost of £4,100, of which £2,500 was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was raised by private subscriptions; and it is capable of containing 1,100 free sittings. Attendance, from 300 to upwards of 800. One of the parochial curates officiates every Sabbath morning in the House of Correction. In 1834, there were 11 Presbyterian meeting-houses; that in Fishwick Place was attended by 1,500; that in South College-street, by 100; that in Dublin Road, by 275; that in Alfred-street, by 225; Dr. Hanna's, by 1,200; Mr. Wilson's, by 300; Dr. Cooke's, by 1,400; Dr. Bryce's, by 150; Mr. Bellis's, by 100; Mr. Bruce's, by 250; and Mr. Porter's, by 400. In 1834, there were 5 meeting-houses of Protestant dissenters, not Presbyterians; the Quakers' was attended by 180; the Independents', by 300; the Methodists', in York-street, by 300; the Methodists', in Rees Court, by 150; and the Methodists', in Donegal-square, by 725. In 1834, there were 4 Roman Catholic chapels: the old chapel was attended by 1,500; the new chapel, by from 2,000 to 4,000; Greencastle chapel, by 175; and Hanastown chapel, by 350. The new chapel, situated in Donegal-street, is regarded as the cathedral of the Roman Catholic dio. of Down and Connor, and jointly with the old chapel and Greencastle chapel, has 5 officiates; and the Hanastown chapel is united, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, to the chapels of the parish of Derryghry. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 17,942 members and adherents of the Established church, 25,939 Presbyterians, 1,265 other Protestant dissenters, and 22,078 Roman Catholics. In 1834, Christ-church Sunday school had on its books 524 boys and 423 girls; the Roman Catholic Sunday school in Donegal-street had 643 boys and 402 girls; and 88 daily schools had 3,587 boys and 2,773 girls. One of the schools

returned as daily schools, was the Belfast Royal Academical Institution; one was the Belfast Academy; one was the Acaulemy kept by the Rev. Dr. Crolly; one was the Brown-street school, supported by salaries of aggregately £117 from subscription; one was the Poor-house school, salaried with £25 to the master, and £20 to the mistress; two were National schools, supported with respectively £60 and £70 from the Board, and £74 and £20 from subscription; one was the parish-church school, wholly supported by voluntary contributions; one was a free-school, whose master and mistress had salaries of respectively £40 and £30; one was the deaf and dumb school, aided with £4 a-year from the Committee; one was a London Hibernian Society's school; one was a London Hibernian Ladies' Society's school; one was an infant-school; one was a drawing-school; 5 were classical schools; 15 were boarding schools, chiefly for young ladies, and with day classes; and the remainder were miscellaneous elementary schools, supported wholly by fees. In 1840, the National Board had male and female schools in Donegal-street and Frederick-street; female schools in Castle-street and May-street; an infant-school in Frederick-street; and mixed schools in Fountain-street, Townsend-street, Malone, Edenderry, Springfield, Ligoniel, and Upper Falls; and they granted £149 toward the building and fitting up of a boys' school and a girls' school at Cave-Hill.

BELFAST,

A sea-port and market town, a borough, a seat of extensive trade and manufacture, the capital of Ulster, and the 'Modern Athens' of Ireland, stands at the head of Belfast Lough, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is situated 8 miles south-west by south of Carrickfergus, 13 south-east of Antrim, 46 south-east by south of Coleraine, 69 south-east by east of Londonderry, 75 east-north-east of Enniskillen, 30 north-east of Armagh, and 80 north by east of Dublin. It is the fourth town of the kingdom in amount of population; the third in extent of edificed area, and in aggregate value of general trade; the second in comparative regularity and beauty; the first in proportionate spirit, though only the second in actual appliances, of literature and science; and incomparably the first in enterprise, intelligence, and general prosperity.

[*Site and Environs.*].—About one-half of the town stands above, and the other half below, the debouch of the Lagan into Belfast Lough. Most of the upper half is opposite a bold eastward bend of the stream, and does not press down to its margin, but is winged with town parks and ornamental and open grounds. The lower half goes compactly and crowdily down to the water, and terminates along its edge in quays, wharves, docks, storehouses, warehouses, workshops, and all the thickly packed and squeezing appliances of busy and multitudinous traffic. Most of the entire site of the town, as well as all the site of its large Downshire suburb of Ballymacarrett, is low, flat, and alluvial; and appears to have been, at no very distant period, conquered from the dominion of the tide. The lowness and flatness of the site, the compactness and regularity of the street alignment, and the very scanty presence of either tower, dome, or other high and large architecture overtopping the aggregate mass of houses, render the exterior aspect of the town, from nearly all vantage-grounds, except such as reveal it in a bird's-eye view, remarkably tame and unpromising, and make it seem almost like a huge field of common roofs and chimneys, or a great level expanse of fantastically constructed brick-kilns. But, seen up the Lough at

night, it looks like a focus and divergence of light and life amidst a world of darkness; and, seen from adjacent high grounds by day, it appears a vast, orderly, tasteful assemblage of uniform streets, neat large houses, pretending mansions, and bulky abodes of manufacture and traffic. Among tolerable or good views, not strictly of the bird's-eye kind, one from Turf Lodge is particularly fine, highly picturesque, and in certain states of shade and sunshine almost thrilling: the Lagan makes its meandering sweep to the right, cottages smile, animated nature exults, and trees taft the green fields on the foreground; the head of the Lough, streaked with the smoke of steamers, dotted with the white canvass of sailing craft, and conveying the eye to a profusion of shrubberies, groves, and villas, and to the large and handsome outline of the County Lunatic Asylum, expands on the right of the middle ground; the crowded harbour, with its little forest of masts, and the dense and large phalanx of houses, bristled over with chimneys as if with spears, and sending up tower and lofty stalk-like ensigns of ambition, expand on the left of the middle ground; and a chain of boldly acclivitous hills, flowing, yet broken in outline, exquisitely diversified in dress and contour, and so intersected by ravine and depression as to seem almost an array of separate summits, starts speedily up in the background, partly to cut an undulated sky-line, and partly to blend with a far-away and filmy perspective.

The environs of the town, both immediate and more remote, abound in the amenities of landscape, and blend, in extended views, with a great variety of such features and groupings as belong strictly to the beautiful, and yet are nearly allied to the grand. Davis Mountain, overhanging the town at an altitude of 1,567 feet,—the Cave-Hill, rising up with alternately intricate and mural acclivity, a little below the town, to the height of 1,064 feet,—the gorgeous sheet, and the green and golden edgings of the Lough,—and the rolling surface, the graceful curves, and the ornate and luscious beauty of the hills and hollows of Downshire,—enter into the composition of almost every scene. Even the rich, luxuriant, and villa-studded valley of the Lagan, possesses such natural variegations of surface, and artificial embellishments from wood and demesne, as to present, in the vicinity of the town, a number of very pleasing close landscapes. The far-away view from the summits of Davis and Cave-Hill is one of the finest panoramas in the three kingdoms,—inferior to many in sublimity, in magnificence, or even in extent, but equal almost to the best in the perfection and richness of its composition, and in the soft power it long wields over the imagination through the medium of the memory: it includes the whole basin of Belfast Lough and lower vale of the Lagan, the inland sea and the shores of Lough Neagh, much of the interior and of the grand and lofty sea-board of co. Antrim, a large part of Downshire, with the blue and cloud-wreathed summits of the Mourne Mountains, and a great expanse of the Irish sea and the North channel, fringed on the horizon with the heights of the Isle of Man, and of various parts of the coast of Scotland.—The immediate environs of the town are rich in gardens, parks, mansions, villas, rural resorts, romantic hamlets, sea-bathing retreats, the whitened fields and neat houses of linen-bleachers, and other attractive objects. Among the multitude of pleasant and ornamental seats are Ormeau, the Marquis of Donegal, Belvoir, Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., and Purdysburn, Narcissus Butt, Esq., Belvidere, New Grove, and Edenderry, on the east bank of the Lagan,—near the last of which are the well-known Giant's Ring and Druidical Altar; Beechmount, Ballymurphy, Ma-

lone-house, Lismoyne, Lakefield, Ballydrane, and almost a crowd of others, on the west side of the Lagan; the episcopal residence of the bishop of Down and Connor, Mount Pottinger, Orangefield, Belmont, Castlehill, Hollywood-house, and Ballymanack, on the Downshire side of Belfast Lough; and Greenmount, Jennymount, Seaview, Fort William, Mount Vernon, Low Wood, Parkmount, and Whitehouse, on the road to Carrickfergus. "The country round Belfast," says Mr. Inglis, "is extremely beautiful. The Lough stretches on one side, and the fine and tolerably elevated range of hills which bound it, and partly encircle the town, present much beauty and variety, their slopes thickly studded with the country houses of the merchants. But the environs of Belfast are seen to most advantage in an excursion to Carrickfergus. Choose the time of full tide to leave Belfast for Carrickfergus, and no one can be otherwise than delighted."

Interior Aspect.—Mr. and Mrs. Hall, in their new and splendid work on Ireland, say: "As we drew near the only manufacturing town of Ireland—alas that it should be so!—its peculiar character became apparent. It was something new to perceive, rising above the houses, numerous tall and thin chimneys indicative of industry, occupation, commerce, and prosperity; the volumes of smoke that issued from them giving unquestionable tokens of full employment; while its vicinity to the ocean removed at once all idea that the labour was unwholesome, or the labourers unhealthy. The pleasant and cheering impression we received was increased as we trod the streets; there was so much bustle; such an 'aspect' of business; a total absence of all suspicion of idleness; such unerring evidence of ample, continual, and general employment; so many proofs of activity—results of past and anticipations of future success—that the contrast between this town and the towns of the south startled us, making us for the moment believe we were in a clean Manchester; where hearty breezes swept into the neighbouring sea all the impurities usually inseparable from a course of factories. And this notion was not evanescent; it remained during our week's stay; and we now revert to it with exceeding satisfaction, for it received confirmation by our subsequent examinations, and after-inquiries. It is undoubtedly the healthiest manufacturing town in the kingdom: although densely populated, there is far less wretchedness in its lanes and alleys, and about its suburbs, than elsewhere in Ireland; the main streets are wide and regularly built; it contains a large number of public edifices; the vicinity is remarkably picturesque; the mountains are sufficiently near to produce pictorial effect, and the open ocean is within a few miles of the quays. The situation of Belfast, therefore, is most auspicious. It is a new town, and has a new look. It is an improving town, and signs of improvement, recent and progressing, are everywhere apparent."

The town, exclusive of Ballymacarett, and of straggling edificed outskirts, is about an Irish mile in length from north to south, and very nearly half an Irish mile in mean breadth. Its compactness is so great, and its configuration of outline so proximately oblong, that, over at least three-fourths of its length, the denseness of town is nowhere less than half a statute mile in breadth. The houses, including even a large number of the public buildings, consist of brick; but they are, in general, so high, so neat, and so regular, as to constitute a handsome urban-looking town. Entire streets are composed of houses of one height, and nearly on one plan; and even the poorest streets disclose the squalidness of penury rather in back-courts than in the exterior

front-line. The houses are nearly all in the London style of freedom from common stairs; and very generally are constructed on principles of pretension, and affected gentility quite disproportioned to their bulk and value. Such accommodation as in Edinburgh is found in one floor or in half-a-floor of a house of three or four stories, is distributed in Belfast through an entire three-story house, so that one large private building, in the metropolis of Scotland, is represented by no fewer than from three to eight three-story houses in the metropolis of Ulster. Many of the Belfast houses, in consequence, are on a scale of domestic town architecture which may be expressively designated the shabby-genteel; yet these line chiefly the subordinate and more sequestered streets, and, in spite of their absurd air of pretension, they form a very pleasing substitute for the rows and crowds of thatched cabins which so freely abound in most of even the large towns of Ireland. A cabin is nearly unknown in Belfast; and houses so spacious and elegant as to be quite equal to the majority of country mansions, are not only numerous, but compose entire streets.

Donegal-square, at the south end of the town, and on the thoroughfare toward Dublin, is a noble quadrangle of about 200 yards by about 150. Two streets, each nearly half a statute mile long, and mutually parallel over their whole length, run eastward and westward on a line with its north and south sides, and are spacious in width, and handsomely edified with private houses. The northern one of these streets bears successively westward the names of Chichester-street, Donegal-square North, and Wellington-place; and it opens, at the west end, directly opposite the middle of Belfast College. The square or quadrangle in the centre of which the College stands has a larger area, and a more airy aspect, than Donegal-square; but, though sumptuous in its public buildings, is irregularly and but partially edified. Seven or eight streets of various width and character, rectangularly intersect the two great streets which enclose Donegal-square; and, in most instances, they are prolonged both northward and southward, and are rectangularly intersected by subordinate streets, running parallel with Chichester-street or Wellington-place. Donegal-place opens from the middle of the north side of Donegal-square, and runs upwards of 200 yards northward in a very spacious and handsomely edified street-line. High-street commences at the north end of Donegal-place; runs in a very gentle curve 600 yards east-north-eastward to the quays; is airy, wide, and of imposing aspect; and makes amends by the magnificence of its shops and warehouses, and by its cleanly and cheerful appearance of a perfect whirl of business, for some irregularity in its alignment and architectural structure. Anne-street, south of High-street, and somewhat parallel with it, is narrow and comparatively choked, but draws attention from the orderly bustle of its abounding business. Waring-street and Rosemary-street form a continuous line north of the High-street, and almost strictly parallel with it; and, though the Rosemary part is narrow and confined, the Waring-street part, 400 yards long, is spacious, and possesses, in the aggregate, a wholesale business character. North-street, rather narrow and subordinate in its appearance, runs 550 yards north-westward from the junction of Waring-street and Rosemary; or, more properly, from the north end of a neat, short, spacious business street, which runs southward thence to High-street. Donegal-street opens from Waring-street at the distance of only the length of the Old Exchange from the south-east end of North-street; runs 650 yards north-north-westward

to the Infirmary; is partly uniform, and everywhere spacious and interesting; and, from the prevalence successively of splendid shops, showy places of worship, and mansion-looking houses in its side-lines, may be said to have first a business, next an ecclesiastical, and next an aristocratic character. York-street opens from nearly the middle of the east side of Donegal-street; extends in airiness and great width about half an Irish mile in the direction of north-east by north; and is at first uniformly edified with large fine private houses, but afterwards subsides in pretension, and is but partially built. North Queen-street runs parallel with York-street, from the head of Donegal-street; but, though spacious, is not all edified, and has a various character. Frederick-street runs from North Queen-street to York-street, and falls rectangularly upon the latter at the distance of about 220 yards from Donegal-street; Great Patrick-street continues Frederick-street, on a straight line of 300 yards, to an intersection with James-street; and both are spacious, and the latter regular, chiefly private, and rather handsome. A profusion of streets, principally parallel with either York-street or Great Patrick-street, occupy a pentagonal area of about 900 yards by 700, enclosed by the quays, Waring-street, Donegal-street, North Queen-street, and the north-east environs; and, while various in use and appearance, they aggregately cross one another at right angles, and are new, neat, and cleanly. A crowd of streets, alleys, lanes, and variform edified areas, occupying an irregularly outlined space of about 360,000 square yards, south-west of North-street, north of College-square, and west of Hercules-street, which runs northward on a straight line with Donegal-place,—is much the poorest district of the town,—corresponds to the St. Giles' of London, the Liberties of Dublin, and the Wynds of Glasgow, yet is far from being so degraded as any of these in either squalidness or vice,—and has in its centre the rag-fair of Smithfield, the motley, and 'omnium-gatherum' market for all descript and non-descript varieties of old wares. The suburb of Cromac subtends in a southward direction the south-east angle of the town; covers an area of about 90,000 square yards; and consists of numerous short, straight, tolerably edified streets. The suburb of BALLYMACARETT [see that article] is separately described in its alphabetical place.

Ecclesiastical Buildings.—St. Anne's church, situated in a recess on the east side of Donegal-street, has a body of brick, a tower of wood, and a cupola of copper, and possesses greatly more elegance than might be supposed possible from the composition of such unmanageable and heterogeneous materials. Its front is adorned with a handsome Doric portico and attic balustrade; its tower is of two stories, and in the Ionic order; and its cupola has Corinthian ornaments, and is surmounted by a spiral termination. The tower of this church, the turret on the Linen Hall, and the paltry spire on the Infirmary, are the only structures Belfast can boast in the form of steeples. "The northern architects," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "seem to have imagined, especially in the erection of places of worship, that the portico alone formed the proper object on which to display their taste and knowledge, uniformly neglecting the other external portions of the structure, to add to the importance of the favoured member."—St. George's church, situated in a recess near the foot of the south side of High-street, is an elegant edifice, and possesses a portico which is justly regarded as one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture in the kingdom. This portico is tetra-style Corinthian; it originally belonged to Ballyscullion-

house, the Irish Fonthill, built by Lord Bristol, bishop of Derry; and, at the taking down of that edifice, it was procured and placed in its present position by the Bishop of Down and Connor. See BALLYSCULLION.—Christ-church, situated in College-square, is a comparatively plain edifice; its sides and rear are of brick, with windows in recesses, ornamented with circular architraves; and its front is of cut stone, with an Ionic colonnade surmounted by an entablature.—The Fisherwick-place meeting-house, in the near vicinity of Christ-church, was built in 1827-28. It consists of excellent polished sandstone, resting on a basement of granite, raised 3 feet above the surface of the ground. Each of the sides is pierced with two ranges of well-proportioned windows, separated by a fascia-course, which is carried round the building. The front or west end has a massive and elegant Ionic portico, of four columns, and ante, supporting a regular entablature and triangular pediment; and the columns measure 27 feet in height, and have capitals in imitation of those in the Ionic temple at Ilissus.—The May-street meeting-house, built in 1828, and hitherto occupied by the well-known Dr. Cooke, is raised on framed foundations, and entered by a spacious flight of steps. Its front is of modern or Scamozzian Ionic, having two columns and four pilasters, 28 feet high, and fluted, forming a piazza 36 feet long, and 7 feet wide, bearing aloft a beautiful pediment, and finished with a regular architrave, frieze, and block cornice. Two ranges of windows pierce the sides, and are ornamented with moulded architraves.—The meeting-house of the third Presbyterian congregation, that of Dr. Hanna, was built about 10 years ago on the site of its predecessor, and presents, in its portico, a very tasteful example of Grecian Doric; but it occupies a most un-Hellenistic site in a lane, where no part of the building except the portico is visible.—Two or three of the other Presbyterian meeting-houses, the Independent chapel, and Donegal-square Methodist chapel, are neat yet scarcely ornamental edifices. The new Roman Catholic chapel in Donegal-street is remarkable rather for its great size, and for the juxtaposition with it of a very large Roman Catholic schoolhouse, than for any architectural feature. The old Roman Catholic chapel is a repulsive, dingy, brick building, in Chapel-lane.—The places of worship, as noticed in our account of the parish, are those which existed in 1834; and the Presbyterian ones are named in *cumulo*, without distinguishing denominations or creeds. In 1841, the General Assembly's congregations in the town and its immediate vicinity were 13 in number; and they had their places of worship, and were formed respectively as follows:—Rosemary-street, in 1722; Linen Hall-street, in 1770; Donegal-street, in 1792; Alfred-street, in 1813; Fisherwick-place, in 1827; May-street, in 1829; Berry-street, in 1830; Townsend-street, in 1835; Malone, in 1837; Ballymacarett, in 1837; Alfred-place, in 1838; Ballysillan, in 1839; and York-street, in 1839. The other congregations, in 1841, were those of the Establishment and of the Roman Catholic communion noticed in the articles on Belfast parish and Ballymacarett; a Presbyterian Secession, in connection with the United Secession Synod of Scotland; a Presbyterian of the Cameronian communion; two Presbyterian of the presbytery of Antrim, a body which is Arian or Unitarian in creed; one of the Society of Friends; an Independent; and a Separatist Independent.

Civil Buildings.—The long bridge of Belfast, the bridge which carried the thoroughfare across the Lagan into Ballymacarett, and which stood immediately above the commencement of the stream's expansion into Belfast Lough, was long regarded as

one of the architectural wonders of Ulster. Its arched part extended 840 feet; and its entire length, including the dead work at the ends, was 2,562 feet. Its arches amounted in number to 21, and were all turned with hewn stone, fetched from the hill of Scraba in Downshire; but they were so small and unimposing as to give the bridge, when seen from a brief distance, the appearance of a huge raised causeway perforated with little holes. The bridge was raised at the joint expense of the counties of Antrim and Down, for the sum of £12,000; it was founded in 1682, but was not completed till after the Revolution; it lost 7 of its arches in 1692, in consequence of having been weakened by the Duke of Schomberg's heavy cannon being drawn along it before its cement was thoroughly indurated; being shortly afterwards repaired, it continued during nearly a century and a-half in tolerable preservation; but, in 1840, it was pronounced ruinous and unsafe for traffic, and was ordered to be destroyed.—A new bridge, on the site of the old, was founded in 1841; it is in the course of being raised at the joint expense of the two counties, and is estimated to cost £27,000; and it consists of 5 semicircular arches, each of 50 feet span, and of a considerable extent of dead work at each end, and has a breadth of 40 feet between the range-walls.—Another new bridge, on a site about 670 yards farther up the river, was authorized by an act of the session of 1831, and was soon after constructed under the management of a joint-stock company.

The Exchange—or the Commercial buildings, as it is here called—stands on the south side of Waring-street, looking up Donegal-street, and was erected by an incorporated company, at the cost of £20,000. It is a large and elegant edifice, with a granite front of Ionic columns, resting on a rusticated basement; it contains a very spacious and ornate news-room, an assembly-room, and several offices; and, it not only is daily frequented by most of the mercantile body of the town, but is the place of meeting for the greater part of large, respectable, special assemblies, whether fashionable, political, charitable, or religious.—Diagonally confronting it, and situated at the divergence of North and Donegal streets, stands the Old Exchange, a heavy yet respectable brick building, the property of the Marquis of Donegal, and now converted in its ground-floor into shops, and elsewhere little used.—The Linen Hall, situated on the south side of Donegal-square, is an extensive quadrangular range of plain two-story building; the central part of its front loftier than the rest, pedimented, and sending aloft a small, neat tower; and its interior so disposed in offices and rooms for the factors as to be particularly well adapted to its purpose. An area all round the building, and enclosed by an iron railing, is tastefully planted with evergreens and flowering shrubs, and affords, at all seasons, a most agreeable promenade for the inhabitants.—The Northern Bank is a lofty and rather imposing brick edifice, confronting the head of High-street.—The Custom-house is a lumpy brick house on one of the quays.—The Theatre, situated in Arthur-street, is a small, plain, brick building, with a stuccoed front, and elegant interior; but, greatly to the credit of the metropolis of the north, is much neglected. A handsome music-hall, for concerts and similar entertainments, was recently erected.—The 'Donegal Arms' hotel, though in a sense a private edifice, and though sharply competed with by other inns in the town, which almost vie with the best in Britain, challenges separate attention by the beauty of its facade, and the excellence of its arrangements. "Its exterior," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "is very elegant, having indeed the character of a grand edifice."

The barracks, situated on the north side of North Queen-street, and extending back in a quadrangle on the skirt of the acclivity which there begins to ascend toward the hills, contain accommodation for one regiment of infantry, and for a troop of cavalry, or a company of artillery.—The House of Correction, in the southern outskirts of the town, is noticed as follows, in the Report on Prisons for 1841: "This prison has been condemned by the Inspectors-General before; and I have only to express my full concurrence in that opinion. It is very old, badly planned, very inconvenient, and too limited as to room; altogether it is totally unfit for prison use; and it is so far satisfactory to find that all parties are agreed as to the necessity of erecting a new one, and that the site, plan, and specification, are also agreed upon, and a presentment for £38,000 has already been passed, so that there remains no question now but that the building, which is to accommodate 300 prisoners, will be soon commenced, and that we shall ere long see a Prison Institution established upon a more comprehensive and improved scale, and which cannot fail in producing the most favourable results in the most populous, important, and commercial town of the county."—A commodious, recently erected, Police-office stands in Poultry-square, and contains, besides its proper accommodations, a room for a daily court of petty-sessions.—Other public buildings will be noticed in the three following sections.

Science and Literature.—The Belfast Royal Academical Institution, or Belfast College, is an extensive range of building, three stories high, presenting rather a good front, but very narrow in proportion to its length, and quite inferior in architectural character to its high destiny and noble uses. It stands isolatedly in the centre of College-square; and is surrounded at a distance, or on a line with the inner sides of the encompassing streets, by a stone wall and iron railing; but it has a naked, gaunt appearance, and totally wants the features of college architecture. It was erected, in 1810, by means of a public subscription of £30,000, one-sixth of which was obtained by Lord Moira, in India; and was, immediately afterwards, incorporated by act of parliament, and endowed with an annual parliamentary grant of £1,500. This grant was subsequently for several years withheld; but eventually was not only renewed, but augmented to £1,900. A school department in the institution does not partake in the grant, and is conducted by masters for writing, drawing, mathematics, English, French, Italian, Spanish, and Classics. The parliamentary grant is distributed in salaries of £150 each to professors of Logic and Belles-lettres, Greek and Latin, Hebrew and Oriental Languages, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Ecclesiastical History, Mathematics, and Anatomy and Physiology; £150 to an assistant-secretary, and the same sum for incidental expenses; £100 each to two professors of Divinity; and £50 each to professors of chemistry, botany, surgery, the theory and practice of physic, materia medica and pharmacy, and midwifery and the treatment of the diseases of women and children. Connected with the institution are a museum and a valuable library. The college term extends from the 1st of November to the 30th of April. The college department possesses almost the same relation to the Presbyterian communities of Ulster, which the Scottish universities do to the Established church and Presbyterian dissenting bodies of Scotland. The institution's affairs are conducted by a president, 4 vice-presidents, 20 managers, and 8 visitors, chosen by the proprietary; but they have been involved in a series of whirling and tossing conflicts between the orthodox and the

Arian Presbyterians,—they have more than once appeared to be almost on the brink of ruin,—and they were recently flung into a foaming vortex by an attempt, on the part of the Arians, to claim for two theological professors of their creed a place among the faculty.—The Belfast Academy, a plain and rather large structure, at the corner of Donegal and York streets, was built by subscription in 1783. This institution was projected on enlightened principles far in advance of the period of its foundation, and formed the model, not only for Belfast College, but for many other interesting and valuable academical institutions. It was originally designed to be exactly what Belfast College became, with the exception or addition of having a principal to superintend the whole body of professors or teachers; it was for some time conducted with a college department, and not long ago very nearly experienced a revival of that department in such formidable strength, as should rival and even overpower the younger and greater institution; but, since about 60 years ago, it has simply been a finishing school for boys, closely akin in character to the High or Grammar schools of Edinburgh and Glasgow; and at present it contains separate classes and class-rooms for the six departments of classics, mathematics, writing, drawing, English, and French, presided over by a principal and five masters.—Belfast so abounds in schools of all grades, from the highest to the lowest, and is so thickly and delightfully dotted with large, airy buildings devoted to education, that we cannot, without being invidious, make any selections from the general list presented in our statistics of the parish. The town has long been celebrated, too, for the directing and elevating tone which it has imparted to the whole subject of education,—for the study it has incited of the best methods of mental training,—and even for lifting the instrumentalities and the influences of education to a high place among the sciences; and the names of David Manson, Dr. Crombie, Elizabeth Hamilton, and the Rev. R. J. Bryce, LL.D.—the last of whom is the present able principal of the Academy—will long enable it to defy rivalry in the fame of a philosophic and masterly acquaintance with the true arts of education.

The house of the Natural History and Philosophical Society of Belfast is a handsome and very convenient edifice, founded in 1830, situated on the north side of College-square, and built at the cost of £2,300; and it contains a valuable and extensive museum of Irish antiquities, works of art, minerals, fossils, and zoological and botanical specimens.—The Botanical gardens of Belfast were formed since the year 1830; are situated about a mile from the town; and, though not remarkable for extent, possess great beauty and interest. Their site abounds in slight and graceful undulations; a tiny morass, at the base of one of the slopes, has been dressed into an ornate habitat of aquatic plants; the whole garden arrangement, while quite scientific, has a strikingly pictorial effect; the conservatories are constructed according to the most recent improvements; and an excellent suite of lodging-rooms is attached, for the use of apprentices to the art of enlightened and experienced gardening. Two societies exist in the town for promoting horticultural improvement, the one called the Northern Horticultural Society, and the other the Belfast Botanical and Horticultural Society.—The Belfast Society for the Promotion of Knowledge was formed in 1788; meets in the central room of the Linen Hall; and possesses a library of about 8,000 volumes, and a collection of minerals and philosophical apparatus.—The Literary Society was formed in 1801; but is of rather a private than a

diffusive character.—The Statistical Society of Ulster was established in 1838, and consists of an unlimited number of members, who are elected by ballot, and pay an annual subscription.—The Mechanics' Institute was founded in 1825, and includes a scientific school for the delivery to artisans of occasional lectures on mechanics and chemistry.—The Ulster Teachers' Association was established for the purposes of improving the literary character of elementary teachers, and securing for them better remuneration than is common throughout the country; and it corresponds with subordinate and local associations in different parts of the province.—There are four musical societies;—the Anacrostic Society, which meets weekly for practice; the Choral Society, established in 1838, for extending a taste for sacred music; the Irish Harp Society, instituted for the support and musical education of destitute blind boys; and the Harmonic Society.—In 1841, there were five Belfast newspapers; the Belfast News-Letter, the earliest journal of Ulster, commenced in 1737, and of thoroughly established repute among conservatives; the Northern Whig, a liberal paper, of well-tryed and widely circulated fame for its talent; the Commercial Chronicle, a paper of considerable standing, and understood to be more commercial than political; the Ulster Times, a journal of not more than ten years standing; and the Vindicator, a recent and Roman Catholic journal. We miss, in this list, both a conservative paper which was in high repute, from 12 to 8 years ago, for its ability, and a Dissenting Protestant religious newspaper which was commenced about the year 1837.—Belfast has not yet figured in literature as a publishing town; yet it produced, in 1704, one of the earliest Irish editions of the Bible, and its printing-presses are very numerous, and have produced three or four periodicals, all or chiefly religious, and a profusion of pamphlets, fugitive works, and small volumes. The town also is the book-emporium for nearly all Ulster; and the entrepot of a very large proportion of British publications sent to Ireland.—Circulating libraries, established by private enterprise, are large and respectable.

Remedial Institutions.—The Lunatic Asylum for the counties of Antrim and Down, stands in an airy and healthful situation about a mile west of the town, and was built by government at the cost of upwards of £50,000. It has, as seen from a little distance, an imposing and almost sumptuous appearance, and forms a marked feature in the general landscape. In 1836, an additional building, capable of accommodating 100 patients, and designed as a provision for the increase of applicants, and for incurable cases, was erected at a cost of £3,486 8s. 9d. One part of the establishment contains two dormitories for males, and two for females, each pair capable of containing 44 beds, and separated by a room for respectively a keeper and a nurse, with inspection windows on either side. Attached to the buildings is a small farm of about 21 acres in area, designed to engage a portion of the patients in the bracing and healthy employments of agriculture. In 1841, there were 136 male and 118 female patients from the preceding year, 2 male and 6 female patients re-admitted, and 52 male and 47 female patients admitted for the first time; and out of the whole, 41 males and 35 females were cured, 5 males and 6 females were relieved, and 11 males and 16 females died. The total expense for that year was £3,576 15s. 2d.; the expense for diet only, £1,774 19s. 11d., and the average cost of each patient £14 12s. 10d.—The Belfast Infirmary and Fever Hospital was opened in 1817, is situated in Frederick-street, and includes

a surgical department for chronic diseases, and for injuries from accidents. In 1839, its income and expenditure were respectively £2,345 0s. 1d., and £2,400 5s. 3d.; and the number of intern patients in its infirmary department was 410, and in its fever hospital department was 1,738. During the year ending in April 31, 1841, its fever cases were 1,700, its chronic cases 281, and its surgical cases 37.—Another fever hospital, supported wholly by parliamentary and county grants, and not, like the former, owing its main support to subscriptions, received, in 1839, £674 16s., expended £574 16s. 5d., and had a total of 313 patients.—The chief of two dispensaries, in 1839, received £121 15s., expended £202 10s. 2d., and had recommended to it 6,069 patients. The other dispensary, situated in Chapel Lane, received and expended in that year £51 14s. 9d.—The Lying-in Hospital, during 1839, had 192 patients.—“A former female penitentiary, fitted up in a large private house in Donegal-street, was well conducted by an excellent matron, but allowed to fall into extinction by an inert committee of management. The present Ulster Female Penitentiary, situated in Brunswick-street, was erected in result of a noble and spirited effort by the Rev. Dr. Edgar,—an effort which realized, in a very brief period, upwards of £3,000 from voluntary subscriptions: the Institution was opened in November, 1839; it contains a separate apartment for each inmate; a lending library, effective appliances of literary and religious instruction, and such facilities for economy, order, and industry, as furnish a model for similar establishments; and, during the first 14 months of its existence, it admitted 54 females, who sought or accepted a retreat from vice, and a religious home. Not a single applicant has been refused admittance since the opening of the new institution; and every wretched outcast, desirous of forsaking the evil of her ways, may find in it a shelter and a home. From the common jails, and from the lowest dens of infamy and crime, its inmates are taken: yet such is the admirable system maintained by its excellent matron, such the kindness and decision of her most judicious management, and such the effective superintendence of the female committee, that, in few private families are there more peace, and harmony, and kindness,—more industry, economy, and good management, than distinguish ‘the family circle’ of the Ulster Female Penitentiary.”

Poor-law Union.—The Belfast Poor-law union ranks as the 2nd, and was declared on Dec. 21, 1838. It lies partly in co. Antrim, and partly in co. Down, and comprises a territory of 47,702 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 80,512. There are 7 ex-officio guardians, and 22 elected guardians; and they meet every Tuesday in the Board-Room at Malone. The total nett annual value of the property rated in the rural portion of the union is £259,300 19s. 6d.; the total number of persons rated is 18,454; and of these, 523 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,143, not exceeding £2,—907, not exceeding £3,—599, not exceeding £4,—and 310, not exceeding £5. The number of £10 electors traced in the rate-book is 2,083; and of these, 420 are rated at sums under £10 and above £9,—263 under £9,—132 under £8,—68 under £7,—38 under £6,—and 17 under £5. The work-house was contracted for on June 7, 1839,—to be completed in March, 1841,—to cost £7,000 for building and completion, and £2,869 7s. 8d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 12 acres, purchased for £2,130 12s. 4d., and subject to an annual rent of £28 12s. 2d.,—and to contain accommodation for 1,000 paupers. The date of the

first admission of paupers was May 11, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £9,052 8s. 9d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,314 15s. 8d. The dispensaries of the union are two in Belfast, and three in respectively Ballymacarett, Hollywood, and Whitehouse. A rural district, containing 10,282 inhabitants, has no dispensary. The institutions for intern patients are the two hospitals noticed in the preceding section; the latter of these two was only a temporary provision during a great prevalence of fever in 1839; and both are unavailable to the Downshire portion of the union.

Charitable Institutions.—The Poor House, in North Queen-street, looking down Donegal-street, is a neat edifice with extensive wings, and a small but well-formed spire. The institution connected with it was established in 1771, and was three years afterwards incorporated by the title of the Belfast Incorporated Charitable Society. The house was built at an original cost of between £7,000 and £10,000; the funds so increased as to furnish the chief investments for constructing the waterworks of the town; and the establishment is maintained by means of £750 a-year from the waterworks, the interest on accumulated donations, and the proceeds of annual subscriptions, amounting jointly to upwards of £2,000. The inmates are children and infirm aged persons, the latter both male and female, and the former either orphans or deserted children. The old men are employed as handicraftsmen, and the boys are either instructed in their trades or apprenticed out; and the girls knit all the stockings used in the house, and, with the assistance of the old women, perform all the white-seam sewing required for the inmates.—A Night Asylum for the homeless poor was opened in 1841, in Poultry-square.—A Society for the suppression of mendicancy, and for furnishing the poor with food and employment, was established in 1806, and supported by penal fines and voluntary subscriptions.—A Society for the encouragement and reward of good conduct in Female servants, and which gives a premium of four guineas at the expiration of four years of uninterrupted faithful service, and of ten guineas at the expiration of seven years, was established in 1836, and hitherto has operated with admirable effect.—Among other charitable institutions may be named the Ladies’ Society for clothing the poor; the Society for the relief of the destitute sick; the Benevolent Society, for affording protection and aid to young females who may have been deprived of their parents or natural protectors; the Master Mariners’ Association, for securing annuities to the widows and families of deceased members; the Fund, under 4 and 5 William IV., for the relief and support of sick, maimed, and disabled seamen, and of the widows and children of those slain or drowned in the merchant service; and the Mont de Piete and Loan Fund Society, under 6 and 7 William IV., and 1 and 2 Victoria, for lending money at interest in sums not exceeding £10, and receiving it back in weekly instalments. In 1841, the Loan Fund’s amount of capital was £10,435; the amount circulated, £40,721; the number of loans, 10,180; the nett profit, £547 18s. 2d.; and the amount expended for charitable purposes, £255.

Religious and Miscellaneous Institutions.—The Belfast Town Mission has been in operation upwards of 15 years, and, in 1841, employed four missionaries. The Bible Society has its depository in Church-street. The depository of the Sunday-school Society for Ireland is at the head of High-street, and offers books at reduced prices. The Religious Tract Depository is in Waring-street. The Seamen’s Friend Society employs a chaplain for preaching to seamen.

and visiting vessels in port, and has a convenient place of worship in Pilot-street. The Sunday-school Union was established in 1821, and assists in the revival and establishment of Sabbath schools. The Ulster Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and for the Blind has its premises in College-street. The Ulster Temperance Society was originated by the enlightened persevering Christian philanthropist, Dr. Edgar, and was the parent one of Europe. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was established in 1836. The Association for Discouraging Vice, and Promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion, is known throughout Ulster and Northern Leinster for its schools. The Belfast Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society has been characterized by considerable activity. The auxiliaries to the various missionary societies of London, Edinburgh, and the Irish orthodox Protestant communities, and also to other institutions of an exclusively or mixedly religious character, are singular for numerousness and fluctuation; no town needing less incitement than Belfast to adopt any good religious cause introduced to its notice, and none with more exquisite naivete forgetting to follow up the votes and demonstrations of a public religious meeting; so that the religious auxiliaries of the town have, in various instances, exhibited a frequent and facile alternation of extinction and revival. The Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax in Ireland was established in 1841, is liberally supported by the subscriptions of the Belfast merchants and others, and promises to be of great advantage to Ulster.

Banks, Markets, and Conveyances.—The offices of the Belfast Banking Company and the Provincial Bank, are in Donegal-street; that of the Bank of Ireland is in Donegal-place; that of the Northern Banking Company is in Castle-place; and that of the Ulster Banking Company is in Waring-street. No *bona fide* Belfast bank has suspended payment for at least a century back: the failure, a few years ago, of the Belfast branch of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank cannot be regarded as an exception; for the affair was wholly a Dublin bubble.—May's Market, off Cromac and May streets, is open for grain, oat-meal, and fruit, every week-day, and for poultry, eggs, butter, beef, and flax, every Friday. Montgomery's Market, off Calender-street, is open for potatoes, beef, fish, vegetables, and fruit; and both York-street Market, off York and Great George streets, and Ormond Market, off James and Patrick streets, are open for the same departments, except that of fish. Butter Weigh-House, off Tomb-street, is appropriated solely to the butter trade. Great George's-street Market, recently erected, is appropriated to the provision trade, and specially to the trade in pigs and pork; but, though commodious, it requires the aid of the wide streets and unstirring thoroughfare in its vicinity, to accommodate the enormous quantities of pork which are brought for sale. Smithfield-square is the market arena for fat cattle, on Wednesday; for milch-cows, sheep, and pigs, on Friday; for skins, hay, straw, and an incredible variety of miscellaneous wares, on every week-day; and nearly one-half of its area is occupied with old and new furniture, marine stores, old and renovated wearing apparel, and a perfect museum of the rag and bone gatherers' curiosities. Fairs are held on Aug. 12 and Nov. 8.—The Ulster railway was open in January, 1842, as far as Lurgan; and had four daily trains up to Lurgan, four down to Belfast, one daily train between Belfast and Lisburn, and a second train on Tuesday between Belfast and Lisburn. The stations between Belfast and Lurgan are Dummurry, Lisburn, and Moira. A short line of

railway was opened in September, 1840, to connect the harbour with the lime-quarries, as they are called—that is, the quarries of indurated chalk—on the Cave-Hill. The public conveyances by road, at the close of 1841, were 4 coaches to Dublin, 3 to Armagh, one to Ballinahinch, two to Ballymena, one to Carrickfergus, two and a car direct to Londonderry, one to Londonderry by way of Coleraine, one and an omnibus to Comber, one and a car to Donaghadee, one and a car to Downpatrick, one to Dungannon, one to Enniskillen, one to Killyleagh, one to Killea, two to Larne, one to Magherafelt and Cookstown, two and a car to Portaferry, one to Portlone, and six cars to Bangor. At the same date, steamers sailed thrice a-week direct for Glasgow, every Tuesday for Stranraer and Glasgow, every Wednesday for Dublin, every Monday for Dublin, Falmouth, Plymouth, and London, thrice a-week for Liverpool, every Tuesday for Carlisle and Whitehaven, and every Monday and Friday for Fleetwood.

Manufactures.—Some idea of the manufactures of Belfast may be formed by glancing at the statistics of the town's steam-engines in 1838. The number of these was 50; their aggregate horse-power was 1,274; and 11 of the whole were erected in 1838.—17 in 1835, 1836, and 1837,—10 between 1830 and the close of 1834,—and 12 between 1806 and the close of 1827. Eighteen of the engines, of aggregate 600 horse-power, or a fraction more than one-half of the total aggregate of power, were employed in spinning linen-yarn; three, of aggregate 92 horse-power, in spinning cotton-yarn; one, of 60 horse-power, in spinning linen and cotton yarn; one, of 60 horse-power, in spinning and weaving cotton; one, of 30 horse-power, in bleaching; one, of 15 horse-power, in bleaching and dyeing; two, of unitedly 40 horse-power, in calico-printing and dyeing; five, of aggregate 67 horse-power, in foundry; one, of 16 horse-power, in ship-foundry; three, of aggregate 76 horse-power, in grinding wheat; one, of 10 horse-power, in grinding corn; one, of 10 horse-power, in making paper; one of 40 horse-power, in making whiskey; one, of 8 horse-power, in making starch; one, of 6 horse-power, in grinding bones for manure; one, of 8 horse-power, in making lime; one, of 8 horse-power, in making machinery; one, of 4½ horse-power, in making sheet-lead, &c.; five, of aggregate 17½ horse-power, in grinding drugs and coffee, and making files, stucco, Roman cement, chimney-pieces, &c.; and one, of 16 horse-power, in cleansing the docks.

The town contains within itself the appliances of producing, from the elementary processes on to completion, the various fabrics of the linen and the cotton manufacture, from the finest cambric to the coarsest canvass. In 1841, the steam-power mills for the spinning of linen-yarn had amounted to 25; and a principal one of these, the property of Messrs. Mulholland, employed 800 persons, annually consumed 720 tons of flax, and produced yarn to the estimated value of £80,000 a-year. Large factories exist also for weaving shirtings, drills, sheetings, sackings, osenaburgs, and other linen fabrics. The hand-spun linen-yarn sold in the Linen Hall amounts in annual value to about £100,000. But as Belfast is the great focus of the linen manufacture of Ulster, and has numerous and intricately ramified connections, in the trade of producing and selling linen fabrics, with even distant parts of the province, we must reserve a full view of its linen trade for our article on ULSTER: see that article.

The cotton manufacture was at one time flourishing, but has grievously declined. The first piece of cotton cloth woven in Ireland, was made by an ancestor of Mr. Francis M'Cracken of Belfast, in

the year 1778-9. The manufacture was at first designed merely as a source of employment to the children of Belfast Poor-house; but Messrs. Joy and McCabe, the former the father of Chief-baron Joy, encountered from the trustees of the institution a refusal of a benevolent offer of machinery; and, in consequence, they and Mr. McCracken formed themselves into a trading company, erected buildings and machinery, introduced the use of the fly-shuttle, and commenced the manufacture of calicoes, dimities, and Marseilles quiltings. They soon acquired considerable celebrity. In 1784, a mill for spinning twist by water-power was erected at Whitehouse, near the road to Carrickfergus; and so rapidly did the manufacture thenceforth increase, that, in 1800, it afforded employment or maintenance, directly or indirectly, to 27,000 persons, within a circuit drawn upon a radius of 10 miles from the centre of Belfast. In 1811, the number of bags of cotton-wool imported to the town was 14,320, the number exported 3,007, leaving 11,313 for home consumption. But so greatly have the comparatively cheaper production of England and Scotland, and the profitable substitution of linen for cotton yarn, forced down the Irish cotton manufacture, since 1811, that, in 1837, not more than 8,700 bags of cotton were imported into all Ireland. In 1841, only 3 cotton-mills existed in the town and suburbs, employing considerably fewer than 1,000 persons; and, excepting the spinning of yarn in these mills, the cotton trade of Belfast is now confined chiefly to the production of muslins or jaconets, twilled cords, unions, a few ginghams, and harness shawls and checked handkerchiefs, by hand-loom labour. In 1838, the number of cotton-weavers in the town, and in surrounding districts, was about 10,000; and of these, 5,100 were employed by Scotch houses, and about 600 by the Messrs. Dixon of Carlisle,—the sole inducement for these parties employing them, being the fact that wages were then about 10 per cent., and had been known to be from 30 to 40 per cent., lower than in Glasgow.

Rope-making was introduced about the middle of the last century. The manufacture of canvass was established, with six looms, by the Rope-work Company, in 1784. Paper-making was first commenced at Dunmurry on the road to Lisburn, and was afterwards established and pushed rapidly into increase in the suburb of Cromac. Stocking-making employed, 30 years ago, about 200 persons. Salt was, at one time, an article of extensive manufacture. Soap and candle making for exportation yielded, in 1810, an annual produce worth about £10,000. Vitriol-making was introduced by Mr. Gregg of Belfast, but was carried on by him in the vicinity of Lisburn. Leather, tanned in Belfast, was long in high repute; but was greatly diminished, in amount of manufacture, by the pressure of Buonaparte's continental system. Glass-making was two or three generations ago introduced to Ballymacarett, and, after being abandoned in the department of window-glass, was prosecuted in that of flint-glass. These and other departments of manufacture have had a various fate, some greatly augmenting, some decreasing, or becoming extinct, and some remaining proportionally stationary; but their very number and variety, and the spirit with which most of them were introduced and put to the test, pleasingly evince the enterprise and industry of the community.

Commerce.—In 1763, the gross customs of Belfast, including excise, amounted to £32,900; in 1784, they amounted, exclusive of excise, to £101,376; in 1810, they amounted, exclusive of excise, to £425,174 lbs. 2½d.; and though, since the second of these

dates, they have, with some fluctuations in years of difficulty, undergone a gradual rise, yet, during several years preceding 1838, they averaged rather less than £400,000, and in the year ending in Oct. 1840, they amounted to £361,502. In 1810, the exports exceeded those of the previous year to the value of £537,249 15s. 9d., and amounted in total to £2,904,520 19s. In 1835, the exports amounted to £4,341,794 3s. 7d.; and the imports to £3,695,437 11s. 10d. The most valuable items in the exports of that year were £2,694 in linen, £906,597 in provisions, £186,884 in feathers, flax, and tow, £148,597 in corn, meal, and flour, £146,260 in cotton manufactures, £40,360 in linen yarn, £35,580 in horses; and the most valuable items in the imports were £960,000 in linen yarn, £480,000 in woollen manufactures, £274,134 in tea, £188,000 in haberdashery and apparel, £175,778 in sugar, £141,250 in coals, culm, and cinders, £128,277 in cotton-wool, £94,229 in tobacco, and £92,090 in corn, malt, meal, and flour.—In 1838, the estimated annual amount of inland carriage to the town was 52,000 tons for exportation, 47,250 of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 10,450 of agricultural produce for the use of 2 distilleries and 9 breweries, 350 of excisable articles not directly imported, and 47,250 of stone, lime, turf, &c.; and the estimated annual amount of inland carriage from the town was 93,000 tons of imports, 7,000 of produce of breweries and distilleries, and 107,000 of coal, manure, &c.—In 1862, the tonnage of the vessels belonging to the port was 3,307; in 1827, the registered tonnage was 21,557; and, in 1835, it was 32,545. The tonnage of the last of these years was distributed among 293 vessels; it exceeded that of Cork by 11,031 tons, though inferior by 9 in the number of vessels; and fell but one part in fifty-nine short of constituting one-fourth of the total tonnage of all the shipping of Ireland.—In 1831, the export tonnage coastwise was 155,418; and, in 1834, it was 174,894. In 1831, the export tonnage to foreign ports was 35,335; and, in 1834, it was 31,665. In 1831, the import tonnage coastwise was 27,947; and, in 1834, it was 30,733. In 1831, the import tonnage from foreign ports was 2,537; and, in 1834, it was 2,395.

Harbour.—Some remarks on the harbour and statements respecting the improvement of the channel thence to the sea, have been made in our article on BELFAST LOUGH. Dunbar's Dock, the farthest down in the harbour, is not a floating but a tidal dock, opening on the river, and was formed by private enterprise, and remains private property. Above this are the ship-yards and Ballast Corporation graving docks; above these are the quays for steamers and general merchantmen; and highest, or from the foot of High-street to the bridge, are the quays for colliers. The ship, *Dumfries-shire*, of 873 tons register, and carrying upwards of 1,400 tons of timber, sailed up to Dunbar's Dock, even previous to the formation of the new channel, without unloading any portion of her cargo. Vessels drawing upwards of 14 feet of water can, at almost any time, reach Donegal quay,—the quay appropriated to steamers,—and can lie there at moorage. The dry docks are sufficiently capacious to accommodate the largest vessels which frequent the harbour. A patent ship is in one of the ship-yards. The largest vessel belonging either to Belfast, or any other Irish port, is the *Dumfries-shire*, already noticed; and the largest vessel ever built at Belfast is the *East Indian*, the *Hindoo*, of 443 registered tonnage. The Ballast Corporation meet at noon on the first and third Wednesday of every month at their office on Clanchester Quay. The Custom-house is opposite the colliers' station on Hanover Quay.—The naviga-

tion inland from the harbour proceeds up the Lagan, and ramifies westward toward Lough Neagh, and southward toward Newry. Upwards of £100,000 have been expended, since 1775, on the Lagan navigation. See LAGAN.—The affairs of the harbour are governed by a corporation, created by act of 1831, "for preserving and improving the port and harbour of Belfast," and consisting of "the lord of the castle," the sovereign of the town, the members of parliament for the counties of Antrim and Down, and the boroughs of Belfast, Carrickfergus, and Downpatrick, and 16 other persons named in the act. The Earl of Belfast and Lord Edward Chichester were made members for life; and 4 of the remaining 14 were annually to go out of office, and any of the whole should *de facto*, retire, on ceasing to reside within 7 miles of the Commercial Buildings. The electors are the members of the old harbour corporation not named for the new, and also all persons resident within 7 miles of the Commercial Buildings, "who shall be and have been the owners for six months previous to such meeting, of 50 tons registered shipping, engaged in the coasting, channel, or foreign trade;" and likewise all persons within the same limits "who shall have been assessed for 12 months previous to such meeting, and who shall have paid to the commissioners of police of the said town of Belfast, police tax to the amount of £4 per annum."

Municipal Affairs, &c.—The ancient limits of the borough are alleged to have been a circle upon a radius of 3 miles. The limits under the police act, 40 George III., were at first defined to be co-extensive with lighting and paving, but were afterwards pushed into town-parks and lands not included in any of the county constabularies. The limits under the New Harbour act include as much of co. Down as lies within 500 yards of the quays. The limits under the Boundary act, 2 & 3 William IV., cut off some small western outskirts of the town, extend from the Mile-Water on the north to the Blackstaff river on the south, and comprehend the whole of the townland of Ballymacarett. The borough was incorporated by charter of 11 James II., and also had charters of 4 James II., and 33 George II. The title of its corporation, both original and existing, is "The Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Belfast." "The old corporation consisted of a sovereign, a lord of the castle, 12 other free burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen;" but, immediately preceding the date of reform, only 6 freemen were known to exist. The Irish Municipal Bill divided the borough into five wards, called Dock, St. Anne's, Smithfield, Cromac, and St. George's; and appointed each ward to return 2 aldermen, and 16 councillors. The office of 'lord of the castle' has been held by the Marquis of Donegal and his ancestors, since the date of the borough's incorporation. A court of quarter-sessions is held four times a-year, in the Court House, for the registry of votes, the recovery of debts, and the prosecution of minor offences; and it now has jurisdiction, in cases of book debts, to the amount of £20. A manor court, whose seneschal is appointed by the Marquis of Donegal as lord of the manor within which the borough lies, is held every Thursday in the Court House, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £20. A court of petty-sessions, presided over by a stipendiary magistrate, is held every day at noon in the Town Hall. A police court for custody cases is held every day at 10 o'clock in the Police Office, Poultry-square. The police regulations are attended to partly by the corporate officers of the borough, partly by the boards acting under local acts of parliament, and partly by the general

establishments of co. Antrim. The acts for paving, cleansing, lighting, and improving the town, and establishing a nightly watch, are of 40 & 56 George III., and appoint the sovereign, the burgesses, and 12 other persons as commissioners of police. The average police income can be raised to upwards of £10,000 a-year; the actual income, in 1832, was £11,610 3s. 1d., of which £10,948 6s. 9d. was from taxes; and the average annual expenditure, as tested by 5 years ending with 1833, is £7,102 14s. 7d., or, making allowance for the sale of manures, about £6,800. The establishment under the chief officers of the watch consisted, in 1833, of 55 watchmen, 4 street constables, and 3 men in the office; and the day-constables' stations, in 1841, were six,—Mul-lan's Corner, Corn-Market, the Exchange, Anne-street, Limekiln Dock, and York-street. The gas-works were erected about the year 1824, and are the property of a public company. The supply of water is neither good, copious, nor well-distributed; and yet is supported by a tax comparatively high, and at the same time so imposed that many a householder needs to pay it who receives an incompetent supply of water, and obtains even that by favour of a neighbour. Good spring water is retailed along the streets from butts. The corporate property of the borough, with the exception of the interest which the sovereign possesses in the market tolls and the market-place of Smithfield, has all vanished; and is the subject of a history, not without curious incidents, but too obscure, intricate, and multiplex to be glanced at within our limits. Belfast returns two members to parliament; it was, in spite of its size and great importance, a mere pocket borough of the Marquis of Donegal previous to the reform; in 1841, its constituency was 4,234, all of whom, except 3 burgesses, were £10 householders. County business belongs, in no department, to Belfast, but altogether to Carrickfergus. The Belfast Presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland, meets on the first Tuesday of every month, and exercises inspection over 30 congregations.

Statistics.—The census of 1941 includes under the name of Belfast, and exhibits as the component parts of a distinct territory or separate jurisdiction, the three districts of Belfast-Shankhill within the municipal boundary, Belfast-Knockbreda or Ballymacarett within the municipal boundary, and Belfast-Shankhill without the municipal boundary. All our statistics for 1841, or the great bulk of the whole statistics which are of any value, must in consequence assume the town to consist of these parts. Area of the whole, 1,872 acres; of Belfast-Shankhill within the borough, 966 acres; of Belfast-Knockbreda or Ballymacarett within the borough, 576 acres; of Belfast-Shankhill without the borough, 330 acres. Pop. of the ancient borough as built upon, in 1821, 37,277; in 1831, 53,287. An intelligent resident, who was concerned in the enumerations of both of these periods, considered the population as increasing at the rate of 2,000 annually, and as amounting in 1833, including Ballymacarett, to fully 60,000. Pop. of the whole town as constituted, in 1841, 75,308; of Belfast-Shankhill within the borough, 63,750; of Belfast-Shankhill without the borough, 4,861; of Belfast-Knockbreda within the borough, 6,697. All the statistics which follow include the whole town. Inhabited houses, 10,906; built uninhabited houses, 1,906; houses in the course of erection, 63. Males, 34,858; females, 40,450; families, 15,172. Families residing in first-class houses, 1,360; in second-class houses, 12,716; in third-class houses, 1,077; in fourth-class houses, 19. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,532; in manufactures and trade, 9,897; in other pursuits, 2,743. Families supported

chiefly by vested means or professions, 643; by the directing of labour, 6,765; by their own manual labour, 7,202; by means not specified, 562. Males at and above 15 years of age who minister to food, 2,420; to clothing, 5,030; to lodging, &c., 4,919; to health, 112; to justice, 292; to education, 133; to religion, 71; unclassified, 5,905; without specified occupations, 2,614. Females at and above 15 years of age who minister to food, 246; to clothing, 6,884; to lodging, &c., 123; to health, 24; to charity, 14; to justice, 1; to education, 122; to religion, 1; unclassified, 3,435; without specified occupations, 16,417. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 17,533; who could read but not write, 7,118; who could neither read nor write, 5,441. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 13,032; who could read but not write, 14,322; who could neither read nor write, 8,492. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 2,631; attending superior schools, 1,006. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 2,013; attending superior schools, 416. Per centage of the male population of 17 years and upwards, unmarried, 37; married, 57; widowed, 6. Per centage of the female population of 17 years and upwards, unmarried, 37; married, 48; widowed, 15. School-teachers, 35 males and 48 females; ushers and tutors, 85 males and 48 females; governesses, 19; teachers of music, 11 males and 3 females; teachers of dancing, 1; teachers of drawing, 3. Clergymen of the Established church, 16; of the Methodist bodies, 7; of the Presbyterian bodies, 18; of the Roman Catholic body, 5; of denominations not specified, 11; scripture-readers, 5; missionaries, 2.

History.—The name Belfast is a corruption of the words *Beala-fearsaidh*, signifying, in a free translation, 'the town of the ford or ferry at the river's mouth.' The ford in the Lagan, to which the name alludes, was an important pass in the rude and tumultuous history of early times. Though the town itself is modern, its site is known in ancient history, and was called successively *Beala-fearsaidh* and *Le Ford* by the English and the Normans. A castle was naturally erected for controlling the pass across the river; and, though not fixed to any date by existing historical record, is supposed, from antiquarian deduction, to have been built by the celebrated John de Courcey, or some of his followers. This castle was inferior in strength to that of Carrickfergus, and was held in conjunction with it, and as a subordinate strength, by the English. Edward Bruce, in his expedition of 1315, is supposed to have found the castle in existence, and to have plundered and destroyed it; and the notice of the havoc he worked in its vicinity is regarded by some as the earliest historical notice of Belfast. In 1333, the rebellious English murdered William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, in the castle; and invited the native Irish to their assistance from beyond the Bann, whither they had been driven by the invaders from England. The chiefs of the Irish sept, with their barbarian followers, now poured down upon the northern border of the English Pale, and almost annihilated whatever civilization had been introduced; and that sept of the O'Neills, who were known as the Clan-Hugh-Boye, and from whom the corrupted name of *Claneboy* is retained in the modern topographical nomenclature of part of Downshire, took possession of the castle of Belfast, and wielded its strength in subordination to the feudal purposes of their toparchical rule. During the subsequent times, when the assured English Pale extended no farther north than to Drogheda, and the castle of Carrickfergus was the only English strength north of the Newry mountains, the castle of Belfast frequently exchanged mas-

ters, and underwent dismantling and renovation, yet remained, on the whole, in the possession of the O'Neills. In 1503, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, then Lord-deputy, captured the castle, dismantled it, and retired to Dublin; and, again, in 1512, after it had been repaired and re-occupied by the O'Neill's, the same Earl recaptured and destroyed it. In 1552, Sir James Crofts, then Lord-deputy, garrisoned it, and probably erected outworks of it, some traces of which, in the form of strong earthen ramparts and a deep fosse, existed at the commencement of the 19th century. Hugh MacNeill Oge, of the Clan-Hugh-Boye, soon after received possession of it by legal tenure from the crown; but being slain in a conflict with a predatory party from Scotland, was succeeded by an English officer of the name of Lane. Though the castle and the country around it were henceforth considerably under the power of the English, the latter was actually held, and the former practically overawed, by the O'Neills; and they began to be decidedly Anglicised only when, in common with all the estates of the insurgent chiefs, they were formally confiscated after Shane or John O'Neill's rebellion.

In 1571, Sir Thomas Smith and his son received from Queen Elizabeth, a grant of Belfast castle, and of a considerable tract of country around it, and within the districts of *Claneboy* and *Great Ardes*. The "Grand Inquisition of the County of Down," which records this grant, states that "in Queen Elizabeth's earldom of Ulster, there be divers parcels of land that be waste, or inhabited by a wicked, barbarous, and uncivil people, some Scottish, and some wild Irish;" and that Sir Thomas Smith and his son, "with a power of Englishmen, agree to subdue all and plant them with faithful subjects." But the younger Smith, who commanded the expedition for enforcing the grant, and who entered Ulster in 1572 with the magnanimous purpose of "subduing all," was defeated and killed; and, in consequence, his followers were dispersed, various conditions stipulated in order to the legal establishment of the grant were not fulfilled, and the whole of the lands, along with the castle reverted to the Crown. Walter Devereux, first Earl of Essex, and father of the celebrated and hapless Earl, the favourite of the Queen, next attempted the colonization of the district; but he was as unfortunate as his predecessor; and, after expending a large sum of money, and fighting his way through a series of conflicts, he in less than a year abandoned the enterprise, and, in 1576, died at Dublin, the poisoned victim, it was thought, of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. If, up to this date, any town or village whatever existed contiguous to the castle, it must have been very insignificant; for Hollingshed's Chronicle, printed at London in 1586, though it enumerates the chief towns and havens in the counties of Antrim and Down, and notices several places which are now mere fishing-villages, makes no mention of Belfast. —The Earl of Essex perceived the natural advantages of the town's site as a seat of population and an emporium of commerce, and strongly recommended the construction of a dockyard; and Sir John Perrott, on subsequently visiting the place, saw it, though then a waste, in the same light as the Earl, and echoed his lordship's recommendation; but both of these far-sighted men failed to effect any movement toward the construction of a town.

In 1604, Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord-deputy, who had acted energetically in promoting the purposes of government respecting "the plantation of Ulster," received from James I. a final grant of the castle and circumjacent lands; and, although the town rose to but little importance till a century and a half later, he must be regarded as its founder, and

also as the instrumental originator of the general prosperity of the county. Sir Arthur induced many persons to emigrate from his paternal possessions in Devonshire; and, seeing these joined by many of the Scottish and English colonists who were attracted by the general settlement of the province, about the years 1607, 1608, and 1609, he soon enjoyed the pleasure and advantages of having his extensive estates fairly peopled. The castle of Belfast was rebuilt; Sir Arthur was, in 1612, created Lord Chichester of Belfast; and, in 1613, the town was so far increased as to receive its charter of incorporation, and its investment with right to send two members to parliament. Edward, the brother of Lord Chichester, succeeded him in 1624, and was raised by Charles I. to the dignity of Viscount Chichester and Baron of Belfast. In 1635, an English gentleman who visited Ireland, said, "At Belfast, my Lord Chichester built a dainty stately palace, which is, indeed, the glory and beauty of that town, where he is mostly resident." In 1647, the first Viscount Chichester's eldest son was created Earl of Donegal, and, at a subsequent date, a descendant of his was raised to the dignity of Marquis of Donegal and Earl of Belfast. In 1708, the castle—which, up to that time, had been the residence of the Chichester family—was destroyed by fire, through the carelessness of a servant; and three daughters of Arthur, third Earl of Donegal, perished in the flames.

The celebrated and unfortunate Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, was one of the greatest benefactors of Belfast, and as truly laid the foundation of its manufacturing and commercial importance as Sir Arthur Chichester did that of its town and borough character. In 1637, the Earl, while exercising the vice-regal authority in Ireland, purchased on the part of the Crown certain monopolies long enjoyed by the corporation of Carrickfergus, one of which was the privilege of receiving one-third of the duties on goods imported into that town; and by opening competition in seaward traffic to the new and more advantageously situated port at the head of the Lough, he enabled it speedily to transfer to itself the greater part of its rival's trade. Belfast, indeed, was previously in a prosperous condition; and it now promised to run fast and far in the career of general importance. But religious disputes, chiefly between the church of Ireland and the Presbyterians from Scotland, the unsettled state of the kingdom during succeeding years, and especially the tumult and dismay excited throughout the country by the disastrous rebellion of 1641, greatly retarded the fulfilment of the town's prospects of prosperity. Such strong and sensitive associations of partisanship mingle in even the briefest review of what occurred in and after the rebellion, that, rather than use words of our own, we shall quote from a fugitive but perspicuous paper, written, we believe, by an inhabitant of the town, and member of the General Assembly's communion. "To quote the language of Dr. Reid, in his History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, 'In Ulster the rebellion broke out at the appointed time, and, from the defenceless state of the Protestants, met for a season with little resistance. Many most important posts were maintained, chiefly by the promptitude and courage of the influential nobility and gentry in their neighbourhood, and among these were Enniskillen, Carrickfergus, Belfast, Lisburn, &c. A proclamation was, however, issued at this time by Sir Owen Maginnis, and Sir Phelim O'Neill, two principal leaders of the insurgents, which was of such a nature, that, acting upon it, the rebels became more violent than ever. The greatest atrocities were committed, as neither lives nor property were spared.' Dr. Reid acknowledges

that, 'as a body, the Presbyterians, suffered less by the ravages of the rebellion, than perhaps any other class of men, and the reason was, that the greater number of their clergy and gentry had before returned to Scotland to avoid the tyranny of Stafford.' But it is certain that the Presbyterians of Belfast, after seeing their town successively occupied by the royalists, the parliamentarians, and the rebels, forgot their theological feuds with the Church of Ireland, in the dread of civil extinction, and during the subsequent wars were well affected to the Royal cause, and to that of the Established church. The Presbytery of Belfast, at the murder of Charles I., exhibited themselves in a manner truly honourable; and, in 1649, they put forth 'a representation' of the 'present evils and imminent danger to religion, laws, and liberties, arising from the late and present practices of the sectarian party in England.' In this document they raised their 'testimony,' and expressed their indignation and disgust, in no measured terms, against the atrocities and conduct of their former associates in their warfare with the Church of Ireland. This sudden and unexpected procedure, on the part of the Belfast Presbyterians, excited against them the vengeance of the poet Milton, who replied to their 'representation' with great bitterness, designating them these 'blockish Presbyters of Clancloboye,' 'these unhalloved priestlings' of the 'unchristian synagogue' at Belfast, and similar charitable compliments levelled against them in the true republican and sectarian spirit of the times. But the citizens of Belfast were held in such respect by all parties, that though the town, after a siege of four days, surrendered to Colonel Venables for Cromwell in 1649, having changed masters four times in the course of six years, no injury was sustained by the mercantile body beyond the negative one of the prosperity of the place being for a time retarded. During Cromwell's domination, after the Restoration, and up to the Revolution, a period of fifty years, the town was taken and occupied by all the parties who desolated Ireland during that entire period, and was little plundered by either. In 1688, a new charter was granted to the town by James II., increasing the number of burgesses to 35, and considerably abridging the privileges of the corporation,—the chief power of removing a sovereign, a Burgess, or other officer, being vested in the chief governor and privy council at pleasure. This reconstruction of the corporation made James very unpopular, and was one of his many infatuated acts. When the Revolution broke out, the inhabitants hailed the arrival of the Prince of Orange with enthusiasm, and exulted at his accession to the Crown as William III. The appearance of the Duke of Schomberg in the town in 1690, was an additional cause of satisfaction. On the 9th of June that year, William landed in person at Carrickfergus, and proceeded immediately to Belfast, where he was received with the most ardent demonstrations of joy, and remained in the town nearly a week. A local writer mentions, that the king lodged in the house of Sir William Franklin, the site of which is now occupied by the Donegal Arms, the principal hotel in the town. To reward the loyalty of the Presbyterian ministers, William granted them the sum of £1,200 a-year." The subsequent historical events of any interest, either belong more properly to Carrickfergus, or were so diffusive as to be fitly noticed either in our article on Ulster, or in the general introductory one to our whole work.

BELGOLY, a village in the parish of Kilmoye, barony of Kinnalea, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 141. Houses 24.

BELGRIFFIN, or BALGRIFFIN, a parish, con-

taining a village of the same name, in the barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. Area, 1,053 acres. Pop. in 1831, 604; in 1841, 540. Houses 92. The village is situated about $\frac{5}{8}$ miles north-east of Dublin. Pop., in 1831, 116; in 1841, not specially returned. The manor was possessed, in the 14th century, by the ancient family of De Bury; and was held, in later ages, by the families of O'Neill and De Bathe. A castle was built upon it by the De Burys; and was, for some time, the residence, in James II.'s reign, of Richard, Duke of Tyrconnel, and Lord-deputy of Ireland. The parish, according to the civil division, includes the ecclesiastical parish of St. Douglough's, which contains a village of the same name. Pop. of the ecclesiastical parish of Belgriffin, in 1831, 259.—This parish, though appropriated to the precentorship of Christ-church cathedral, is part of the perpetual curacy and the benefice of St. Douglough's, in the dio. of Dublin, and confers on the curate all its tithes. See DOULOUGH (ST.). In 1834, the number of Roman Catholic parishioners was 232.

BELHAVAL, a lake in the parish of Killarga and barony of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It is situated amid a hilly and desolate country, four miles north-west of the head of Lough Allen, close to the road from Carrick-on-Shannon to Manor-Hamilton. Area, 345 acres.

BELLAGAN, or BALLAGAN, a headland, a small creek, and a fishing-village, in the parish of Carlingford, barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. The headland screens the south side of the entrance of Carlingford bay, and is situated $\frac{4}{5}$ miles east-south-east of the town of Carlingford. The creek and the village are about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile inward from the extremity of the headland. A pier was, about 70 years ago, constructed at the Point, by Mr. MacNeill of Bellagan; but is now a total and irreparable ruin. A quay at the village would be of great advantage to fishing-smacks and yawls, and might be constructed for about £500. Pop., in 1831, 155. Houses 24.

BELLAGHY, or BALLAGHY, a village in the parish of Ballyscullion, barony of Loughisholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east by north of Magherafelt, on the road thence to New-Ferry and Aboghill. It is a thriving place, and has a market on the first Monday of every month, and annual fairs on May 12 and Nov. 12. A dispensary here is within the Magherafelt Poor-law union. Area, 34 acres. Pop., in 1841, 739. Houses 123. See BALLYSCULLION.

BELLAGHY, or BALLAGHY, a village in the parish of Achonry, barony of Leney, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands on the southern margin of the county, on the road between Longford and Ballina, 5 miles east of Swineford, and 9 north-west by west of Ballaghaderreen. It is a miserable-looking place, in the midst of a great extent of prevalently bleak, bare, moorish, and morassy country; yet not far from it are some detached hills, and the seats of Clonmore-house and Doo-castle. Area, 18 acres. Pop., in 1841, 292. Houses 51. A Loan Fund in the village had a capital of £293, but was recently suspended.

BELLA-HILL, a demesne in the parish of Kiltro, barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is the property of Marriott Dalway, Esq.; and is situated $\frac{4}{5}$ miles north-east by north of Carrickfergus, close to the road thence to Larne. The modern mansion occupies a commanding site a little west of the road; and the old castellated mansion, consisting of two large towers, connected by a curtain wall, which is perforated with the entrance gateway, stands on the road-side, and is now

used as stables. The Dalways are an ancient family; and some of them have represented Carrickfergus in parliament.

BELLAIR, a village in the parish of Lemnaghan, barony of Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. It stands 2 miles west-north-west of Ballycumber, and $\frac{3}{4}$ south-south-west of Monte-Grenogue. Its name is a corruption of *Bally-ard*, 'the high town'; but this name seems to have originally belonged to the collection of houses round the chief mansion of the manor. The village was commenced only about 50 years ago; and, according to the plan of its founder, Thomas Mullock, Esq., it was to consist, in the first instance, of about 50 houses, all stone-walled and slate-roofed, inhabited only by linen manufacturers, and aggregately constituting an orderly, neat, clean seat of population equal to the small manufacturing villages of England. But this plan, so creditable to the projector, and replete with promises of great benefit to the surrounding country, and of speedy and extensive prosperity to the nascent village itself, has been but very slenderly realized. In 1842, a Loan Fund in the village had a capital of £1,080, circulated £3,090 in 2,228 loans, and cleared a net profit of £6 1s. Pop., in 1831, 81; in 1841, not specially returned. In the vicinity rises the hill of Bellair, and stands Bellair-house, the seat of T. H. Mullock, Esq. Toward the end of last century, the Rev. Dr. Mullock, the father of the founder of the village, improved a large tract of country in the neighbourhood, and planted with his own hands every tree of a considerable extent of embellishing woods. A bog, sometimes called, in *cumulo*, the bog of Bellair, and sometimes designated in a variety of sub-denominations, commences about a mile north of Ballycumber, and extends $\frac{4}{5}$ miles west-north-westward, with a breadth varying between 100 or 200 yards and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It is bisected lengthwise, nearly through the middle, by the boundary-line between King's county and the county of Westmeath; and is traversed across its east end by the road from Ballycumber to Monte. Its highest point is opposite Bellair-hill; and its east and west divisions decline respectively to the Brosna and the Newbridge rivers. Its altitude is from 63 to 110 feet above the level of the Shannon; and its depth of morass is from 15 to 42 feet. Part of it has been reclaimed.

BELLAMONT-Forest, a splendid demesne on the north-east frontier of the barony of Tullaghgarvey, and of the county of Cavan, immediately east of the town of Cootehill, Ulster. The mansion was the ancient seat of the late Earl of Bellamont; and is now the property of his son, Charles Coote, Esq. The demesne was a few years ago adorned with a greater number of fine trees than any other in Ireland; and even yet, with its modern growths of wood, its beautiful mansion, its semi-encincturement with joyous natural lakes, and its extent and variety of surface, it ranks high among the ornamental grounds of the kingdom. A long narrow lake, formed by the expansion of the Cootehill river, separates this demesne from that of Dawson-Grove, the seat of Viscount Cremourne,—and also constitutes the boundary-line between the counties of Cavan and Monaghan. The two demesnes are mutual reflections in landscape, and jointly furnish a profusion of charming close views. See DAWSON-GROVE.

BELLANACARGY. See BALLINACARGY.

BELLANAGARE. See BELANAGARE.

BELLANAMALLARD. See BALLINAMALLARD.

BELLANANAGH. See BALLINAGH.

BELLANODE. See BALLINODE.

BELLATRAIN. See BALLYTRAIN.

BELLAUGH, a village in the parish of St.

Peter's, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 298. Houses 57.

BELLAVARRY. See BALLYVARRY.

BELLEEK, co. Armagh. See BALEEK.

BELLEEK, BELEEK, or BEELEEK, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 4; area, 12,848 acres, 2 roods 8 perches,—of which 511 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches, are in the river Erne and in small lakes, and 2,567 acres, 11 perches, are in Lower Lough Erne. Pop., in 1831, 2,702; in 1841, 2,875. Houses 495. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,442; in 1841, 2,624. Houses 451. The surface lies along the west side of the foot of the lower Lough Erne, and the bank of the upper part of the lower river Erne; it includes various pretty islets and wooded peninsulæ begirt with the lake's waters; it is prevalently heathy, upland, and almost mountainous, yet comprehends some good land, and composes a series of exquisite natural pictures. Castle-Caldwell, the seat of Major Bloomfield, on a richly wooded peninsula, is the most beautifully situated of all the numerous seats on Lough Erne, and probably yields to no mansion of the kingdom in the gorgeousness of its environing lake-scenery. The chief of the many small lakes which diversify it are Scollan, Keenaghan, Rushen, and Nearty. The Erne river, after escaping from Lough Erne, rolls heavily along a swampy plain 2½ miles to Belleek village, and there forms a noble cataract, equivalent in average mechanical power to that of 15,000 horses. The cataract, even during summer droughts, has a fine effect; and, in winter, or after floods, its rush of waters is truly grand. The bed of the fall, and of the adjacent part of the river, is secondary limestone; and, being in one place much contracted, it is there spanned by a bridge, the second on the river, and the only one between Ballyshannon and Enniskillen. A fort was constructed, near the head of the cataract, by General Knox, but was eventually abandoned, in consequence of its position being found disadvantageous. "On my arrival at Belleek," says Mr. Wakefield, "the first object that engaged my attention was a battery on the top of a hill; and, on reaching the summit, which curiosity induced me to visit, I was not a little astonished to see before me a woody eminence, shaped like an inverted bowl, winding round in the form of an S, and an insulated rock, from 30 to 40 feet high, covered with shrubs, which causes the waterfall. The stream of the river passes along here with wondrous rapidity. On turning to the right, going down the hill at the back of the battery, the village first presents itself to the eye, next the bridge, and then the waterfall; but the water, sometimes rolling, and at others dashing, over a rocky bed, precipitates itself from the summit of the cliff with great rapidity; which is readily accounted for, when it is recollected that the immense body of water contained in the great lakes of Lough Erne, finds its way to the sea over this precipice, and produces a most romantic effect. The view from the middle of the bridge, comprehending the fall, with a wooded island, having a rock in the middle of it, is equal to anything of the kind I ever saw." The village is situated at the south-west extremity of the parish, 4 miles east by south of Ballyshannon, and 17 west-north-west of Enniskillen. Some notice of a former project of a canal, and a recent project of a railway, hither from the mouth of the Erne, occurs in our article on BALLYSHANNON: which see. Fairs are held on Feb. 3, May 17, June 19, and Oct. 10. Area of the village, 20 acres. Pop., in 1831, 260; in 1841, 251. Houses, 44.—

Belleek parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £110; glebe, £92. Gross income, £202; nett, £173 19s 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1788, at a cost of £461 10s. 9½d., gifted by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 80. Evening service is performed, during summer, in a rotation of private houses. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Templecarne. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 530, and the Roman Catholics to 2,193; a Sunday school at Castle-Caldwell had on its books 1 boy and 12 girls; and 2 daily schools at Belleek, and 4 at Ballymaran, Castle-Caldwell, Town-Knockgoran, and Tullynabehogue, had on their books 244 boys and 150 girls. Three of the daily schools were aided by the London Hibernian Society; and one of these three had allowances from Mrs. Bloomfield. In 1838, the National Board granted £82 toward the erection of a school at Garvary.

BELLEEK, two demesnes on the river Moy, a little below the town of Ballina, Connaught. Belleek-manoor, the property of Col. Knox Gore, spreads out an expanse of wood on the left bank of the river, embosoming an elegant modern Elizabethan mansion; and Belleek-castle, the seat of Edward Howley, Esq., crowns a knoll which overhangs the river.

BELLEISLE, one of the largest of the islands of Upper Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It is situated near the east shore of the foot of the lake; and is accessible by means of a causeway and a one-arched bridge. Its area is 112 acres. The seat of the first Earl of Rosse stood here; but it has been almost wholly destroyed. Majestic trees, large and venerable as any in the kingdom, not long ago covered the island; and some straggling ones, as well as traces of the drives through the demesne, still exist. While the house and the groves still stood, Mr. Wakefield thus described Belleisle: "Adjacent to it is another island, nearly of the same extent; and both exhibit a most agreeable prospect, being covered with thriving woods of ash, oak, beech, and firs. The house fronts the south, and has before it a neat lawn, ornamented with gravel-walks and plantations. Immediately before it, at the distance of about three miles, stands a green hill, called Knockninny, which was formerly a deer park, but is now let as a farm. Behind this hill, the scenery consists of a greenish mountain, which appears to be cultivated to a certain height; and connected on the right with a ridge of much higher mountains, the termination of which becomes lost in the horizon. Immediately to the westward, within about ¼ of a mile of West Island, is a range of eleven other islands, all covered to the water's edge with timber, which stretches directly across the lake." See ERNE.

BELLEWSTOWN, a village in the parish of Duleek, barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands about a mile south-east of the town of Duleek. Pop., in 1831, 77. Bellewstown-hill is green and fertile; and though only 530 feet high, is a prominent and arresting feature in the landscape of the large circumjacent plain. On the east side of this hill is a race-course, on which races are annually run in the last week of June.

BELLINA, a village in the parish and barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 213. Houses 33.

BELLINGHAM. See CASTLE-BELLINGHAM.

BELLINTER, a demesne in the parish of Assey, barony of Lower Dece, co. Meath, Leinster. It is situated on the right bank of the Boyne, 3½ miles

south-south-west of Navan. The mansion is now the seat of the Rev. Joseph Preston, but was formerly the residence of the Lords Tara; and was built, last century, by one of these noblemen, after designs, it is believed, of Mr. Cassels, who is known among artists for having introduced to Ireland the Palladian style of architecture. The plan comprehends a central structure, containing the principal apartments; and wings, which have the appearance of separate square houses, and are connected with the main building by colonnades. The demesne is disposed with much taste, and greatly enriched by fine and diversified views of the banks and basin of the Boyne; and it blends, at its upper extremity, with the plantations of Bective-house. See BECTIVE.

BELLLOUGH. See BLOUGH.

BELLPATRICK, the highest of the picturesque range of hills which extends between Collon and Slane, in the baronies of Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It is situated to the west of Collon, and has an altitude of 780 feet.

BELLURGAN, a series of objects on the north shore, and near the head of Dundalk bay, barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Bellurgan-point is situated 2½ miles east in a straight line from Dundalk; and, jointly with a headland on the opposite side, suddenly contracts the bay to nearly river breadth. In consequence of the inside of the Point making naturally a well-sheltered harbour, Mr. Nimmo recommended the construction of a quay here for the accommodation of fishing-boats inward to Dundalk, and estimated the cost at only £200. The small fishing-village of Bellurgan has several smacks. The demesne of Bellurgan-park is the property of E. Tipping, Esq.; and contributes a sheet of plantation to the heightening of the natural beauties of the shore. See BALLYMASCANLAN.

BELMORE, a mountain in the parishes of Boho and Cleenish, barony of Clonawly, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It is the most conspicuous hill-mass of a large congeries of uplands; sends down massive sides to a broad base on the northern edge of the Lower Lough Macnean; attains an altitude of 1,312 feet; and overhangs an agreeably varied and cultivated tract along the course of the Loughs Macnean and their superfluous waters. This mountain gives the title of Earl, in the Irish peerage, to the family of Lowry-Corry, descended from an old Scotch family who settled in co. Tyrone.

BELMULLET, a small but thriving town, in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the isthmus between Broadhaven and Blacksod bay, 32½ miles west-north-west of Ballina, and 158½ west-north-west of Dublin. Previous to 1825, its site was occupied by only a few straggling thatched cabins; but at that date, a regular town was planned by W. H. Carter, Esq., of Castle Martin, one of the chief landowners of Erris; and, though still small in comparison with the extent projected, it has steadily and somewhat rapidly been expanding toward the bulk and influence of a considerable provincial town. The highland seclusion of its site, the intervention between it and the busy world of a vast tract of moor and mountain, and the primitive condition of the tribes who inhabit all the sequestered country in its vicinity, are circumstances which attract strongly to it the tourist's and the topographer's attention. The town already consists of two streets and a small central square; and its houses are for the most part of two stories, slated, and proximately uniform. It has a small and not very pretending inn, which occasionally lets out cars and ponies; a public building, which serves both as a session-house and as a Protestant place of worship; several small shops;

five or six mercantile stores; a coast-guard station, with a resident inspector; and a station of constabulary police. Fairs or markets are held once-a-month. A pier was constructed by Mr. Carter, chiefly at his own expense, and partly with the aid of a grant from government. This pier affords good shelter from the west and the south-east winds; and admits to its side, at 3 flood spring-tides, a vessel of 100 tons. The place is a good fishing station, but suffers from the want of enterprise in its fishermen; and, in consequence of its being the only town in Erris, and a port at the head of a large ramified and sheltered bay, is well-situated for general provincial traffic. Though a single boat of 60 or 70 tons could carry away the whole agricultural produce brought hither before 1825, the exports in corn, during 1835, amounted to 10,886 cwt., valued at £2,940. Its import trade, of some local note, is also conducted in timber, iron, slates, and other articles. Mr. McDonnell thus describes the nascent port so early as 1830: "Belmullet pier presented, as I was informed, an animated and interesting appearance during the herring fishery, from the number of boats lying within it. At the time of my inspection, there were lying in its boats from Inniskea, laden with berrings. . . . At the same time, four large vessels were lying at the pier, taking in freights of corn, &c., one of which, I was informed, had sailed ten days before, with a cargo of oats for Glasgow, and had then returned for another in that remarkably short space of time. Six years ago, a fishing vessel was rarely, and a merchant vessel never, seen at Belmullet." A canal cut, of about 140 perches across the isthmus at the village, would connect Broadhaven and Blacksod bay; it would have a bottom, for part of the way, of mica schist; and, if executed of a depth and width to admit such vessels as pass along the Forth and Clyde canal in Scotland, it would cost only £3,000. This improvement has for years been seriously contemplated; and it formed part of the general scheme which contemplated the adoption of Belmullet as the terminus of one of the ramifications of the proposed Great Western Railway. A dispensary in the village is within the Ballina Poor-law union, and, jointly with one in Binghamstown, serves for a district of 250,283 acres, with 22,665 inhabitants; and in 1839-40, it received £132 15s. 3d., expended £139 5s. 11d., and administered to 1,715 patients. Area of the town, 21 acres. Pop., in 1841, 637. Houses 100.

BELOUGH, or BELLLOUGH. See BALLAGH, co. Tipperary.

BELTRA, a hamlet in the parish of Dromard, barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands on the west side of Sligo bay, and on the road from Sligo to Ballina, 4 miles west-north-west of Ballysadere. Here are the parish-church and glebe-house. Pop. not specially returned.

BELTRA (THE), a lake and a rivulet in the west of co. Mayo, Connaught. The lake is about 2½ miles long, but not of proportionable breadth, and lies at the southern extremity of the barony of Tyrarley between Mount Neffin and the Crogh-maill mountains. It is distributed among the parishes of Addergoole, Islandeady, and Burrischoole; and is overhung on the south-east side by Croagh-moyle mountain, whose summit has an altitude of 1,412 feet above sea-level. Area of the Addergoole portion, 438 acres, 2 roads, 27 perches; of the Islandeady section, 615 acres, 10 perches; of the Burrischoole section, 26 acres, 3 roads, 20 perches. The rivulet is formed by the superfluous waters of the lake, and has a course of about 6 miles, in the direction of west by south, chiefly through the

barony of Burrischoole to Clew bay at the town of Newport. The glen of the lake and the upper part of the stream is wild and comparatively alpine, yet not very picturesque; and it gives place, toward the sea, to a bosky, romantic, and exquisite dell or narrow vale.

BELTRIM. See GORTIN.

BELTURBET, a post, market, and corporate town, partly in the parish of Drumlane, but chiefly in that of Annagh, barony of Lower Loughtee, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on both banks of the river Erne, but chiefly on the east bank, about midway between Lough Oughter and Upper Lough Erne, 7 miles north-north-west of Cavan, and 62 north-west by north of Dublin. The Drumlane section is usually called Kilconny. The environs of the town, particularly along the river, are interesting, and, in several instances, softly beautiful. The Erne, just where it reaches the town, makes a waterfall, then embraces an islet, and then passes beneath the town's bridge. The interior of the town is poor and almost forbidding. Main-street and Church-street jointly extend upwards of 500 yards somewhat parallel with the river; another street of nearly 200 yards in length runs parallel with the former, and is nearer the river; Bridge-street intersects these, and curves over a distance of about 300 yards; a sinuous street, the chief suburb on the west bank of the stream, extends over a distance of about one-fourth of a mile; and a street, upwards of 200 yards long, deflects from beyond the lower end of Main-street, and runs past the barrack to the edge of the river at Creeny Bridge. But the whole are so compact, so irregularly edificed, and so thinly sprinkled with good or tolerable houses, as to look like a medley assemblage of mere village suburbs. The market-house has a rather fair appearance, or at least ought to have it, as it has been the grand care of the corporation, the chief or sole apology for their expenditure of funds, the old pot of their constant tinkering and polishing. The bridge is a new structure of stone. Other objects of interest are the parish-church of Annagh, a Methodist meeting-house, a Roman Catholic chapel, several schools, a military barrack, and the remains of an old fortification. See ANNAGH. A troop of cavalry is generally stationed in the barrack. Excepting a large distillery nearly opposite the waterfall, there is no manufacture, nor is there any staple trade. A weekly market is held on Saturday, and witnesses a considerable traffic in corn. Fairs are held on Ash-Wednesday, May 21, June 12, July 21, Sept. 4, and the first Thursday after Nov. 12. The Erne, when its waters are high, is navigable hither for barges carrying timber, coal, and other commodities; and, owing to the junction with it of the Ulster canal at a point a little below the town, traffic may be expected to originate eastward to the basin and ramifications of Lough Neagh, and may possibly be stimulated southward to Enniskillen and Belleek. A dispensary in the town is within the Cavan Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 39,961 acres, with a pop. of 21,033; and, in 1839-40, it received £124 10s. 8d., expended £137 8s. 5½d., and administered to 1,750 patients. A Loan Fund, in 1841, had a capital of £1,457; circulated £5,230 in 1,634 loans; realized £98 6s. 7d. of nett profit, and expended £105 14s. 3d. on charitable purposes. Almshouses were built by the corporation in 1733 for 6 poor widows; and the inmates are supported from the proceeds of a legacy by Mr. Maunsell of Dublin.

Belturbet was incorporated by charter of 11 James I. The ancient borough limits were all on the east side of the Erne, and described a very irregular figure of about 1½ mile in length, and from one-third

of a mile to an entire mile in breadth; the modern limits include the suburb of Kilconny, or that which is situated on the west side of the river, and describe a pentagonal figure, whose sides average about half-a-mile each. The charter of incorporation professed to erect the borough "for the purpose of furthering the plantation of Ulster according to the form of the republic of England;" and appointed the corporation to consist of a provost, 12 burgesses, and a commonalty. A closely-printed report of the borough's constitution and affairs, extending to 8 pages folio, lies before us, but contains hardly a readable sentence except its short concluding remarks: "This borough, until the year 1800, possessed the power of returning two members to the Irish parliament. It was a close borough, and wholly under the influence of those who claimed to be the patrons or purchasers of its parliamentary privileges. Originally created for Protestant purposes, it always continued an exclusively Protestant corporation. Intolerance to Roman Catholics formed a part of the spirit of the times; and it is not unworthy of remark, that, in a corporation which, within the last century, appears, by entries in the books of proceedings, to have passed a resolution 'to fine a suspected Papist 40s. until he should leave the corporation district,' we now find, that out of the present population, above 1,200 persons are Roman Catholics, and many in the possession of the property of those who passed that resolution." Two popularly constituted courts, called the Town Court and the Market Jury, now substantially discharge the functions of the corporation. Excepting about 120 acres of commonage belonging generally to the inhabitants, and attaching the rights of turbary to each holding, the whole of the landed property originally granted to the corporation, amounting to 284 acres, has been alienated. The compensation of £15,000 given at the National Union for the borough's disfranchisement was all received by Lord Bellmore. Area of the town, 225 acres; of which 28 acres are in Kilconny. Pop., in 1831, 2,026; in 1841, 2,070. Houses 332. Pop. of Kilconny or the Drumlane section, in 1831, 579; in 1841, 450. Houses 73.

BELVEDERE, a demesne on the east shore of Lough Ennel, 3 miles south-south-west of Mullingar, barony of Fartallagh, co. Westmeath, Leinster. The locality gave the title of Earl, in the Irish peerage, to the family of Rochfort, who were formerly styled De Rupis Forte, and settled in Ireland in 1243. The last Earl resided here, and died about 25 years ago, leaving no male issue or heir to his title. Belvedere passed to his sister, the Countess of Lanesborough, and is now an unused lodge of the Earl of Lanesborough. The following brief but spirited notice of it is from the pen of Mr. Young: "The house is perched on the crown of a very beautiful little hill, half surrounded with others, variegated and melting into one another. It is one of the most singular places anywhere to be seen, and spreading to the eye a beautiful lawn of undulating ground margined with wood. Lake Ennel flows beneath the windows. It is spotted with islets; a promontory of rock, fringed with trees, shoots into it, and the whole is bounded by distant hills." Some extensive and artistic imitations of manorial and castellated ruins were raised in consequence of some family dissension with those of the Rochforts, whose demesne lies immediately to the south, and they purposely obstruct the reciprocal advantages of embellishment which the two demesnes might enjoy. See ROCHFORD. The name Belvedere is sometimes given to Lough Ennel. See ENNEL.

BELVIDERE, a small but wooded and highly

romantic glen in the barony of Ownybeg, and on the northern frontier of co. Limerick, Munster. The estate of Belvidere in which it is situated is an improving one, and belongs to M. Barrington, Esq. It lies not far from midway between the village of Abington, and the Tipperary town of Newport, or Newport-Tip.

BELVOIR. See BELFAST.

BENADA. See BANADA.

BENBANE, a headland in the barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. It occurs in the magnificently basaltic part of the coast, a little east of the Plaiskins, and near Bengore Head.

BENBAUN, a mountain on the north border of the parish of Moyrus, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. Its summit is one of the principal peaks of the Binabola group of mountains, and has an altitude above sea-level of 2,395 feet. See BINABOLA.

BENBO, a mountain on the northern border of the barony of Dromahaire, and about 1½ mile west of Manor-Hamilton, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It is washed at the base by the Bonnet river; overhangs the romantically situated hamlet and demesne of Lurganbog; is surrounded by a considerable extent of fine wood; and surpasses rivalry in outline and conspicuousness, amidst a region of uplands, where many heights display fine forms, and attain an altitude of 1,500 feet, and where moorland hills, precipitous crags, curving glens, gorgy ravines, and verdant vales, are disposed in an absolute gallery of landscape.

BENBRED, a mountain in the south of the barony of Kenought, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It screens the right side of the vale of the Roe, immediately south-east of Dungiven, and has an altitude of 1,531 feet above sea-level.

BENBULBEN, a mountain in the barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. It is situated 6 miles north of the town of Sligo, and overhangs the northern ramification of Sligo bay. It is one of the most unique, beautiful, and strikingly contoured of all the isolated heights of the kingdom; exhibits, as seen from different points, a great variety of profile; and commands, in its turn, a brilliant and distinctly featured view of a great extent of intricate and diversified coast. The mountain has an altitude of 1,697 feet, and terminates in the three peaks or pinnacles of Benbalben, Benduff, and Benwicken. It is highly interesting in its geognosy, and produces many of the rarest plants in the Hibernian flora. The road from Sligo to Ballyshannon wends 5 miles round its slowly ascending skirts.

BENBURB, a village in the parish of Clonfeacle, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the left bank of the Blackwater, and on the south-east margin of the barony and county, 3 miles south-west of Moy, and ¾ north-west by north of Armagh. At or near it are the parish-church, a meeting-house, schools, the ruins of Benburb-castle, and an aqueduct and deep excavations of the Ulster canal. A dispensary here is within the Dungannon Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 16,186 acres, with 11,539 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, it received £125 4s., expended £178 4s. 2d., and made 6,117 dispensations of medicine to 1,730 patients. In 1841, a Loan Fund in the village had a capital of £1,613; circulated £7,440, in 1,404 loans; and realized in nett profit, and expended on charitable purposes, £13 12s. 8d. Fairs are held on the Wednesday before Ash-Wednesday; the Thursday before Easter; the last Wednesday of Feb., March, April, May, June, July, August, Sept., Oct., and Nov.; and on the 22d and last Wednesday of Dec. The castle of Benburb, now reduced to a roofless

house and some outworks, crowns a mural-faced limestone rock, which rises on two sides sheer up from the Blackwater, and has an altitude of at least 120 feet; but the castle, though strongly and commandingly situated, was badly constructed, and consists chiefly of boulders or water-worn stones indifferently cemented. A small ancient building, at a brief distance in the village, appears to have served as a watch-house. The castle was the central point in the scene of many a sanguinary conflict among the followers of the Irish toparchs, or between them and the invading armies of the Scotch and English; and, in 1646, it witnessed one of the most disastrous inflictions with which Irish valour ever chastised British inroad. Owen Roe O'Neill, aided by Sir Phelim O'Neill, and commanding 5,000 foot and 500 horse, took post in the vicinity of Benburb, before a wood, and between two small hills, to await the onset of the Scotch General Monroe, aided by Lords Blaney and Montgomery, and commanding 6,000 foot and 800 horse. When the assailants approached, the wary O'Neill amused them for several hours with various manoeuvres and trivial skirmishes; and then, seizing a favourable opportunity, rushed upon them with equal impetuosity and skill, and speedily hewed a portion of them to pieces, and dispersed the greater part of the remainder in a total rout. Lord Blaney and an English regiment which he commanded were cut down; Lord Montgomery, 21 officers, and 150 privates, were taken prisoners; 3,243 of the Scotch and English were slain on the field of battle, and many others fell in the pursuit of the following day; and Monroe, abandoning at once his army, his artillery, his tents, his baggage, his provisions, and the greater part of his arms, fled with the utmost precipitation. O'Neill's loss was 70 killed and 200 wounded. Area of the village, 19 acres. Pop., in 1841, 330. Houses 37.

BENDENSTOWN, an alias name of the parish of GILBERTSTOWN; which see.

BENEKERY, a detached district of the barony of Rathvilly, surrounded by the barony of Carlow, co. Carlow, Leinster. It is treated by some authorities as a parish; but has no such character assigned to it in any of the numerous authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, before us. It pays tithes to the incumbents of both Staplestown and Urgan; and appears to be divided between these benefices, in the dio. of Leighlin. Pop about 200.

BENGORE, a cape and headland in the barony of Cary, co. Antrim, Ulster. The cape commences at the Giant's Causeway on the west, and sweeps round to Dunsavrick on the east; and contains, on its coast, many of the most interesting objects generally noticed under the name of GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, and also the PLEASKINS, PORT-NA-SPAGNA, PORT-NOFFER, BENBANE, and DUNSAVERICK; see these articles. This cape is the rival of Fair-Head in wondrous attractions, and is similarly formed in its geognosy and colonnades. See FAIR-HEAD. The headland of Bengore, or that particular one of the series of promontories forming the cape which is *par excellence* 'Bengore' or 'the Goat's-Head,' rises 320 feet from the edge and above the level of the sea; is situated a little to the east of Pleaskin; and, though similar to that columnar cliff in formation, is inferior to it in distinctness of stratification and in beauty. A vein of wood-coal was worked here between the strata of basalt, but did not repay the expenses of mining.

BENGOWER, a mountain in the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It is one of the loftiest and most conspicuous of the group of Binabola, or the Twelve Pins, and overhangs the lake of

Ballinahinch. Its altitude is 2,336 feet. See **BALLINAHINCH** and **BINABOLA**.

BENLEVAGH, a mountain in the south-west corner of the barony of Ross, and on the north-east border of co. Galway. It rises, in a stupendous mass, on the frontier of Joyce-Country, and occupies a large part of the broad isthmus between Loughs Mask and Corrib. Its altitude is 1,370 feet.

BENMORE, a village in the parish of Rattoo, barony of Clannaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 448. Houses 68.

BENMORE, co. Antrim. See **FAIR-HEAD**.

BENNETT'S-BRIDGE, a village, partly in the parish of Treadingstown, and barony of Gowran, and partly in the parish of Danesfort and barony of Shillelogher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands on the river Nore, and on the road from Dublin to Carrick-on-Suir, 5 miles south-west by south of Gowran, and 17 north-north-east of Carrick. Its name is derived from a bridge which carries the highway across the river. The Duke of Ormond held here his celebrated review in 1704. In the vicinity are the ruined castles of Annamolt and Ennisnag, and the mansions of Maiden Hall and Annamolt. Area of the village, 15 acres; of which 9 acres are in the Gowran section. Pop., in 1831, 426; in 1841, 263. Houses 51. Pop. of the Gowran section, in 1831, 238; in 1841, 179. Houses 35.

BENOWEN, or **BONOWEN**, a parish on the west side of the barony of Kilkenny-West, 2½ miles north by east of Athlone, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 6,887 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches,—of which 3,529 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches, are in Lough Ree, and 23 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches, are in Lough Creggan. Pop., in 1831, 1,418; in 1841, 1,548. Houses 276. The surface lies along the east side of Lough Ree, and the north side of its expansion called Killimore Lough; it composes beautiful, though soft scenery, particularly around the mansions of Portlick and Killinure; and it consists of very various land, but principally of such as has a high soil. Within the parochial limits are the islands of Inchmore and Hare-Island, and the islets of Ilanbeg, Crow-Island, Nun's-Island, Iland-aragh, Ilanheelan, and Ilanfan. The demesnes are Killimore-House, Killinure, Glassan-Cottage, Lough-Ree-Lodge, Portlick-Castle and St. Marks.—This parish is a perpetual curacy and a separate benefice in the dio. of Meath. Glebe, 123 8s 9d. Gross income, 489 8s 9d.; nett, £82 7s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The tithes are compounded for £92 6s. 1½d., and are appropriated to the see of Meath, and held under lease from the bishop. The church was built in 1818, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 70. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 72, and the Roman Catholics to 1,372; a pay daily school was attended on the average by about 12 children; and a free school—supported by £12 a-year from the curate, and a house and garden from Lord Castlemaine—had on its books 6 boys and 18 girls.

BENWEE, a mountain, or mountainous headland, on the north coast of the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It rises a brief distance west of Portacloy, and screens the east side of the entrance of Broadhaven. On its north side, confronting the Atlantic, it soars perpendicularly up from the sea, to the height of 829 feet; but on the other sides it rises gradually, and can easily be ascended. The view from its summit is extensive and sublime. "On the one hand, the greater part of Erris, with its lofty southern barriers sweeping in circular outline, can be traced; on the other, the eye rests on the dark bosom of the Atlantic. Coastwise, on the east, are

seen the stags of Broadhaven, and the whole range of rocky shore, from Benmore to Downpatrick Head; and, on the south-west, the eye ranges over the harbours of Broadhaven and Blacksod, the shores and surface of the Mullet, and rests on the cloud-capt mountains of Achill."—Fraser's Guide.

BENYEVENAGH, a mountain on the mutual border of the parishes of Magilligan and Aghanloo, barony of Kenought, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It is situated 2½ miles east of Lough Foyle, 5 south-south-east of Magilligan Point, and 5½ north by east of Newtown-Limavaddy. It is prevalently verdant, but exhibits some fine specimens of columnar cliffs, and successive terraces of fallen strata, descending tier below tier till they subside into the sandy flats which bound the lough and the ocean. Its summit has an altitude of 1,260 feet above sea-level, and commands a panorama of great extent and uncommon brilliance. The immediate foreground is green sheep-walk, "clothed with flocks;" the more distant foreground consists of the flats of Magilligan, Aghanloo, and Myroe, and the valleys of the Foyle and the Roe, streaked with the silvery belts of rivers, and powdered and gemmed with cottages, hamlets, villages, seats, and plantations; the middle-grounds display the narrow strait and the wide expansion of Lough Foyle, the ruined fortresses of Greencastle, the ranges and terminations of Inishowen, the intertexture of land and water along the coast, and the strife of acclivity and plain for ascendancy along the skirts of the hills; and the backgrounds are the blue mountain peaks of distant Donegal, the ocean blending with the horizon, the prominences of Antrim receding away to the Giant's Causeway, and the swelling curves of the schistose mountains of Londonderry cutting sky-lines behind the basaltic forelands which abut boldly upon the plain. Benyevenagh abounds in objects of interest to the naturalist.

BERAGH, a village in the parish of Clogherney, barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. In its vicinity stands the parish-church. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1841, 617. Houses 103.

BERE, or **BEAR**, a barony in the south-west extremity of co. Cork, Munster. It occupies all the southern and western part of the large peninsula which intervenes between the Kenmare river and Bantry bay, but is excluded from contact with the upper half of the Kenmare river by the intervention, in the average breadth of 6 miles, by the Kerry barony of Glanerought. Its coterminous district on the east is the barony of Bantry. Area, 89,987 acres. It contains part of the parish of Kilsaskin, and the whole of the parishes of Killacoenagh, Kileaterin, and Kilmanagh. Pop., in 1831, 23,382; in 1841, 25,487. Houses 4,348. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,653; in manufactures and trade, 701; in other pursuits, 300. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,337; who could read but not write, 939; who could neither read nor write, 7,423. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 726; who could read but not write, 482; who could neither read nor write, 9,939. Rocky mountains, intricately contoured declivities, wildly romantic glens, grand and wondrously diversified intertextures of alpine sea-board and far-dissevering sea-lough, and rich combinations of verdure, heath, and rock, of plain and cliff and waving surface, render nearly the whole barony, like the adjoining one of Bantry, a constant series of unique, striking, or sublime landscapes. Mr. Brewer, when rapidly depicting Bere and Bantry, beautifully says, "Wildness and grandeur are the leading characteristics: the ameliorating touches in which Nature smiles are few; and more frequently the effect of

real grandeur is advanced and forced upon the consideration, by the blank aspect of surrounding sterility. Salvator Rosa might here have enjoyed a perpetual banquet, and could not have failed to produce chilling portraits of various defiles, and select combinations; but the prevailing displays of scenery depend so much, for a due fulness of impression, on the majesty of their vastness, that it would be difficult to name the painter who would have been likely so to express himself on the canvass as to ensure a sympathy with his conceptions, and with the ardour of his just admiration. It may, indeed, be truly said, that many of these views are beyond the reach of the pencil, and others not adapted to its powers." The sept of the O'Sullivan's anciently inhabited most of what now constitutes the baronies of Bere and Bantry, and were distinguished, in reference to their respective possessions, by the appellations of O'Sullivan Bere and O'Sullivan Bantry. They were inveterate opponents of the English interest, and the changes of the Protestant Reformation, and acted a zealous and self-ruining part in the great rebellion of Munster, toward the close of the reign of Elizabeth. Several of their leading families sought refuge in Spain, and there attained some eminence; and one of them, descended from the O'Sullivan Bere, is said to have been ennobled by the title of Berhaven. Such of the offspring of the sept as reside in Ireland are found chiefly on the Kerry side of the boundary-mountains.

BERE, or BEAR, an island in the parish of Killacomenagh, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated in Bantry bay, 4 miles east of Blackhall Head, 5 north of Sheep's Head, and about a mile's mean distance from the bay's north shore. Its greatest length, from east to west, is upwards of 5 miles; and its average breadth is between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2. The island is boldly rocky; lifts rude wild cliffs against the south-west storms; and shelters the bay from the fury and mountain-volume of the Atlantic's waves. Pop. returned with the parish.

BEREHAVEN, the sound between Bere Island and the mainland of the barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. It forms a spacious, safe, and almost landlocked natural harbour. See **BANTRY**. Its quay is situated on its mainland shore, on the estate of R. Hedges Eyre, Esq., and contiguous to the village of Castletown. It is built against the face of a rock; measures 190 feet in length; affords much protection to the fisheries; and accommodates trading-vessels in carrying off the produce of the Allibies copper mines, and supplying a district of 10 miles around with timber, iron, and articles of general merchandise. In 1833, the fishing-craft belonging to it were 4 decked boats of 20 tons, 12 hookers of 12 tons, and 50 yawls of 4 tons each; and in 1835, the exports from it amounted to £77,300 in estimated value, and the imports to it, to £30,081. The chief items in the exports were £63,450 for copper ore, and £9,000 for butter; and the chief articles of import were iron, coals, meal, flour, spirits, colonial produce, and British manufactures. The town of Berhaven is properly called Castletown-Berhaven, and popularly Castletown, and will be noticed under the word **CASTLETOWN**: which see.

The Berhaven railway is one of the lines proposed by "the Commissioners appointed to consider and recommend a general system of Railways for Ireland;" and was adopted in preference to all other proposed lines to the extreme south-east coast. The distances we shall name in tracing it are statute measure. The line ramifies from the Dublin and Cork railway, at 160 miles from Dublin, and on the high level a little north of Blarney. It crosses the Martin river

above Blarney, at a point 236 feet above the high water datum; follows the right bank of the Martin to its confluence with the Shawinagh river; and, where the Shawinagh, which hitherto had flowed south-westward, makes a sudden deflection to a south-easterly course toward the Lee, the railway sweeps round in a south-westerly direction, and, forcing its way by a half-mile tunnel through a ridge of hills, crosses the river and valley of the Lee near Ballinrollig, at an elevation of 70 feet, 165½ miles from Dublin. It now resumes its south-westerly direction to the river Bride; passes 7 or 8 miles up the valley of that stream; crosses to the valley of the Lee 2 or 3 miles below Macroom; ascends the south-east side of the extensive swamps of the Lee about Toom; passes close to Drumcarrow-castle, and the village of Inchegeelagh; and thence, after skirting the north shores of the lakes above that village, crosses at their upper end, and, when 194 miles from Dublin, arrives at the road leading from Macroom to the celebrated pass of Cummineer, and at an altitude of 289 feet above the level of high-water mark. "Here," says the Report, "the facilities for railway formation are much diminished, and difficulties of gradient and physical obstacles interpose for nearly 20 miles, of a character which, if not unprecedented, is at least formidable, and in one or two of the points gigantic. It will rest with the Commissioners and the Government to determine how far the object attainable by surmounting them, is worthy of the cost which must accrue." The railway still closely follows the Lee upwards of 3 miles; then leaves the stream, enters the pass of Cummineer, plunges into a tunnel of 2,000 yards in length, and attains, at the south end of the tunnel and the pass, its maximum or summit altitude of 469 feet above high-water level, at nearly 199 miles from Dublin. The work crosses the valley of Coomhoola by a viaduct about 600 or 700 yards in length, and about 200 feet in extreme height; skirts the head of Bantry bay; and, approaching Glengarriff south of Captain White's grounds, curves across a chain of islands and intervening waters in the bays, on an embankment and occasional arching, at an elevation of 62 feet above high-water. "Glengarriff once passed," says the Report, "the distance to Berhaven is 19 miles; and a line may be traced along the north shores of Bantry bay, cutting through the projecting points, and striding across a few small inlets. A short tunnel of 800 yards, near Roosk, and the crossing of Adrigole bay, are the chief points of difficulty in this distance." The termination recommended is upon Dinish Island, opposite Castletown-Berhaven, 231½ miles from Dublin, and about 22 feet above the level of high-water.—Over 5 miles and 20 chains from the point of divergence from the Cork line to the river Lee, the railway falls 122 feet, and has a gradient of 1 in 237; over 2 miles 40 chains to the Bride, it rises 20 feet, with gradient 1 in 600; over 5 miles to near Castle-More, it rises 30 feet, with gradient 1 in 880; over 5 miles to near Macroom, it rises 60 feet, with gradient 1 in 440; over 4 miles to near Toom, it is horizontal; over the next 4 miles 40 chains, it rises 36 feet, with gradient 1 in 660; over 1 mile 40 chains to Inchegeelagh, it rises 19 feet, with gradient 1 in 418; over 2 miles of the lakes of Inchegeelagh, it rises 4 feet, with gradient 1 in 2,640; over 4 miles 6 chains further of the lakes, it rises 6 feet, with gradient 1 mile in 3,520; over 4 miles 48 chains to the pass of Cummineer, it rises 160 feet, with gradient 1 in 132; over 3 miles 50 chains to near Traanamadrea, it falls 87 feet, with gradient 1 in 220; over 4 miles 23 chains to Coomhoola, it falls 157 feet, with gradient 1 in 143; over 5 miles 8 chains to Glengarriff, it falls 163 feet, with gradient

1 in 165; over 7 miles 38 chains to Roosk, it is horizontal; over 3 miles 63 chains to Adrigole bay, it falls 35 feet, with gradient 1 in 566; over the next 4 miles 60 chains, it rises 29 feet, with gradient 1 in 857; and over the last 3 miles 46 chains, it falls 34 feet, with gradient 1 in 566.

BEREN-CORROUGH, a range of mountains on the west side of Glen Nephin, and on the borders of the baronies of Tyrally and Burrischoole, co. Mayo, Connaught.

BERT. See **BURT**.

BESBOROUGH, a demesne in the barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east by north of Carrick-on-Suir, Munster. The mansion is the seat of the Earl of Besborough; and surmounts a rising ground, in the midst of a flat, well-wooded park of upwards of 500 acres, enclosed by a high stone wall. The building is Grecian, and was erected about the year 1744, by the architect Bindon; it is a quadrangular structure of hewn stone, 100 feet by 80; but it exhibits amplitude and commodiousness, rather than exterior beauty, and, as an architectural object, is characterized by massive respectability. The great hall contains four Ionic pillars of Kilkenny marble, each shaft consisting of one stone 10½ feet high; and the gallery is singularly rich in paintings, by the Italian and the Flemish masters. The family of Ponsonby were originally of Picardy; Sir John Ponsonby came to Ireland in 1649, as a major in Cromwell's army; and a descendant of Sir John's was made Earl of Besborough in the Irish peerage in 1739. Among many fine trees in the demesne, is a noted and singularly large ash. The extensive estate of Besborough is said to be in good order, and well-managed for both tenant and landlord.

BESSBROOK, a rural seat of manufacture on the eastern border of the barony of Orior and co. Armagh, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles north-north-west of Newry, on the road thence to Armagh, Ulster. The flax mills here are noted for the vast quantities of strong linen yarn which have been manufactured in them from home-grown produce. In the immediate vicinity are the extensive bleachfield and the flour mill of Millvale.

BESSY BELL AND MARY GREY. See **ARD-STRAW**.

BETAGHSTOWN, a village in the parish of Colpe, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the coast $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-east of Drogheda. In the vicinity is Betaghstown-house, the seat of R. Sheppard, Esq. Pop., in 1831, 214; in 1841, not specially returned.

BEWLEY, co. Louth. See **BEAULIEU**.

BEWLEY, co. Kilkenny. See **OWNING**.

BIG (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. It rises on the south side of the Carlingford Mountains, and runs 5 miles south-south-eastward to Dundalk bay, a little below the hamlet of Riverstown.

BIG COLLIN, a hill on the boundaries of the baronies of Antrim and Toome, and on the western frontier of the trap tableau of co. Antrim, Ulster.

BIG ISLAND, one of the **COPELAND ISLANDS**; which see.

BILL. See **OUCHTERLEAGUE**.

BILLY, a parish, partly in the barony of Carey, and partly in that of Lower Dunluce, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is situated 6½ miles north-east of Coleraine; part of it, amounting to 8 townlands, is ecclesiastically included in the *quoad sacra* parish of Dunseverick; and its Carey section contains part of the town of **BUSHMILLS**; which see. Length, southward, 7 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Carey section, 8,069 acres, 16 perches; of which 11 acres, 10 perches, are water. Area of the Dunluce section,

9,200 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches; of which 19 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches, are water. Pop. of the whole, *quoad sacra*, in 1831, 5,845. Pop. *quoad civilia*, in 1831, 6,869; in 1841, 7,277. Houses 1,370. Pop. of the Dunluce section, in 1831, 3,356; in 1841, 3,537. Houses 668. Pop. of the rural districts of the Carey section, in 1831, 3,006; in 1841, 3,079. Houses 584. The limits include the lower part of the vale of the Bush river, a portion of the basaltic grounds which screen the vale, and the most magnificent portion of the wondrous northern sea-coast of the county. The demesnes are Ballylough and Bushmills. The chief objects of interest will be noticed under the words **BUSH**, **BUSHMILLS**, **DUNSEVERICK**, **BENGORE**, **PLEASKIN**, and **GIANT'S CAUSEWAY**; which see.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of Connor archdeaconry, in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £451 15s. 4½d.; glebe, £58 4s. 3d. Gross income, £509 19s. 7½d.; nett, £458 11s. 2½d. The church was built, in 1815, at the cost of £1,200, partly gifted and partly lent by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 120. Three Presbyterian meeting-houses are attended by respectively 350, 335, and from 150 to 250; and two Wesleyan meeting-houses, by respectively 100 and 70. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,445 Churchmen, 4,139 Presbyterians, 238 other Protestant dissenters, and 316 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by 238 children; and 8 daily schools—one of which was supported by £30 a-year from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and another with £26 from the Wesleyan Missionary Society—had on their books 307 boys and 165 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £40 toward the erection of a school at Carnmeen; and, in 1840, they had a school at Ballingore.

BINABOLA, **BURABOLA**, or **TWELVE PINS**, a grand and picturesque group of mountains, in the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It is situated about midway between the head of Lough Corrib and Aghris Point, and between Birreryb and the Killeries; and occupies a space of about 25 square miles; or, if viewed as including offshoot hills on the north and west, it forms an area of from 49 to 64 square miles. It consists of two distinct ranges of summits, connected by the elevated pass or neck of Maam Ina. Knockannahiggen, the highest summit, has an altitude of about 2,400 feet; Bengower, the summit of Littery, about 2,100 feet; Derryclare, about 2,000 feet; the brow of Littery, 1,955 feet; and the other summits about 1,800 feet.* From the pass of Maam Ina, the steep and abrupt glen of Ina descends to the east, and takes down a stream toward Lough Ina; and the stream of Clifden descends to the west, to fall, after a course of 8 miles, into the bay of Ardara. On the north of the pass, four summits surround the central and monarch mass of Knockannahiggen; and, on the south, the deep hollow of Glen Hohan carries down a stream toward the lake of Ballinahinch, and separates the hills of Littery and Derryclare, in the frontier or sea-ward range of the group. The deep valley and lake of Kylemore bound the group on the north; the lakes of Ina, Derryclare, and Ballinahinch, bound it on the east and south; and low ridges or tails project from it on the west, run out in points into the Atlantic, and reappear in the isles of the coast. The insulated hill of Coolnacarton, at the mouth of Lough Ina, commands one of the best views of the mountains, and their intersecting glens and encircling lakes.

* These are the names and altitudes of the summits as stated by Mr. Nimmo; but the names and altitudes, as more correctly ascertained by the Ordnance Survey, are Benlerry, 1,904 feet,—Bencullagh, 2,064 feet,—Bencore, or Bengower, 2,336 feet,—and Benbaun, 2,365 feet.

See COOLNACARTON. Quartz is the chief rock; it is in general distinctly stratified or at least schistose; it is usually grey or brown, especially where its stratification is very distinct, and sometimes reddens into sinople; but it is frequently massive, and traversed by veins of milk quartz and rock crystal; and, in most cases, it constitutes precipitous descents, and exhibits a great aggregate of bare rock. The cliff on the south side of Glen Ina is about 1,200 feet high, and flings down a considerable stream in a stupendous waterfall. Limestone occurs to a considerable bulk in some places at the foot of the mountains, and in patches or shield-shaped formations in lofty situations north of Glen Ina.

BINBANE, a mountain on the north border of the parish of Inver, barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated close on the right side of the road from Mount Charles to Glenties, and has an altitude of 1,490 feet.

BINGHAMSTOWN, or SALEEN, a village in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. Binghamstown is properly the name of the village; and Saleen, the name of the creek or small bay on which it stands. The village is situated on the west side of Blacksoy bay, on the north shore of Saleen creek, on the east margin of the peninsula, called Within-the-Mullet, and about 3 miles south-south-west of Belmullet. It has all been built since 1821, upon a somewhat regular plan, and consisted 10 or 12 years ago, of about 100 houses; but it has a poor and even squalid appearance, and may be regarded as an orderly assemblage of miserable huts. It is the seat of the parish-church, the Roman Catholic chapel, and some commercial and fishery stores; yet, though better situated than Belmullet for prosecuting the great fishery of the western shores, it has an insignificant character as a fishing station. Considerable shipments of corn and potatoes are made for Westport, and are sent in exchange for merchandise. A harbour, consisting of a pier 165 feet long, and an interior excavated basin, was begun by the proprietor, carried on by the Fishery Board, and aided from the public funds with £743 15s. 2d. A dispensary in the village is within the Ballina Poor-law union, and, jointly with one in Belmullet, serves for a district of 250,283 acres, with 22,605 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, it received £132 8s., expended £148 0s. 6d., and administered to 2,142 patients. Bingham-castle, the seat of Major Bingham, the proprietor of the village and most of the peninsula, stands on the shore of Blacksoy bay, 2 or 3 miles farther south. It is a large rude castellated structure, in the midst of almost naked grounds; the storms of the Atlantic being so violent as to prevent the growth of a tree any higher than to the top of a sheltering wall. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1841, 430. Houses 73.

BIRDHILL, a scattered but pleasant hamlet in the barony of Owney and Arra, co. Tipperary, Munster. It lies dispersed along and near the road from Nenagh to Limerick, nearly 3 miles south by east of Killaloe. The place has a small posting inn, a large school, and a dispensary. The last of these is within the Nenagh Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 11,700; and, in 1839-40, it received £122 6s. 6d., expended £115 3s., and administered to 1,150 patients. Birdhill-house, the seat of S. H. Atkins, Esq., occupies a very elevated adjacent site. Pop. not specially returned.

BIRD ISLAND, an islet at the south-west side of the entrance of Dunmanus bay, co. Cork, Munster.

BIRD ISLAND, an islet, surrounded by dangerous rocks, in the centre of Lough Strangford, co. Down, Ulster.

BIRMINGHAM, a bog in the barony of Dunmore, co. Galway, Connaught. It is reported on jointly with the bog of Pullaghogue. Area of the two, 1,916 English acres. The bogs lie from 1 mile to 2½ miles south-west of Tuam; and are mutually much detached, and in many places nearly divided by intervening ridges of gravel. That of Birmingham is low, flat, and very wet; but that of Pullaghogue lies higher, and nearly 30 years ago was partly reclaimed by the Archbishop of Tuam, and converted into very fine pasture. Estimated cost of the reclamation of the remainder of the bogs, £2,366. Castle-Moyle-house is surrounded, though at some distance, by the bogs; and the ruins of Birmingham-house, once the residence of the former Earls of Louth, stand at their north-west extremity.

BIRMINGHAM (New), a village in the parish of Kilcooley, barony of Shewardagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. It was built by Sir Aubrey Vere, Bart., in subserviency to the Killenale coal mines. A small prison in the village was remarkable for insecurity and incommodiousness; but, in 1841, was repaired under the governor's inspection. Area of the village, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 208; in 1841, 315. Houses 56.

BIRR, a parish on the western border of the barony of Ballybrit, and of King's co., Leinster. It contains the town of BIRR, and the village of CRINKLE: see these articles. Length, southward, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 7,217 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches. Pop., in 1831, 9,617; in 1841, 9,567. Houses 1,591. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,492; in 1841, 2,677. Houses 463. The western boundary is traced by the Little Brosna river. The surface, though nowhere high, is considerably varied; and it consists of a fertile light soil, well-cultivated, and aggregately much embellished. The chief mansion, and the other principal objects of interest, will be noticed in connection with the town. The noticeable mansions and villas, not strictly contiguous with the town, are Fortel-castle, Kingsborough, Fortel-cottage, Castletown, Derrinduff, Viewmount, Birrview, Crinkle-cottage, Williambrook, Ross-villa, Prospect, and Syngesfield.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £276 18s. 5½d.; glebe, £100. Gross income, £400 18s. 5½d.; nett, £326 13s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £50; and also receives £60 as chaplain to the military stationed in the town. The church was built in 1815, at the cost of £7,384 12s. 3½d., a little more than one-third of which was raised by parochial assessment, and the rest borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 800; attendance 550. Three Independent chapels at Duke-square, Crinkle, and Castletown, are attended by respectively 50, 30, and 20; two Wesleyan chapels in Cumberland-street and Whitford, by respectively 120 and 35; and a Quaker meeting-house by 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Loughkeen. A Roman Catholic chapel, not in connection with the general Roman Catholic body in Ireland, and understood to be semi-Protestant in character, has two officiates, and an attendance of 900. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,783 Churchmen, 6 Presbyterians, 35 other Protestant dissenters, and 8,061 Roman Catholics; a Protestant Sunday school was attended, on the average, by 200 children; and 20 daily schools had on their books 532 boys and 438 girls. One of the daily schools was aided with £5 and a house from the rector, and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice; one, with £20 and a house from E. Synge, Esq., and £12 from the London Li-

bernian Society; one, with a house from Mr. Synge, and £17 from the London and London Ladies' Hibernian Societies; one, with £12 from subscription; one, with £2 from the rector; five were boarding-schools; and the rest were common pay-schools. In 1840, the National Board granted £247 toward the building and furnishing of a boys' and girls' school, and paid respectively £10 and £8 in aid of salaries.

BIRR, OR PARSONSTOWN,

A market and post town in the parish of Birr, barony of Ballybrit, King's co., Leinster. It stands on the right bank of the Little Brosna river, on both banks of the Birr rivulet, and on the west margin of the county and province, 10½ miles north-east of Borris-o'-kane, 17¼ south-west of Tullamore, 20½ west by south of Mountmellick, and 62½ west-south-west of Dublin.

General Description.—Birr is both the ancient and the popular name of the town; and Parsonstown is its name of etiquette, imposed in honour of its proprietors, the Parsons, Earls of Rosse. Till it became the Parsons' property, it was a small, mean village; but, under their fostering care, it has become a well-built, populous, commercial, prosperous town, the residence of many respectable families, the seat of a considerable inland trade, and the site of several interesting public buildings. The modern parts are regularly disposed in good, urban-looking streets and squares. In the central and chief open area, called Duke-square, is a Doric pillar, 50 feet high, surmounted by a full-length pedestrian statue, cast in lead, stone-coloured, and invested with Roman costume, of William, Duke of Cumberland, son of George II. This monument is rather curious than ornamental; it was erected in 1747 to commemorate the suppression of the Scottish rebellion, by the victory of Culloden, and is, we believe, the only public architectural monument of that event in the three kingdoms. The parish-church is built of stone, in a highly enriched modification of the pointed style; and sends aloft a tower to the height of 100 feet. The Roman Catholic chapel, founded by Lord Oxmantown, built in 1817, and liberally aided in its erection by Protestants as well as Roman Catholics, is a large and imposing edifice of bawn limestone, in similar style to the parish-church, and ornamented with a spire 124 feet high. The dissenting or semi-Protestant Roman Catholic chapel strongly fixes attention as, in a moral or religious respect, an unique Irish novelty; and originated in the simple change introduced by the Roman Catholic clergymen, the Messrs. Crotty, of conducting public service in English instead of Latin. Had these gentlemen adopted, farther west or south-west, in Mayo, Clare, or Kerry, the expedient of substituting *Erse* for Latin, they could scarcely have been supported with more enthusiasm than what hailed their innovation at Birr. Several bridges, within the town or adjacent to it, span the Birr and the Little Brosna streams. A suite of barracks, about three-fourths of a mile distant, has accommodation for three regiments of infantry; and attached to it is an esplanade of 60 acres, for drilling and reviews. A bridewell, the only prison in the county except the county-gaol at Tullamore, was originally proposed to be used as a place for short confinements, but is scarcely fit for the reception of even the most temporary prisoners. It has only 2 day-rooms, 6 cells, 3 solitary cells, and 2 yards; and is very far from being well maintained or in good order. A sessions-house is the seat both of the general court of quarter-sessions, and of a monthly court-baron of the manor,—the latter held on the first Monday of every month. A public

reading-room, a public library, and some benevolent institutions, indicate the superior tone of the town's character.

Poor-law Union.—Parsonstown Poor-law union ranks as the 39th, and was declared on May 8th, 1839. It comprehends an area of 150,140 acres, with a population, in 1831, of 71,138; and is distributed into 6 electoral divisions in the county of Tipperary, and 15 in King's county. The Tipperary divisions are Dorrha, Lorrha, Lockeen, Aglishelaghane, Uskeane, and Ballingarry; and the King's county divisions are Parsonstown, Kilcoleman, Seirkyrans, Kinnetty, Letter, Drumeullen, Eglisb, Frankfort, Ferbane, Lemanaghan, Shannon-Bridge, Tissarin, Shannon-Harbour, Banagher, and Lusmagh. The elected guardians are 29, and the ex-officio 9; and of the former, 3 are returned by the Parsonstown division, 2 by each of the divisions of Frankfort, Lemanaghan, Shannon-Bridge, Shannon-Harbour, Banagher, Dorrha, and Lorrha, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total number of tenements valued is 8,416; and of these, 4,611 are valued under £5,—376, under £6,—360, under £7,—292, under £8,—237, under £9,—201, under £10,—364, under £12,—263, under £14,—90, under £15,—115, under £16,—160, under £18,—131, under £20,—263, under £25,—172, under £30,—243, under £40,—131, under £50,— and 359, at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £108,434; the total number of persons rated is 9,110; and of these, 1,600 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,246, not exceeding £2,—873, not exceeding £3,—640, not exceeding £4,—and 531, not exceeding £5. Of 244 £10 electors traced in the rate books, 81 are rated under £10,—63, under £9,—50, under £8,—39, under £7,—28, under £6,—and 15, under £5. The workhouse of the union was contracted for on June 15, 1840,—to be completed in June, 1841,—to cost £9,600 for building and completion, and £1,384 4s. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, 3 rods, 5 perches, purchased for £415 16s., besides an annual rent of £8 4s. 6d.,—and to contain accommodation for 800 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was April 2, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £2,447 4s. 0½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,253 19s. 3½d. The county infirmary at Tullamore admits patients from the King's County portion of the union, yet is but slightly available for the southern parts of that portion; and the Cashel infirmary is too distant to be of service to any of the Tipperary electoral divisions. A fever hospital in Birr is available to nearly all the union, and is made to act partly as an infirmary; it contains only 29 beds, but is capable of accommodating 40 patients; it is very efficiently conducted; and, in 1840-41, it received £327 8s. 6d., expended £362 3s. 7d., and had a total of 389 patients. The dispensary districts of the union are 6 in number, and take name from Parsonstown, Banagher, Ferbane, Frankfort, Kinnetty, and Lorrha. The Parsonstown dispensary, in 1840-41, received £30, expended £32 15s., and made 3,350 dispensations of medicine.—In 1841, a Loan Fund in the town had a capital of £738; and, throughout the year, it circulated £2,277 in 778 loans, cleared £14 13s. 8d. of nett profit, and expended £6 6s. on charitable purposes.

Trade.—Birr has a very extensive retail trade, in the supply of the surrounding prosperous country; and it conducts a considerable trade in corn at its periodical markets. Fairs are held on Feb. 11, May 5, Aug. 25, and Dec. 10. But, though a decidedly thriving town, it lies at too inconvenient a distance from the Shannon, in too near vicinity to competing and better situated towns, and at so wide a range

of aid from any point of the projected railways, to be likely to rise to any or much more importance, unless, by a great effort of public spirit, some line of railway be specially constructed for its own use. The nearest point of any projected railway is on the main trunk of the Commissioners' Lines, 26 statute miles distant, in the vicinity of Maryborough. The woollen manufacture was introduced in 1682, and was for a time flourishing; distillation succeeded it as a staple, and, in its turn, was threatened with annihilation by the splendid total-abstinence movement; the linen trade has of late years been encouraged, but has not a very bulky importance. The existing factorial works are distilleries, breweries, tanneries, and flour-mills. A branch of the Provincial Bank was established in 1833; and a branch of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank in 1836. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a coach to Dublin, and 3 cars to respectively Mullingar, Borris-o'kane, and Gillan Harbour,—one of the latter in communication with the canal boats.—The municipal and police affairs of the town are managed by a body, which is elected annually, and called the Board of Health.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 226 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,504; in 1841, 6,336. Houses 1,033. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 32; in manufactures and trade, 458; in other pursuits, 800. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 157; on the directing of labour, 545; on their own manual labour, 535; on means not specified, 113. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,323; who could read but not write, 344; who could neither read nor write, 815. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,019; who could read but not write, 754; who could neither read nor write, 1,324.

Castle.—The Castle of Birr was a very old residence and forte of the chiefs of the sept of O'Carroll. The present pile, while incorporating part of the original structure, is greatly larger, much improved, and quite modernized, chiefly after designs by the late Mr. John Johnston. The former rear of the house was converted into the principal front, and ornamented in imitation of castellated architecture. The high embattled walls, which surround the offices and grounds, the gateways which perforate them, and the towers which shoot up from various parts of the buildings, are all in keeping with the character of the main structure, and serve both to maintain the noble and castellated character of the mansion, and to give great effect to the general appearance of the town. The principal apartments in the interior are pervaded by an air of distinguished elegance; and the drawing-room has been much admired for excellence of proportions and beauty of disposal. The beautiful and highly embellished grounds which surround the castle are liberally open to the view of all respectable strangers; and a remarkably large achromatic telescope, constructed by Lord Oxmantown, and placed in the lawn, is an object of no common attraction. The Earl of Rosse is proprietor of the castle and the circumjacent estate; he succeeded his father, the second Earl, in February, 1841; and, as Lord Oxmantown, he is favourably known among the scientific and the literary, for his enthusiastic study of astronomy, his ardent and judicious investigations of Irish antiquities, and some tracts, written many years ago, respecting Ireland.

History.—Though not greatly distinguished in history, Birr has more claims to antiquarian and military notice than many provincial towns of its size. Its site was known under the name of Biorra, in the middle of the 6th century; and, like many

other Irish localities of ancient name, claims to have had a very early monastic institution. The dreamer Archdall, referring to the 6th century, says, "St. Brendan Luaigneus, son of Neim or Nemand, and a favourite poet, founded the abbey of Biorra." A feudal town, or an assemblage of dwellings inhabited by the retainers and followers of the toparch of the O'Carrolls, was of sufficient bulk and wealth in the 9th century, to be an object of contention among the Irish tribes, and an object of attraction to their common enemies the Danes. In 1162, it was burnt; and toward 1200, it was wrested from the O'Carrolls, and granted to the Butlers of Ireland, Theobald Fitzgerald, the founder of the great Irish family of the name of Butler. The O'Carrolls repeatedly re-acquired it by force, and were as often dispossessed. Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, laid siege to the castle, in aid of one of their attempts; but he received on the head a wound from which he never entirely recovered; he immediately withdrew his troops, and returned home; and, soon afterwards, he was arrested, and sent to the Tower of London,—a circumstance which occasioned the rebellion of his son, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald. The castle was besieged and reduced both by the Lord-deputy Grey and the Lord-deputy Blahazion; and Teig O'Carroll, submitting to the latter in 1549, and was created, for the period of his own life, Baron of Ely, by Edward VI. In 1557, the O'Carrolls at length obtained possession of Birr by royal patent; but they soon plunged into rebellion, and, in 1612, suffered judicial and final confiscation. In 1620, Sir William Parsons, a gentleman of respectable family from Norfolk, received a grant of the town and the circumjacent estate from James I.; and between that period and his death, he built flanks and barbicans to the castle, erected several new streets in the town, and effectually laid the foundation of Birr's prosperity. From 1641 till 1643, this gentleman, the ancestor of the Earls of Rosse, conducted jointly with Sir John Borlase, the Lord-justicehip or general government of the kingdom. In the civil war of 1641, Captain William Parsons held Birr for the English; but, after a severe siege, he was compelled, next year, to surrender to General Preston; and, in 1650, the Irish were, in their turn, expelled by the Parliamentarian General, Ireton. Captain Parsons adhered to the predominant party, and was put in re-possession of his estates. Birr speedily recovered from the effects of the war; and, in 1689, was the seat of a sort of parliament of James II. Sir William Parsons, of that period, was suspected by the Jacobites to be attached to the cause of the Prince of Orange, and was commanded to surrender to a Jacobite colonel, of the name of Oxburgh, who had acted as his own steward; but he resisted, and, though formally found guilty of high treason and condemned, was saved from James II.'s vengeance, and reinstated in his property, in consequence of the victory of the Boyne. A party of William the Third's troops occupied the castle and the town, surrounded them with earthen ramparts, suffered a siege within them from General Sarsfield, and compelled the Irish to retire after one day's cannonading.

Environ.—The villages of Crinkle, Ballindalla, Ballyloughlane, and Sefin, are so near the town, as to be almost strictly suburban; and, if added to it in the census, would very considerably augment its apparent importance. Though the surrounding country abounds in bog, and has few features of natural beauty; yet the prolonged undulations of the Slievebloom offshoots relieve the monotony of flatness, and many highly improved demesnes fling ornament and lusciousness over a surface which, but for them, would be preavailingly dreary. On the

road to Dublin are the mansions and villas of Streamstown, Syngfield, Springfield, Ashfield, and Elmgrove; on the north is Woodfield, the seat of the Hon. Mr. Parsons; along the roads to Borris-o-kane, and around Ballyloughlane, are various neat suburban residences and highly improved farms; and on the south towards Roscrea, are Ballyeigan, the seat of B. Mullins, Esq.; Birrview, the seat of B. Warburton, Esq.; Sharavogue, the lodge of Lord Rossmore; and Gloster, the seat of Colonel Lloyd. "Parsonstown," says Mr. Fraser, "is a good halting-place for those anxious to visit the Slievebloom Mountains; and although the latter are comparatively low and tame in their outlines, they present many picturesque dells and ravines; and, from their summits, extensive views are obtained of the surrounding country."

BIRT. See **BURT**.

BIRTERACH. See **BARTRA**.

BIRTERBUY, an isleted and ramified bay, and beautiful and capacious natural harbour, in the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connought. In a large sense, it opens between the points of Masa and Urrisbeg, is 3 miles wide at the entrance, penetrates the land to the extent of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and includes Roundstone bay and the estuary of Ballinahinch river. See **ROUNDSTONE**, **BALLINAHINCH**, and **INNISKEE**. But in a restricted sense, it commences only at the south end of its largest island, Innisnee,—opens between that point and the island of Innistreb,—is half-a-mile wide at the entrance,—expands to a breadth of from 1 mile to 2 miles with deep water and fine ground,—penetrates the land to the extent of 3 miles,—and terminates in a deeply serrated coast-line, or series of subordinate bays. A profusion of isles, islets, and rocks stud at once the interior, the part seaward of Innisnee, and the offing. **MASON**, **MYNISH**, and **TYNISH** [see these articles], are situated southward and seaward of the exterior entrance, and are all inhabited. Cruanakeely isle, in front of the exterior entrance, is high and uninhabited, and is used as a deer-park by Mr. Martin of Ballinahinch. The Skird Rocks, in the offing, are lofty and much frequented by sea-fowl; and they form useful beacon-marks for Roundstone and Birterbuy. Eilan-Macdera contains some curious monastic remains. Frubilen, south-south-west of Innistreb, Innislaken, covering the entrance of Roundstone bay, and a cluster of islets near the head of the inner bay of Birterbuy, are the other principal islands. A shoal of coral sand, near the last of these, cuts off the deep water of the upper arms or subordinate and terminating bays; but below this the harbour has from 5 to 10 fathoms depth of water, and is capable of accommodating the largest ships, and of being completely fortified. The whole mountain basin of the bay is granitic; and the formation of the numerous rocks and isles around, off its coast and round its mouth, as far as the Skirds, attests the continuance of granite several miles into the ocean. The grand features of the basin are the alpine hills of Cashed and Urrisbeg on the respective sides, and the glen of the Ballinahinch river, dissecting them, and bringing down its gallery of splendid views, in the centre. Within the basin—understanding by that word the whole of the territory or ramified glen drained into the bay—are about 96 lakes, an unreckoned number of pools and ponds, and about 9,500 acres of low-lying and unreclaimed bog.

BISHOP'S ISLE, an islet, a brief distance from the mainland of the barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It lies 4 miles south-south-west of Ballard's Point, and 11 north-east by north of Loop Head.

BLACK-ABBEY. See **ANDREWS (St.)**, and **BALLYWALTER**.

BLACKBOG, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Clogher. Post-town, Irvinstown. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BLACK-BULL, a village on the northern border of the barony of Dunboyne, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands at the divergence of the Dublin and Trim road from the Dublin and Enniskillen road, 3 miles south-south-east of Dumbaughlin, and 10 north-west of Dublin. In its vicinity is Woodpark, the seat of the Rev. Jos. Preston. Pop. not specially returned.

BLACK-CASTLE, an extensive and well-wooded demesne, the property of R. Buxton Fitzherbert, Esq., adjoining Navan, and extending for two miles along the Boyne, co. Meath, Leinster.

BLACK-CASTLE, a nearly extinct fortalice, in the eastern environs of the town of Wicklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is said to have been built in the 14th century; and some vestiges of it may still be traced on the crown of a mural cliff on the south side of Wicklow bay. A little east-south-east of it are the three lighthouses of Wicklow Head.

BLACKCAVE HEAD, a headland in the barony of Glenarm, north of Larne, co. Antrim, Ulster. A very curious and extensive cavern penetrates the basaltic rock of the headland; and exhibits, along its sides, a grandly columnar formation.

BLACK-CHURCH, a large inn and posting establishment, on the eastern margin of the barony of Naas, and co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on the Road from Dublin to Naas, 2 miles south-west of Rathcoole.

BLACKDITCHES, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Dublin, and co. Wicklow, Leinster. Post-town, Blessington. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BLACKHALL, a headland in the barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated on the north side of the entrance of Bantry bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Bere Island.

BLACKHEAD, a promontory in the barony of Lower Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is situated on the north side of the extreme entrance of Belfast Lough, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of the head of Lough Larne.

BLACKHEAD, a promontory in the barony of Courceys, co. Cork, Munster. It boldly projects from the east side of the peninsula which separates the bay of Kinsale from that of Courtmacsherry, and is 2 miles north by east of the Old Head of Kinsale.

BLACKHEAD, a cape in the barony of Burren, co. Clare, Munster. It forms the extremity of an angular projection of the county into Galway bay, and is 10 miles south-west by west of the town of Galway, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ east-north-east of the nearest of the Arran Islands. The spacious marine inlet on the west of it, and entering between it and Finvarra Point, is sometimes called Blackhead bay.

BLACKLION, a village on the northern margin of the barony of Skreen, 5 miles south of Slane, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop. not specially returned. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Meath. Post-town, Slane.

BLACKMOOR, a barony of 2 miles east-south-east of Blessington, barony of Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster.

BLACKNIB, a headland on the east coast of the barony of Ardes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north by east of the entrance of Lough Strangford, co. Down, Ulster.

BLACKNOW. See **BAWN**.

BLACKRATH, a parish on the western border of the barony of Gowran, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,750 acres. Pop., in 1841, 341. Houses 52. The ecclesiastical parish

is more extensive than the civil one, and had, in 1831, a pop. of 730. The land is, in general, of middle rate quality. The road from Dublin to Kilkenny traverses the interior; and is overlooked, at a little distance on the west, by Lyrath, the seat of Sir J. W. D. Cuffe, Bart.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £121 1s. 7d.; glebe, £18. Gross income, £139 1s. 7d.; nett, £130 10s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also rector of Maynooth, and resides on that benefice. A curate has a stipend of £10. There is neither church nor chapel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 38, and the Roman Catholics to 706; and a pay daily school had on its books 51 boys and 27 girls.

BLACKRATH, one of the numerous denominations of the benefice of Burnchurch, dio. of Ossory, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. The First Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction calls it a grange, exhibits it jointly with the grange of Wool, and represents it as having had 373 inhabitants in 1831, and 380 in 1834, all Roman Catholics. The Fourth Report of the Commissioners on the Revenues and Patronage of Benefices calls it a rectory, but says that, though its name is retained in the incumbent's titles, its situation is unknown to him. See **BURNCHURCH**.

BLACK RIVER (THE), a rivulet on the boundary between the counties of Galway and Mayo, Connaught. It rises in a morass, 3 miles south-east of Kilmain, and runs 6 miles south-westward, and partly under ground, to Lough Corrib.

BLACKROCK, a rock or islet, 4 miles south-west by west of Carnore Point, barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. Nearly a mile east-south-east of it are the two small rocks called the Barrels.

BLACKROCK, a rock on the north side and near the entrance of Sligo bay, barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught.

BLACKROCK, a small creek on the north side of Galway bay, 3 miles west of Galway town, co. Galway, Connaught. A proposal was made about 12 years ago, on the part of the Fishery Board, to make it the site of an artificial fishing harbour, and was supported by the offer of a liberal private contribution, but was abandoned.

BLACKROCK, a village in the parish of Haggardstown, barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. It stands at the head of a small bay, about 2½ miles south-east of Dundalk, and is frequented as a watering-place. A considerable extent of salt marsh intervenes between it and the Dundalk and Dublin road; and an expanse of beach, nearly three miles broad within high-water mark, stretches away in dismal lirk-omeness at low water. Some fishing-boats belong to the village, but have very little shelter. Area of the village, 7 acres. Pop., in 1831, 434; in 1841, 507. Houses 95.

BLACKROCK, a town in the parish of Monks-town, and partly in the barony of Dublin, but chiefly in the half barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the south shore of Dublin bay, and on the thoroughfare, both by road and by railway, from Dublin to Kingstown, 4 miles south-east of Dublin Castle. It has long been a great resort of company, partly for bathing, and partly for suburban rustication; and, so far back as 40 years ago, was described as "a large, handsome, and pleasant town." But it cannot be more accurately pictured to the mind than as a mere expansion of the almost continuous stream of town, or of closely juxta-positioned double line of villas, which extends along the whole south margin of the bay. Mr. Brewer, though he wrote 18 years ago, so happily describes even the existing

topography between Williamstown and Montpellier, a distance which may all be regarded as Blackrock either actual or suburban, that we cannot do better than adopt his succinct notice. "The main line of road," says he, on leaving Bootstown and Williamstown, with their noble seats and elegant mansions, "now presents, on both sides, a continuance of buildings, destructive of all pretensions to village simplicity; and is enlivened, particularly at the time of bathing, with numberless carriages, of various descriptions, from the well-appointed equipage, at once convenient and superb, down to the jaunting-car of passage, drawn by one miserable garron, so ill-fed, ill-groomed, and lean, that it would appear to be scarcely capable of accelerating its own dissolution by an effort towards speed of foot. Yet beasts thus wretched and destitute of flesh draw with rapidity a heavy load, when urged by the stimulants of drivers, who, like themselves, feel only where the scourge falls; and be the conveyance costly or humble, we gain the village of Blackrock with expedition, and enter it, if in the summer season, amidst dust, noise, and a tumultuous throng. When arrived, unless favoured with an introduction to certain chosen spots, we look in vain to the character of the place for the magnet which thus attracts multitudes. The street of transit, thickly lined with houses of an ordinary description, holds forth no charms, and, independent of some agreeable and ornamental dwellings, retired from the busy thoroughfare, the sole inducement to visitants is found in the facility of bathing on the soft and gently-sloping strand. Numerous detached villas, however, command fine views of the sea and contiguous country, and have extensive demesnes, enriched with shrubberies, and otherwise disposed with great taste. Maretimo, lately a seat of Lord Cloncurry, has been long distinguished as one of the principal ornaments of this neighbourhood." The residence of the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart., and various other mansions, strongly fix attention; and views of the superb bay, obtained from many points in the village, and from nearly the whole environs, thrill the soul, and soothingly stimulate the imagination. See **DUBLIN**, **MONKSTOWN**, and **MONTPELLIER**. Area, 110 acres; of which 3 acres are in the barony of Dublin section. Pop., in 1831, 2,050; in 1841, 2,372. Houses 355. Pop. of the barony of Dublin section, in 1841, 84. Houses 19.

BLACKROCK, a village in the parish of St. Finbarr, barony of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the south shore of the incipient estuary of the Lee, on the north-east extremity of the peninsula between that estuary and the Douglas river, and about 3 miles east of the city of Cork. The village and its vicinity are one of the most beautiful sections of the gorgeous environs of the city. Within less than half a century ago, it consisted chiefly of a few cabins of fishermen, and dwellings of revenue officers; but, during the last 30 years, it has been a favourite retreat of annuitants and retired merchants, and has gradually but proudly risen to the character of a town of villas. The peninsula has generally a craggy shore, and is disposed from end to end in gardens, parks, and plantations, all thickly powdered with houses, many of which are handsome in architecture and picturesque in situation, and far the greater part neat and comfortable. Castle Mahon, the beautifully situated residence of Lady Chatterton, Lakelands, the seat of Mr. Crawford, and Beaumont, the seat of Mr. Beamish, are encompassed with the most extensive demesnes. St. Michael's church, built in 1827, serving as a chapel-of-ease to the cathedral church of St. Finbarr, and usually attended by about 235 persons, is a handsome struc-

ture in the pointed style. The spire of this edifice, greatly admired for its symmetry, was partly torn into an aerial wreck, and partly hurled away to the distance of 60 or 80 yards, by a stroke of lightning in January 1830. The Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1824, usually attended by 750 persons, and parochially united to the chapel, or titular cathedral of St. Finbarr, occupies a conspicuous situation in the scenery of the peninsula. The Ursuline nunnery, attended in its chapel by about 100 persons, is an imposing edifice, of a great centre and two wings, and has a pleasant lawn interposed between it and the river. Blackrock-castle, the fortalice of Cork, was originally a circular tower, built early in the reign of James I., by the Lord-deputy Mountjoy, for the protection of the river; and closely resembled the blockhouses, erected in the time of Henry VIII., for the defence of the entrance of Southampton water, and other parts of the English coast. In 1722, the corporation of Cork repaired it, and raised upon it an octagonal room or tower, surmounted by a cupola; and here, on the 1st of August, when the corporation sailed down the estuary, and threw a dart into the sea in assertion of their rights of admiralty, the mayor annually held his court as admiral of the harbour. The greater part of the building was destroyed by an accidental fire; and the present pile was erected on the site of the old, after designs by Mr. Pain, and stands at an angle of the peninsula, sentinel-like, guarding the entrance into Lough Mahon, and adding much to the picturesque effect of the natural beauties of the river. A large circular tower, with a crenelated parapet, rises from bold deep corbels, is pierced with numerous horizontally-labelled windows, and contains a small banquetting-room; at its east end, a slender cylindrical round tower rises several feet higher than it, and exhibits after dusk a light for the guidance of the shipping; behind are several low oblong buildings in a style to correspond with the towers; and at the east side is a broad-arched barbican, flanked by small hexagonal embattled towers, and leading out by a flight of steps to the edge of the river. A plain, small ivy-mantled tower, called King-Mahon-castle, stands in front of Castle-Mahon demesne; and the ruin of an old mansion, called Dundanion-castle, stands half-a-mile west of Blackrock-castle, and is laid down on the plan of Cork given in the *Pacata Hibernia* as "Galwaies Castell." The old Irish sept of Mahony, who anciently held large possessions in the vicinity, gave the name of Lough Mahon to that part of the Lee which lies between Blackrock and the Great Island; and bequeathed their name also to Lady Chatterton's demesne. The grounds between the Douglas river and Blackrock-castle are called the Ring, a corruption of *reen*, 'a promontory.' Westward of Blackrock, and in some degree identified with it, is the village of BALLINTEMPLE: which see. "Adjoining the Blackrock road, in a field about a mile from Cork," said Mr. Croker in 1824, "amethysts have been found, but of an inferior quality to those procured in foreign countries. The quarry was discovered more than 20 years since; and after being worked for a short time, the question of proprietorship got into Chancery, where it still remains. Many tons of earth were thrown over the excavations which had been made, and a guard placed to prevent farther search; but notwithstanding these precautions, I have seen some good crystals recently picked up there. It is the opinion of those more conversant than myself with geology, that a few months further work would have completely exhausted this amethystine mine, as from its situation it cannot be extensive. Many curious anecdotes are told relating to its first discovery, which, of

course, created what may be termed a sensation in Cork, and induced some of the jewellers to speculate largely in the purchase of amethysts." He then gives as a specimen of the anecdote, one which probably illustrates his own credulity quite as much as that of the jewellers, but which is abundantly amusing, and may be seen on p. 216 of his 'Researches.' A dispensary in the village is within the Cork Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it received £126 4s., expended £132 6s. 9d., and administered to 1,543 patients. Area of the village, 34 acres. Pop., in 1841, 303. Houses 52.

BLACKROCKS, a cluster of rocks off the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connought. The nearest of the rocks is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by south of South Inniskea, and 5 miles north-west of Saddle Head in Achill.

BLACKSOD, a promontory and a spacious bay in the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connought. The promontory is the termination or southern extremity of the peninsula designated 'Within-the-Mullet,' and is situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of South Inniskea, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ north-east by north of Achill Head. The bay enters between this headland and the extremity of the peninsula of Geesala, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide at the entrance, penetrates the land northward to the extent of 10 miles, varies in interior breadth between 5 miles and a few hundred feet, and forms, on both sides, but particularly on the east, a series of well-defined creeks or subordinate bays. In a larger sense, the bay may be regarded as prolonged south-south-eastward into identity with Achill Sound, and as having for a ramification, the long narrow bay of Tulloghnan, which washes the east side of the peninsula of Geesala. The bay, even in the restricted sense, is abundantly capacious to accommodate the whole British navy; but, in order to its being a good place for shipping, breakwaters would need to be constructed off either Ely Point or Claggan Point, and lighthouses erected on Claggan Point and Blackrocks. Its worst feature is its having no safe place near its entrance for vessels entering during northerly or north-westerly winds, and unable to sail up to the anchorage. Its best subordinate harbours are those of CLOAGAN, TARNON, and ELY: see these articles. Its extremity approaches within a very brief distance of Broad Haven, and was not long ago proposed to be connected with it by a canal. See BELMULLET.

BLACKSTAFF, co. Down. See ANADORN.

BLACKSTAFF, an extinct village in the barony of Farney, not far from Carrickmacross, co. Monaghan, Ulster. Its character and customs were a curious and melancholy specimen of the life of "Irish bog-trotters." It consisted of about 200 miserable cabins, and stood in the centre of about 500 acres of a great range of bog, heath, and rock, so desolate and appalling as almost to be an image of chaos, and so impracticable to the arts of husbandry, that neither the villagers themselves, nor, for a time, the persons who succeeded them in its care, dreamed of subjecting it to culture. The wretched inhabitants drew their subsistence from tiny pendicles of land at a distance, and then retreated to their oasis of bogs, as to a citadel in a sea of morass. A mayor or chief magistrate was, for centuries, annually chosen to superintend their joint interests; he was formally invested with supreme magisterial power; he ruled so undisputedly that not an instance was known of appeal from his decree; and he was qualified for office by possessing the largest potatoe garden, yet so regularly begged himself by treating his subjects to whiskey, and assisting them in swilling it, that he neglected his garden, and was compelled, at the end of one year's authority, to give place to a successor

This account may seem incredible; yet is rather qualifiedly abridged from Sir Charles Coote's Statistical Survey of the County, and is there vouched by that highly respectable writer himself.

BLACKSTAIRS, a range of mountains, whose watershed forms, over a considerable distance, the boundary-line between co. Carlow and that of Wexford, Leinster. The range is about 13 miles long, and extends south-south-westward. It commences in the commanding summit of Mount Leinster, about 3½ miles south-west by south of Newtownbarry, and terminates at the southern extremity of co. Carlow, 5½ miles north-north-east of New Ross. The summits form the highest ground within a great extent of the south-east of Ireland; they exhibit softly-rounded outlines similar to those which are so common in the Highlands of Wicklow; yet they have a very varied sky-line, and their green sides abound in picturesque and romantic ravines and deep dells. Seallagh pass, near the middle of the range, is the chief passage through it, and is traversed by the road from Ennis-corthy to Killemon. Some of the northern summits command brilliant views of the vale of the Slaney, and the southern mountain-rampart of the uplands of Wicklow. The principal summits and their respective altitudes, named in a series from north to south, are Mount Leinster, 2,610 feet.—Knockroe, 1,748.—Blackstairs proper, 2,406.—White Mountain, 1,679.—and Carriglead, 1,053.

BLACKSTONES (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. It rises on the north side of Coomenagh, one of the Dunkerrin mountains, and runs about 7 miles northwards to the upper Lough Carragh. It is navigable, over about a mile, for small boats; and conducts to the centre of the most interesting alpine scenery in the county. See *ATLANTA*.

BLACKWATER (THE), a river of Munster, the longest and most voluminous in that province, probably the second of the Irish rivers in bulk, and certainly one of its richest in beauty. It rises between the mountains of Knocknagossy and Knockanadrine, in the barony of Traghanackmy, only 15 miles east of the head of Tralee bay, co. Kerry. It runs southward, about 3½ miles within Kerry, and about 8½ on the boundary between Kerry and Cork; it then runs eastward, about 37 miles through Cork, 5½ on the boundary between Cork and Waterford, and 6½ through Waterford to Cappoquin; and it finally runs 8 miles southward, through Waterford, to the head of its estuary, usually called Youghal Harbour. These measurements are made nearly in straight lines, and stated in Irish reckoning; and if they were augmented by following the river's almost constant sinuosities, and were reduced or extended to statute reckoning, they would fall little short of the measurements of the Welsh and English Severn, the second river of South Britain. The Blackwater's chief tributaries are the Cledogh, on its right bank, and the Allua, the Awby, the Funcheon, and the Aaglin, on its left, in co. Cork; and the Bride, on its right bank, and the Finisk and Lickey, on its left, in co. Waterford. The principal towns immediately on its banks are Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore, Cappoquin, and Youghal. The river is navigable for barges to the Bride's mouth, about 12 statute miles from the bar; for lighters, to Lismore canal, 20 miles from the bar; and for flat-bottomed boats and yawls, to Mallow, or higher. It is tidal for 20 miles from its mouth. Lord Orrery, in letters published about the middle of last century, says that, in his time, it was navigable to Mallow, and employs language in saying so which asserts it to have been then deeper and less choked up than at present. The right of the salmon fishery in its stream belongs

to the proprietors of the land along its banks; and that of the salmon fishery in its estuary is disputed between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Smith of Ballinatra. During 20 years preceding 1836, the salmon, chiefly in consequence of the erection of Scotch weirs, greatly decreased; and, from the operation of the same cause, they have probably continued to decrease. Pearl-mussels, frequently containing seed-pearls, and occasionally pearls of considerable size, were formerly, during summer droughts, found between Lismore and Cappoquin; but, says Dr. Smith, "it is not so much, it seems, either for the sake of the muscle, or the thoughts of a pearl, that the people gather up these fish, but for the shells, which they use for spoons!"

The subject of the Blackwater's scenery is so rich that it might fill and embellish a whole volume, and so joyously stimulating that, were we but to sip it, we should write, *currente calamo*, far beyond our limits. We are bound, besides, to exhibit its views seriatim in our notices of all its most interesting reaches; and shall therefore merely drop a hint or two, and copy a brief extract. The scenery, down to nearly the influx of the Allua, or 10 miles above Mallow, is grandly and, at times, wildly upland; it afterwards combines nearly all the elements, both natural and artificial, of pictorial romance; it next intermixes lusciousness and beauty and exquisite ornamenting with reduced but still striking features of boldness; it eventually subsides into comparative repose, sublimely foiled by the distant perspective of the Galtie mountains; and it finally passes off to the sea in a mixture of rocky asperity with richness and fertility. Good subjects for the portfolio occur at almost every bend below Mallow; and among the best may be named those at Ballinatra, Strancally, Drumanna, but above all, at Lismore. "We have had descents of the Danube," says Mr. Inglis, "and descents of the Rhine and of the Rhone, and of many other rivers, but we have not in print, so far as I know, any descent of the Blackwater; and yet with all these descents of foreign rivers in my recollection, I think the descent of the Blackwater not surpassed by any of them. A detail of all that is seen gliding down the Blackwater, from Cappoquin to Youghal, would fill a long chapter. There is every combination that can be produced by the elements that enter the picturesque and the beautiful—deep shaftles, bold rocks, verdant slopes, with the triumphs of art superadded and made visible, in magnificent houses and beautiful villas, with their decorated lawns and pleasure-grounds."

BLACKWATER (THE), a river of Ulster, the largest in the vast basin of Lough Neagh, except the Upper Bann. It rises in the barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone, 2½ miles north of Five-mile-Town, and very near the boundary with co. Fermanagh. It runs 11½ miles eastward, through Tyrone; 9½ east-south-eastward, on the boundary between Tyrone and Monaghan; and about 18, chiefly north-north-eastward, on the boundary between Tyrone and Armagh;—and it falls into the south-west corner of Lough Neagh. Its tributaries are numerous; but, excepting the Callen, which joins it from the south-east in Armagh, they are individually inconsiderable. The principal towns and villages on its banks are Clogher, Augher, Aughnacloy, Caledon, Benburb, and Moy in Tyrone, and Blackwatertown and Charlemont in Armagh. For a long way below its source, and over some distance above its embouchure, it is uninteresting; but between Caledon and Moy it possesses stretches of decided beauty, and occasionally presents striking close landscapes. It was anciently called the Avonmore or Great River, and was, for a

time, the boundary-line between the English pale and the territory of the O'Neills.

BLACKWATER (THE), a river of co. Cavan, Ulster, and of co. Meath, Munster. It rises in two head-streams, in the north of the barony of Cloukee, co. Cavan; the sources are $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles asunder, and both within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the boundary with co. Monaghan; the two streams flow somewhat parallel to each other, through the baronies of Clonkee and Casterahan, in a direction west of south, to the head of Lough Ramor; and the more easterly of the two, in consequence of its entering the lake at Virginia, is called Virginia Water. The efflux of superfluous waters from the lake alone bears the name of the Blackwater, in popular nomenclature; it speedily leaves the interior of Cavan, flows a short way on the boundary between Cavan and Meath, and runs 15 miles east-south-eastward, through the interior of Meath, past the town of Kells, to the Boyne at Navan. Its chief tributary, the Moyalty, falls upon its left side, 3 miles below Kells. The Blackwater is prevaillingly a tame stream, in a flat country; yet, down to Kells, it traverses a somewhat improved though rather bare territory,—in the Marquis of Headfort's demesne in the vicinity of Kells, it expands into a beautiful lake, and becomes gay with ornament,—and thence to Navan, it passes through a fertile and highly improved series of lands, and drives a considerable number of mills.

BLACKWATER (THE), a highly picturesque mountain-rivulet of the barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. It rises among the Dunkerrin mountains, within a brief distance of the source of the river Blackstones, but is popularly regarded as issuing from Lough Brin; and it flows about 8 miles southward to the Kenmare estuary, at a point 5 miles below Kenmare. It trots, tumbles, and leaps noisily along a rugged path, at the bottom of a deep, copse-clad, steep-sided ravine; and, a little above its embouchure, rushes headlong beneath an aerially-poised bridge of two arches, spanning its yawning chasm. The stream has nearly as high attractions for the angler as for the poetic lover of landscape. The 'Sportsman in Ireland' says that it "presents at least a fortnight's varying amusement;" and he adds, "The strictness with which this river has been preserved, has rendered nearly all the scattered inhabitants adepts in the art of fly-fishing."—The Blackwater and its chief affluent, the Awra, drain an extent of boggy ground, amounting to 4,690 English acres. The bogs commence a little below the source of the streams, and have a free declivity toward their channels. Estimated cost of reclamation, £1,737.

BLACKWATER (THE), a sluggish and boggy rivulet of the barony of Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. It rises on the south-east side of Cor-Hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Ferbane, and flows $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, chiefly westward, to the Shannon, at a point nearly midway between Shannon-Bridge and Shannon Harbour. It traverses, from its source to very nearly its embouchure, an irksome expanse of bog; and, jointly with its affluents, it probably drains more morass than any other equal extent of stream in Ireland. The chief division of the bogs within its basin takes name from it, comprehends an area of 12,105 English acres, and extends, with various breadth, 8 miles eastward from Shannon-Bridge to the vicinity of Balaahowna. Its surface varies in height from 10 to 58 feet above the level of the Shannon; it is highest near the eastern extremity; and it declines to the Blackwater and the Shannon. Its depth averages about 30 feet, and in some places is 40 or 44 feet; and it rests upon a thin stratum of clay, marl, or fine sand, superincumbent on a bed of

strong clay and gravel. It is in general a soft red bog, interspersed with a few small deries or islets; yet it does not flatly expand like a fen, but forms swells and hillocks with intervening hollows, now firm and hard, and now wet and swampy. The bog is surrounded with dry hills of limestone-gravel and sand, very suitable for manuring, and is within easy distance of limestone quarries.

BLACKWATER (THE), a rivulet of the counties of Kildare and Meath, Leinster. It rises in the former county, and runs 13 miles north-north-westward to the Boyne, in the vicinity of Castle-Rickard. Over nearly all its course, except the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, it separates first the barony of Carbery from that of Ikeny and Oughteran, and next the county of Kildare from that of Meath.

BLACKWATER, the name of 14 or 15 Irish streams, additional to the 6 we have noticed, but individually so small, and even aggregately so unimportant, as to be describable only by a tediously minute topographicalist.

BLACKWATER, an islet in the south-west corner of Lough Neagh, Ulster. It lies near the embouchure of the Blackwater river, and from that circumstance has its name.

BLACKWATER, a village, partly in the parish of Ballyvalden, and partly in that of Killila, barony of Ballaghkeen, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands a short distance south-west of Oulart, and has in its vicinity the mansion of Castle-Talbot. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish, in the dio. of Ferns. Post-town, Wexford. Area, 29 acres,—of which 9 acres are in Ballyvalden. Pop., in 1831, 255; in 1841, 380. Houses 79. Pop. of the Ballyvalden part, in 1831, 78; in 1841, 135. Houses 30.

BLACKWATER-BRIDGE, a hamlet on the north-east margin of the barony of Carbery, and of co. Kildare, Leinster. It takes its name from a bridge across the Blackwater rivulet, and stands $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Killoock, on the road thence to Kinnegad. Pop. not specially returned.

BLACKWATERTOWN, a village in the parish of Clonfeacle, barony and county of Armagh, Ulster. It stands on the north-west margin of the county, on the right bank of the Blackwater river, and on the road from Armagh to Dungannon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Moy. The junction of the Blackwater and the Ulster Canal navigations, at a little distance from the village, gives it the advantage of an extensive and ramified water-communication with a great part of Ulster. A dispensary in the village is within the Armagh Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 12,600 acres, with a population of 6,000; and, in 1839-40, it received £133 7s., expended £124 11s., and administered to 1,228 patients. Area of the village, 28 acres. Pop., in 1831, 528; in 1841, 369. Houses 71.—In 1584, a fort was built by Sir John Perrot, at Blackwatertown, or in its immediate vicinity, for commanding the pass from O'Neill's country into Armagh, and overwatching that chieftain's fortalices of Benburb and Dungannon. O'Neill complained of outrages committed by the garrison placed in the fort, and alleged them as reasons for justifying insubordination, and inciting him to measures of retaliation and inroad. During a series of skirmishes and petty wars between him and the English, the fort was repeatedly taken and retaken; and eventually it so annoyed him as to incite the great rebellion in which upwards of 30,000 armed men rose, in the course of three months, against Queen Elizabeth's authority. In 1598, Captain Williams, the warden of the fort, being severely pressed by the forces of O'Neill, O'Donnell, and Maguire, Marshal Bagnal marched at the head of a considerable force, from Armagh to his relief. The marshal's army con-

tained a number of the young native nobility, with their Irish followers, and was inferior to that of the insurgent chiefs in at once number, equipment, and discipline. They left Armagh before day-break; arrived early in the morning at a ford called Athbury, in the vicinity of the fort; found O'Neill encamped behind woods, narrow passes, and a marsh; and were, for half-an-hour, galled by firing from the encampments, and thrown into confusion by the effect of concealed pits which had been dug in the ground; yet they forced their way through every obstruction, crossed the ford of Athbury, and drove back the insurgents; but they suffered the loss of their general in the heat of the action, and sustained a decided and even disastrous defeat. The English next day evacuated both the fort of Blackwatertown and the city of Armagh, and retired to Newry, with the loss of from 1,500 to 2,000 men, and of their baggage, ammunition, and artillery. The plantation or Protestant colonization of Tyrone was a consequence of O'Neill's rebellion, and occasioned the fort to be neglected, and become the prey of the elements.

BLANCHARDSTOWN, a village in the parish and barony of Castleknock, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the margin of the county, and on the road from Dublin to Navan, between the Royal Canal and Clonoe, and about 5 miles north-west of Dublin. It gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Dublin. See **CASTLEKNOCK**. Area, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 343; in 1841, 182. Houses 32.

BLANCHVILLESKILL, or **BLANCHVILLES-TOWN**, a parish in the barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 85½ acres. Pop., in 1831, 224; in 1841, 152. Houses 22. The land is of good quality. —This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Kildane, in the dio. of Ossory. See **KILFANE**. It lies detached from the other members of the benefice, and is sometimes regarded as only a denomination or section of Gowran parish. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £23 3s. 4d., and the rectorial for £46 6s. 8d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the vicars choral of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 212; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BLANEY, a bay on the south side of the Lower Lough Erne, opposite the island called Innismacaint, barony of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It is about 8 miles east by south of Belleek.

BLARIS, the ancient name of the parish of LISBURN: which see.

BLARNEY, a village in the parish of Garrycloyne, barony of East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated on a rivulet of its own name, 3½ miles north-west of Cork. Previous to 1765, it consisted merely of a few mud cabins; but immediately afterwards, it began to assume a town character of extraordinary pretension; and now it is little better than a mass of ruin, wearing rags of finery and weeds of woe. Mr. Jeffereys, its proprietor, designed it as both a seat of manufacture, and a regular collection of neat and ornate houses; he built it upon a thoroughly-considered but novel and preposterous plan; he fashioned its central section into a large quadrangle, with a statue in the centre, a lawn and tree-lines in the area, and rows of embellished dwelling-houses along the sides; he established in it, partly with aid from the public purse, several linen and cotton factories; he erected an elegant church of comparatively frangible materials; he constructed a handsome stone-bridge in the midst of an adjoining plain, with the design of drawing the river beneath it along a new cut, but left the bridge without a river, and the river without a bridge; he made

his town too fine for the taste of operatives, and too grotesque for the fancy of the higher classes; in short, he made the place a practical specimen of sheer "blarney,"—a ludicrous embodiment of frontless and unmeaning gasconade. Twenty years ago, or upwards, most of the trim and gaudy houses were roofless, the trees of the square were cut down, and the square itself was subjected to tillage, and yellow in corn. Yet a woollen manufactory and a paper-mill in the vicinity are still at full work; and fairs are held on Easter Monday and Tuesday, June 3 and 9, Sept. 18, and Nov. 11. The Dublin and Cork railway, as projected by the Commissioners, passes close to the village; and the Berehaven line branches off a brief distance above. A dispensary here is within the Cork Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it received £82 3s. 6d., expended £78 10s., and administered to 785 patients.

Blarney is celebrated for its absurdly wondrous "stone," its prominent figure in light literature, its ancient castle, and the great beauty of its environs. The stone has long been famed for imparting, by a kiss, the faculty of talking "blarney;" or, to adopt the words of Mr. Windele, "The touch of the Blarney stone makes a liar of the first magnitude, but a smooth and graceful liar. Its eminent perfection is a sweet and persuasive tongue, in whispering the softest words into the ears of women; full of guile and blandishment and potential flattery, and uncontrollable in its sway over the credulity. Miss Plumtre translates 'blarney' into the word 'rhodomontade,' a faculty of speech marvellously perceptible in the vicinage around, whose inhabitants, it is said, have been mistaken for a colony from Gascony. They are of a truth a swaggering, vain-glorious, wheedling population." When or how the stone acquired its singular reputation is not correctly ascertained; yet the adoption of the word "blarney," as a slang term, is supposed to have originated in Lord Clancarty's often promising, when the prisoner of Sir George Carew, to surrender his strong castle of Blarney to the soldiers of the Queen, and as often inventing some smooth and palatable excuse for exonerating himself from his promise. Even the position and the identity of the stone are matter of doubt: all parties agreeing that it is somewhere in the castle, but even the local guides or ciceroni disagreeing among themselves, or humouring the prosaic or poetic character of visitors, as to its being at the summit, at a considerable elevation, at the base, or detachedly on the ground. A stone, a few feet below the battlements, so placed that only the most daring could venture to approach it, was long pointed out as the true stone; and this was, several years ago, placed by Mr. Jeffereys on the highest point of the building, where it could be seen and touched with little risk, but was eventually flung to the ground by a lunatic, and broken, as the guide is reported to state, into "three halves." Mr. and Mrs. Hall, from whom we gather these particulars, say, in a note, "The Rev. Matthew Horgan, the parish priest of Blarney, informs us that 'the curious traveller will seek in vain for the real stone, unless he allows himself to be lowered from the northern angle of the lofty castle, when he will discover it about 20 feet from the top, with this inscription: CORNAC MCCARTHY FORTIS ME FIERI FECIT, A.D., 1446.'" We hope our readers will now join us in the inference, that the current stories which abound respecting the Blarney stone, are themselves no bad examples of "blarney."

The principal piece of light literature in which Blarney figures, is the extensively popular song, beginning—

"The groves of Blarney, they are so charming,"

and translated into three or four different languages. Though a good deal debated, as to its date and authorship, and ascribed, by so great an adept in ballad and lyric literature as Sir Walter Scott, to Dr. Burrows, the poetical dean of Cork, the song is satisfactorily ascertained to have been written in 1798, or 1799, by Richard Alfred Milliken, a Cork attorney. "The author," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "little anticipated the celebrity his lines were destined to acquire; they were composed to ridicule the nonsense verses of the village poets, who, with a limited knowledge of the English language, and a smattering of classical names, were in the habit of indulging their still more ignorant auditors, by stringing together sounds that had no sense, but conveyed a notion of the prodigious learning of the singer." * Milliken's song has been injurious to Ireland; it has raised many a laugh at Ireland's expense, and contributed largely to aid the artist and the actor, of gone-by times, in exhibiting the Irishman as little better than a buffoon—very amusing, no doubt, but exciting any feeling rather than that of respect."

The castle of Blarney consists of a mansion of modern construction, and of part of an ancient castellated pile. The modern building was constructed at a time when beauty of domestic architecture and justness of artistic keeping were little studied; and, in consequence, it is destitute of all appropriate allusions to the castellated style of the massive structure to which it is attached. The ancient pile was built, about the middle of the 15th century, by Cormac MacCarthy, surnamed "Laider," or the strong; and was, in the reign of Elizabeth, described by the author of *Pacata Hibernia*, as a fabric 18 feet thick in the walls, and composed of four conjoined piles. It was strongly flanked at each angle, and rose from the edge of a precipitous limestone rock, which overhangs the deep vale of the Awmartin rivulet. Its remains consist of one square massive tower, of large dimensions, perforated with few regular windows, but with many apertures for the discharge of missiles. The proprietors of the castle were chiefs of the sept or clan of Carty, or MacCarthy, "sons of the rock;" and assumed the title of Lords Muskerry, as owners or toparchs of the territory. In the reign of Elizabeth they were summoned to parliament as Barons of Blarney; and, in 1658, they were created Viscounts Muskerry and Earls of Clancarty, *quasi*, Earls of "the clan of Carthy." In 1602, the castle was compelled to surrender to the royal forces, and, in 1646, was captured by them, in consequence of the temporary disaffection of its owners; but on each occasion it was speedily restored to them, and at other times it was generally the peaceful abode of their state and loyalty. In the wars of the Revolution, it was stoutly employed in the service of James II.; was for a time used as a prison for those Protestants of Cork whom Lord Clare ordered into confinement; and was not, without an obstinate struggle, surrendered to the forces of William. On the surrender of Cork, in 1691, Lord Clancarty was taken at the capture of the old fort; and notwithstanding the exertions on his behalf of his father-in-law, the Earl of Sunderland, he was condemned to confiscation and exile; and, being allowed a pension of £300 a-year, he retired to an islet at the mouth of the river Elbe, and there spent his life in seclusion. In 1702, the castle, mills, fairs, and customs

of Blarney, with the land and park of 1,400 acres were "set up by cant," and were purchased by Sir Richard Pyne, Lord-chief-justice, for £3,000; and next year they were sold by him to General Sir James Jeffereys, the ancestor of the present proprietor.

The exquisitely beautiful environs of Blarney, though but partially noticed by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, cannot be better exhibited than in their graphic account of the part which they select for description. "The scenery in the neighbourhood is agreeable; but the grounds that immediately surround the castle are of exceeding beauty. Nature has done much more for them than art; although there is evidence that the hand of taste had busied itself in the duty of improvement. 'The sweet Rock-close' is a small dell, in which evergreens grow luxuriantly, completely shaded with magnificent trees. At its termination are the 'Witches' Stairs,' a series of rugged stone steps which lead down through a passage in the rock to a delicious spot of green sward forming the bank of a clear rivulet, and where some singular masses appear to have been 'the work of Druid hands of old.' We visited 'the sweet Rock-close'—it well deserves the epithet—during a sunny day in June; and never can we forget the fragrant shade afforded by the luxuriant evergreens which seem rooted in the limestone rock; the little river Comane is guarded by a natural terrace, fringed by noble trees; several of the spaces between are grottoes—natural also; some with seats, where many a love tale has been told, and will be, doubtless, as long as Cork lads and lasses indulge in pic-nic fêtes, while the blackbird whistles, and the wood-pigeon coos in the twisted foliage above their heads: it is indeed a spot of exceeding wildness and singular beauty; at some particular points you catch a glimpse of the castle, the river, and the mysterious entrance to the 'Witches' Stairs.' Still, notwithstanding the variety of these objects, and a cave, moreover, where some beautiful princess of old went through—like the lady in *Conan*—a long enchantment, the character of the Rock-close is one of deep shadow; occasionally a sunbeam struggles through the gloom, and points out a bed of the richest moss, or a 'grey stone' winged with waving fern; and it is a place wherein to meditate upon the mystery that such a scene should ever have been abandoned by its possessor, who now takes little more interest in his beautiful domain than to crowd its rich meadows with as fine cattle as we ever remember to have seen in any country. We wandered from the shades of the Rock-close across the green and richly wooded pastures which lead to the lake,—a fine expanse of water, about a quarter of a mile from the castle. The scenery here is rather English than Irish, but every step is hallowed by a legend: it is implicitly believed that the last Earl of Clancarty who inhabited the castle, committed the keeping of his plate to the deepest waters, and that it will never be recovered until a MacCarthy be again Lord of Blarney. * * Those who visit Blarney-castle would be repaid for their trouble by extending their drive through a sequestered glen, in which the Awmartin descends into the valley; the road wanders through this beautiful pass almost as wildly as the river, and at its extremity the Rev. Matthew Horgan, with true antiquarian gusto, is erecting a

* "A considerable part of the forfeited estates," says Mr. Croker, "was held by Mr. S.—about the middle of the last century. Walking one evening in his demesne, he observed a figure, apparently asleep, at the foot of an aged tree, and, on approaching the spot, found an old man extended on the ground, whose audible sobs proclaimed the severest affliction. Mr. S.—inquired the cause, and was answered, 'Forgive me,

Sir, my grief is idle, but to mourn is a relief to the desolate heart and humbled spirit. I am a MacCarthy, once the possessor of that castle, now in ruins, and of this ground: this tree was planted by my own hands, and I have returned to water its roots with my tears. To-morrow I sail for Spain, where I have long been an exile, and an outlaw since the Revolution. I am an old man, and to night, probably, for the last time, bid farewell to the place of my birth and the home of my forefathers."

round tower close to his chapel, with a view to be even with his ancestors, and puzzle posterity. The neighbourhood has many circular raths, and some square intrenchments, with the usual subterranean cells." Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 417; in 1841, 253. Houses 39.

BLASKET, or FERRITER ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the parish of Donquin, barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. They lie off the extremity of the Corkaguiney peninsula, between Dingle bay and Smerwick Harbour. The Great Blasket, the largest of the group, is about 2½ miles long, and lies about ¾ of a mile west of Dunmore Head, or the seaward spur of Eagle Mountain. Inishubro lies ¾ of a mile south-west, Inishmaciellan 1½ mile south-south-west, the Foze Rock ¾ miles south-west, Tiraght 2½ miles west by north, Inishtuiskan 2½ miles north-north-west, and Beginish half-a-mile north-north-east of the Great Blasket; but some of these, as well as most of others which we have not named, are mere rocks, while none measure more than about 2 miles in circumference. The group, as to general character, present stupendous and frowning cliffs, and combine with the scenery of the coast on the mainland to form views of savageness, desolation, and impressive sublimity, unsurpassed on the Hibernian shores. The scenery of the isles, during a storm from the west, borders on the terrific. Innumerable flocks of sea-fowl frequent them; and among these is a delicious bird, called in Irish Gourdet, resembling the Ortolan, and said to be peculiar to the Blasket Islands.

BLENNERVILLE, a village and sea-port in the parish of Annagh, barony of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands at the head of Tralee bay, about a mile west-south-west of Tralee, on the road thence to Dingle. It may be regarded as the port of Tralee. See **TRALEE** and **ANNAGH**. A considerable trade is conducted in the export of corn to Liverpool. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1831, 532; in 1841, 225. Houses 37.

BLESSINGTON, a parish, containing a town of the same name, on the north-west border of the barony of Lower Talbotstown and of co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, west-north-westward, 7½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 15,780 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,182; in 1841, 2,168. Houses 305. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,756; in 1841, 1,702. Houses 239. The surface consists of part of the vale of the Liffey, and a district of uplands, partly rocky, boggy, or otherwise waste. Its chief artificial ornaments, apart from those of the town and its immediate vicinity, are the mansions and villas of Nisley-hall, Liffey-cottage, Knockieran-cottage, and Ballyward-house. Adjacent to the town, and in the demesne of its proprietor, the Marquis of Downshire, are the ruins of a mansion which the Marquis's ancestors occasionally inhabited, and which was destroyed by fire during the rebellion of 1798. The river Liffey, issuing from its source at an altitude of about 1,600 feet, runs westward along the northern boundary, deflects into the adjoining parish of Kilbride, and then careers in a course of beauty down the west border of Blessington. The vale of this stream, after re-entering from Kilbride, is almost everywhere ornate; but all the central and eastern districts of the parish are lofty and wildly mountainous, and prevalently churlish, or altogether sterile. Gravel and Duff mountains, on the eastern boundary, have altitudes of respectively 2,352 and 2,364 feet; Sorrel-hill and Blackmoor mountain, on the southern boundary, have altitudes of respectively 1,915 and 1,464 feet; Glendugh and Ballinatona mountains, in the interior, have altitudes of respectively 1,327 and 1,346 feet; and the Lugduff rivulet,

one of the head-streams of the Liffey, descends from an elevation in the west of upwards of 1,460 feet. The hamlets are Ballinabracky, Ballyloe, Ballinatona, Ballysmuttan, and Oldcourt. Granite is the prevailing rock of the parish, and is quarried.—The ecclesiastical parish of Blessington includes also the parish of BURGAGE [which see], and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 2,677. This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £93 10s., and the rectorial for £120; and the latter are appropriated to the precentorship of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. The vicarages of Burgage, Boystown, and Kilbride, and the denominations of Granabeg and Kyld, constitute the benefice of Blessington. See **BOYSTOWN** and **KILBRIDE**. Length, 13 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 7,119. Gross income, £298 4s. 11d.; nett, £265 6s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church of Blessington, situated in the town, was built, in 1763, at the expense of the late primate, but at what cost is not known. Sitings 200; attendance 160. There is a church also in Kilbride. There are 2 Roman Catholic chapels in Boystown, and one in Kilbride. In 1834, the Protestants of Blessington amounted to 424, and the Roman Catholics to 2,271; the Protestants of the benefice to 563, and the Roman Catholics to 6,728. In the same year, 6 daily schools in the parish—two of which were partly supported by Lord Downshire, and one of these two annually aided with £5 Irish from an endowment—had on their books 95 boys and 82 girls; and 19 daily schools in the benefice had 300 boys and 252 girls.

BLESSINGTON TOWN, a small market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, is agreeably situated on a rising ground, on the banks of the river Liffey, and on the road from Dublin to Wexford by way of Tullow, 15½ miles north by east of Balinglass, and 14 south-west by south of Dublin. It consists of one street; and contains a good inn and posting establishment. Its church is an elegant edifice, surmounted by a steeple. Some frieze cloth is manufactured. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on May 12, July 5, and Nov. 12. A dispensary here is within the Naas Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 74,790 acres, with 10,914 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, it received £161 2s., expended £142 4s., and made 6,025 dispensations of medicine to 1,645 patients. A Loan Fund, in 1841, had a capital of £215, circulated £174 in 32 loans, and cleared £2 8s. 6d. of nett profit. The borough was incorporated by charter of 21 Charles II., granted to Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Dublin and chancellor of Ireland; and its limits extended 200 acres or upwards in every direction from the middle of the town. The corporation existed solely for the purpose of returning members of parliament; acted entirely as the puppet of the Marquis of Downshire; and became defunct at the Legislative union. Lord Downshire, of course, received the whole of the £15,000 of compensation money for the borough's loss of franchise. The town gave to a family of the name of Boyle the title of Viscount, which became extinct in 1732; to a family of the name of Stewart the title of Earl, which became extinct in 1769; and to the family of Gardner the title of Earl, which became extinct in 1829. The Countess of the last Earl is well-known as a fashionable novelist. Area of the town, 57 acres. Pop., in 1831, 426; in 1841, 469. Houses 66.

BLIND-HARBOUR, a small bay on the Carbery section of the coast of co. Cork, Munster. It opens about ¾ of a mile east-north-east of the mouth of Castlehaven Harbour; and is partly covered, at the

distance of nearly a mile, by Ragged Island and a cluster of rocks.

BLINDPORT, a cove or small natural harbour on the west coast of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is situated between Erris Head and Portnafranka, about 4 miles north-west of Belmullet. It is very narrow, and, though having deep water at the entrance, contains accommodation and shelter for only one or two hookers.

BLOCKHOUSE ISLAND, an islet in the mouth of Carlingford bay, between the mainland of co. Down, Ulster, and that of co. Louth, Leinster. It had its name from being the site of a blockhouse, erected for the protection of Carlingford, Newry, and the neighbouring coast.

BLOODY-FARLAND, a promontory in the parish of Clahaneilly, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated 3 miles west by south of Innisboffin, and 5 miles south by west of Tory Island.

BLOOMHILL, a bog, partly in the barony of Clonlunan, co. Westmeath, but chiefly in that of Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. It lies close along the Shannon, and extends east-south-eastward thence 3 miles, and in the opposite direction 1½ mile. The derry or island of Bloomhill, in its centre, comprehends an area of about 236 acres, rises to 90 feet of altitude above the Shannon, and consists of excellent ground. The bog is similar in character to the large one of Blackwater, a little to the south of it. See **BLACKWATER**, King's co. Its elevation varies between nearly the level of the Shannon, and 44 feet above that level; and its depth in the interior varies between 21 and 30 feet.

BLUESTACK, the central and highest summit of a triple-headed range of mountain, in the barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. The other summits are Croghnagur on the east, and Silverhill on the west; and the range extends eastward from Glenties to the gap of Barnmore. Bluestack has an altitude of 2,213 feet above sea-level; and is the loftiest summit in a considerable extent of the Donegal Highlands.

BOA or **BOW ISLAND**, the largest island in Lower Lough Erne, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It extends in a belt of water-girt land eastward and westward along the foot of the lake; lies 1½ mile south of Pettigo; and measures 3½ miles in length, and 1,400 acres in area. Though fertile, and containing all the natural facilities of easy embellishment, it is destitute of timber, greatly disfigured by bad fences, and abused into odious ill-keeping with the magnificent lake-scenery—the Windermere of Ireland—in which it lies. Yet, from its extent, shape, and verdure, it forms, in spite of maltreatment, a fine feature in the noble lake, particularly as seen from the wooded shores of Templecarn or Waterfoot.

BOAHINSHIL, a cluster of rocks between the entrance of Donegal bay, Ulster, and that of Sligo bay, Connaught. It lies 1½ mile north of Inismurphy, 5 miles north of Gessigo Point, and 7½ miles west by south of Mullachmore Point.

BOARDWELL. See **BOARDWELL**.

BOCKWORTH, a range of mountains in the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It extends about 4 miles north-eastward, from a point about 1½ mile north-east of Claggan.

BODARIG, or **BODERIG**, and **BOFFIN**, two closely connected expansions of the Shannon, commencing 2 miles below Drumsna, terminating 1½ mile above Rooskey, and lying between the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon, Connaught. They are jointly 4½ or 4½ miles in length, measured south-south-eastward or along the course of the Shannon; but Lough Boffin expands transversely, or from north

to south, and is about 3½ miles in length; and neither of them has an extreme breadth of more than ½ of a mile. They intricately and very diversely indent their coasts with deep bays and inlets, and, in some parts, are studded, near the shore, with islets. The land goes partly off from their edge in tame flats and irksome bogs; but, in general, it ascends in rising grounds; and, in several places on the Roscommon side, it rises boldly, is agreeably diversified, and affords many delightful positions for country seats. The Earl of Roscommon's mansion of Ballycomen, and the Marquis of Westmeath's new lodge, stand upon the western shores.

BODENSTOWN, a parish in the barony of North Naas, 2½ miles north by east of the town of Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. It contains part of the village of **SALLINS**: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 2,831 acres, 3 roods, 7 perches,—of which 33½ acres are in the river Liffey. Pop., in 1831, 458; in 1841, 459. Houses 65. The surface consists of land entirely profitable, and partly very fertile, on the immediate banks of the Liffey; and it is touched, along the south, by the Grand Canal. The principal mansion is Blackhall, the seat of P. Wolfe, Esq.; and the other seats are Littlerath, Prospect, Sallins-Lodge, and Castle-size.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Kildare. Vicarial tithe composition, £30; glebe, £15. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £90, and are inappropriate in Charles Fitzgerald, Esq. Bodenstown vicarage, and the perpetual curacy of **SHERLOCKSTOWN** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Bodenstown. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 510. Gross income, £80; nett, £74 8s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The church has been in ruins for upwards of a century. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 50, and the Roman Catholics to 423; the Protestants of the benefice amounted to 64, and the Roman Catholics to 461; and one daily school in the parish had an average attendance of 10 children.

BODONEY. See **BADONEY**.

BOFFIN, a lake in the barony of Moycullen, and eastern frontier of the district of Cunnemara, co. Galway, Connaught. It is about a mile long, lies 4½ miles west of Oughterard, and is one of the long chain of lakes on the route from Galway to Clifden.

BOFFIN, an expansion of the Shannon. See **BODARIG**.

BOFFIN ISLAND. See **INNISBOFFIN**.

BOGGANFIN, a village in the parish of St. Peter's, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 347. Houses 61.

BOGAGHNAGAYNA, the chief of a slender chain of bogs in the barony of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. The other principal links are the bogs of Ballymacpierce and Flimby. The whole have an area of 846 English acres, and extend, in a stripe of 2½ miles in length, from Ballygaroughcastle south-eastward to a point, in the valley of the Maine, 2½ miles west of Castle-Island. The bogs are overhung on the south-west by the extremity of the Mountain Slievemish, and flanked along the north-east by low banks of limestone. The highest part occurs near Flimby, has a depth of 21 feet, and lies 62½ feet above sea-level; and the rest descends toward respectively Tralee and the Maine. Estimated cost of reclamation, £602 15s. 7d.

BOG or **ALLEN**. See **ALLEN** (Bog or).

BOGRA, or **BOGGA**, a range of mountains, partly in the north-west of the barony of Barretts, but chiefly along the northern frontier of Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. Though high, it forms a tableau, and is overlooked on the north and west by higher

grounds. While an extensive, it is a dreary region, the resting-place of dismal black fogs, and the abode of humidity, chilliness, and prevailing desolation. Yet it has partly redeeming properties, and gives rise to numerous pleasant rivulets. See **BARRNETTS**.

BOHALAN. See **BOHILLANE**.

BOHEA, an island in Lower Lough Erne, about 1 mile south-west of Boa Island, co. Fermanagh, Ulster.

BOHELA. See **BOHOLA**.

BOHERAROAN, a village in the parish of Tomfinslough, barony of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, Munster. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 245. Houses 40.

BOHERBEE, or **BOHERBUR**, a village in the barony of Duhallow, and on the western border of co. Cork, Munster. Post-town, Kanturk. A dispensary here is in the Kanturk Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 13,033; and, in 1839-40, it received and expended £102 10s., and administered to 1,905 patients. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish, in the dio. of Kerry. Pop. not specially returned.

BOHERBEO, a poor and straggling suburb of the town of Galway, co. Galway, Connaught. It extends about 600 yards along the road from Galway to Dublin; overlooks the arm of Galway bay, called Lough Athalia; and forms an acute-angled junction, at its east end, with the termination of Bohermore. Its west end is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile apart from the town of Galway; and on a swell, or high ground, which intervenes, are the large and pleasing school buildings locally called the College. See **GALWAY**.

BOHERBOY, a village in the parish of Kilmeen, barony of Duhallow, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 335. Houses 62.

BOHERLAHAN AND DUALLA, a Roman Catholic parish in the united dio. of Cashel and Emly. Post-town, Cashel. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BOHERMAIN, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Meath. Post-town, Castlepollard. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BOHERMEEN, a village partly in the parish of Martry, but chiefly in that of Ardracran, barony of Lower Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the south road, from Navan to Kells, 4 miles west by north of Navan. In its vicinity are the extensive demesne of Allanstown, the episcopal palace of Ardracran, and the mansions of Oatlands, Durhamstown, and Robertstown. Area of the Martry section, 2 acres; of the Ardracran section, 18 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the M. section, 119; of the A. section, 712. Houses in the M. section, 17; in the A. section, 142.

BOHERMORE, a suburb of the town of Galway, co. Galway, Connaught. It consists of a single street, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an English mile in length, commencing at the north-east corner of Eyre-square, extending 800 yards in a straight line east-north-eastward to the borough boundary, and then curving gently to a junction with the Dublin road at the east end of Boherbeg. The street is spacious, and formed the old thoroughfare to Dublin; but, on account of its passing over the summit of a considerable rising ground, it was abandoned for the more level road through Boherbeg. Its houses are chiefly cabins; yet they aggregate possess less squalidness, and occasionally present specimens of much more decided comfort and neatness, than the bulkier and crowded habitations of the poor in the body of the town. On the north side, 120 yards from Eyre-square, stands the county Infirmary. See **GALWAY**.

BOHILLANE, or **BOHALAN**, a parish in the cen-

tre of the barony of Imokilly, 3 miles east by north of Cloyne, co. Cork, Munster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,097 acres. Pop., in 1831, 487; in 1841, 572. Houses 91. The land is, in general, good.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £203 15s. 1½d.; glebe, £12 12s. Gross income, £216 7s. 1½d.; nett, £204 11s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither glebe-house, church, chapel, nor school.

BOHOE, a parish partly in the barony of Magheraboy, but chiefly in that of Glenawley, and 5½ miles west of Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. Length, 7½ miles; breadth, 3½. Area of the Glenawley section, 8,907 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches; of which 61 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches, are water. Area of the Magheraboy section, 6,151 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches; of which 98 acres, 34 perches, are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,582; in 1841, 2,824. Houses 491. Pop. of the Glenawley section, in 1831, 1,651; in 1841, 1,675. Houses 291. About two-thirds of the surface is mountain, and the remainder is tolerably good land. Belmore mountain, in the south-east corner, and Glenkeel mountain, on the north border, have altitudes of respectively 1,312 and 1,223 feet. The Silles rivulet flows on the northern boundary; Lough Ross lies on the eastern boundary; the Roogagh rivulet flows on the boundary between the two sections; and a rivulet which makes two waterfalls flows in the interior of the Glenawley section. The road from Holywell to Derrygonnelly traverses the interior.—This parish is a rectory and separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £120; glebe, £115. Gross income, £235; nett, £219 5s. Patron, the diocesan. The church is a very old building. Sittings 150; attendance 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to a chapel in the upper division of Innismacshaint. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 502, and the Roman Catholics to 2,201; and a Protestant parochial school, which was aided with £2 a-year from subscription, and 4 pay daily schools at Coolarkin, Drum-boggar, Carrickbeg, and Gorgar, had on their books 195 boys and 96 girls. In 1840, the National Board granted £68 3s. 4d. toward the erection of a school at Carrickbeg.

BOHOLA, **BOHELA**, or **BUCHOLLA**, a parish in the barony of Gallen, 6½ miles south by east of Foxford, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 8,674 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,658; in 1841, 4,301. Houses 724. The chief parts of the surface are part of the mountain of Slieve Conn, and part of the valley of the river Guishden. The interior is traversed westward by the road from Swineford to Castlebar, and southward by that from Foxford to Ballinrobe; and, on the former of these, at the north base of Slieve Conn, is the demesne of Harleyhill.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Straid, in the dio. of Achonry. See **STRAID**. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £187 8s. 10d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Sir W. H. Palmer. The Roman Catholic chapel's statistics are returned jointly with those of five other chapels within the benefice. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 3,915; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 194 boys and 77 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a school at Bohola, on a salary of £8; and granted £74 3s., toward the erection of a school at Tarnaghkinnaff.

BOLIES, a village in the parish of Duleek,

barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 159; in 1841, not specially returned.

BOLINALEA, **BALLINALA**, or **BONEALY**, a pleasant village in the parish of Rathnew, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. In the vicinity are the rich scenery of the Vartry river, and the attractions, reminiscent as well as physical, of the mansion and demesne of Rossana: see **ASHFORD**. Area of the village, 19 acres. Pop., in 1831, 476; in 1841, 336. Houses 51.

BOLTON, an alleged parish in the benefice of Timolin, dio. of Dublin, and in the barony of Killea and Moore, co. Kildare, Leinster. No trace of it exists in modern authorities, civil or ecclesiastical.

BOLTON-INN, a village in the parish of Faithlegg, and barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the river Suir, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of East Passage, and directly opposite the majestic influx of the united streams of the Barrow and the Nore. Its site was formerly called Cheek-Point, and is the spur or skirt of a hill which still bears that name. Several vantage-grounds, in the vicinity, command a noble view of the isleted and magnificent confluence of the monarch-rivers of the south,—of a large extent of the counties of Waterford, Wexford, and Kilkenny,—of the distant heights of the counties of Tipperary, Carlow, and Wicklow,—and of the Saltee islands, and a great expanse of ocean south-east of Duncannon Fort. The village was formerly the packet-station of the Waterford communications with England, and the site of a large cotton factory, and of some trade in hose-making; but it has necessarily suffered from the introduction of steam-navigation, and the operation of other new influences. Pop. not specially returned.

BOLUS, a promontory in the barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. It is situated 8½ miles south by east of Valentia Island, and projects from the north-west side of the entrance of Ballinskelligs bay.

BOLY, **GALBOOLEY**, or **GALVOLY**, a parish in the barony of Eliogurty, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Thurles, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,268 acres. Pop., in 1831, 426; in 1841, 410. Houses 59. The surface consists wholly of good tillage-land; and is traversed south-eastward by the road from Thurles to Killenale. This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **BORRISLEIGH** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £55; and the latter are inappropriate in Mr. Bagwell. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 430; and a pay daily school had on its books 70 boys and 30 girls.

BOLY, Queen's co. See **DUNDREM**.

BONAMARGY, a monastic ruin on the north coast of the barony of Carey, 1 mile east-south-east of Ballycastle, and near the base of the romantic and cloud-capped height of Knocklade, co. Antrim, Ulster. Its site is highly picturesque; and its vicinity commands gorgeous views of sea and land. The ruin stands within an enclosed cemetery, and is sufficiently perfect to exhibit the style of its architecture, and excite the interest of an artist. The chapel, now unroofed, measures about 100 feet by 34; its east end is ornamented by some tolerably good bas reliefs; and its east window was of large size, and much enriched with sculpture. North of the choir are the ruins of the refectory, the dormitory, other monastic apartments, and a re-roofed and renovated oratory, used as the tomb of the Antrim family. The MacDonnells founded the monastery, in the 15th century, for Franciscan friars; and both it and its possessions reverted to them after the dis-

solution. In July 1832, there was found, in the rivulet Margy, near the monastic ruins, the petrified head and neck of a woodcock,—the bill and head of the natural colour, and the joint at the back of the head capable of being moved as before petrefaction; and in June 1808, there was found an antique rod of pure gold, 38 inches in length, and 20½ ounces in weight.

BONBRUSNA. See **BANBRUSNA**.

BONEALY. See **BOLINALEA**.

BONLAHY, or **BUNLAHY**, a village in the parish and barony of Granard, co. Longford, Leinster. Post-town, Granard. Fairs are held on May 16, July 26, Oct. 15, and Dec. 11. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 299; in 1841, 238. Houses 53.

BONMAHON, or **BUNMAHON**, a maritime village in the parish of Ballylanceen, barony of Decies-without-Drum, 4 miles south-south-east of Kilmacthomas, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands at the mouth of the river Mahon; and from that circumstance has its name. In the immediate vicinity are the interesting and productive mines of **KNOCKMAHON**: see that article. A dispensary in the village is within the Dunganvar Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 7,119; and, in 1839, it received £37 6s., expended £37, and administered to 750 patients. Many persons within its district are reported to perish annually for want of medical relief. In 1841, a Loan Fund in the village had a capital of £2,208, circulated £8,085 in 1781 loans, and cleared £53 10s. 8d. of nett profit. Area of the village, 71 acres. Pop., in 1831, 972; in 1841, 1,771. Houses 220. See **BALLYLANEEN**.

BONNET (THE), a rivulet of the northern part of co. Leitrim, Connaught. It rises among the mountains of the barony of Rosslogher; flows south-south-westward, through the uplands of that barony and of the barony of Dromahaire, to the vicinity of the village of Dromahaire; forms there a lacustrine expansion; and then proceeds a brief distance north-north-westward, among wood and scenes of beauty, to the head of Lough Gilly on the border of co. Sligo. Its length of course is about 13 or 14 miles. Its prevailing scenery is replete with character; but has been noticed, by anticipation, in the article **BENBO**: which see.

BONOHAN, a quondam parish on the northern border of the barony of Lower Ormond, and of co. Tipperary, Munster. It lies 5 miles west-north-west of Birr, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Borrisho-kane. It seems to be incorporated with Aglishelloghane, and its population returned with that of Lorrha; so that it is included both in the benefice of **LORRHA** and the perpetual curacy of **AGLISHELLOGHANE**: see these articles. The designation is retained in the Roman Catholic nomenclature; and the Roman Catholic parish is in the dio. of Killaloe. Post-town, Borrisho-kane.

BONOWEN. See **BENOWEN**.

BOOLYGLASS, a village in the parish of Aghaviller, barony of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 216. Houses 34.

BOOMHALL, a demesne in the liberties of Londonderry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north by east of the city of Londonderry, Ulster. It is situated on the west shore of the Foyle, and on the road from Londonderry to Moville; and belongs to the Earl of Caledon, but is now occupied by the bishop of Derry and Raphoe.

BOOTERSTOWN, a parish, partly in the barony of Dublin, but chiefly in the half-barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. The barony of Dublin section contains part of the village of Williamstown; and the Rathdown section contains the whole of the village of **BOOTERSTOWN**, and part of the village of **WILLIAMSTOWN**: see these articles. Length and

breadth $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Area of the whole, 541 acres; of the rural districts of the barony of Dublin section, 40 acres; of the rural districts of the Rathdown section, 401 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 3,318; of the rural districts of the barony of Dublin section, none; of the rural districts of the Rathdown section, 2,048. Houses in the whole, 608; in the rural districts of the Rathdown section, 315. The ecclesiastical and the civil parish, as they existed in 1831, were considerably dissimilar in extent; and the former had then a population of 2,875. The surface is part of the southern shore and sea-board of the bay of Dublin; consists of excellent land; is thickly powdered with mansions and villas; is traversed by the high road and the railway from Dublin to Kingstown; and forms a worthy part of the brilliant environs of the metropolis. The village stands on the Dublin and Kingstown road, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Dublin-castle. Its name is supposed to be derived from the Irish 'bothar,' a street or a road. The village is nearly continuous with Williamstown, and, through that, with Blackrock; which see. The church is a handsome edifice, surmounted by a tower and spire. Among the most conspicuous mansions in the vicinity are the noble seats of Trimleston, Willow-Park, and Merion-castle. A dispensary here is within the Rathdown Poor-law union, and serves strictly for the parish; and, in 1839-40, it received £81 2s. 6d., expended £107 1s. 10d., and administered to 1,076 patients.—Hooterstown parish is ecclesiastically appropriated to the archdeaconry of Dublin, yet forms a perpetual curacy and a separate benefice in Dublin diocese. Gross income, £100 16s. 2d.; nett, £47 12s. 7d. Patron, the archdeacon of Dublin. The church was built, in 1824, at the cost of £4,615 7s. 8d.; of which £3,230 15s. 4d. was gifted, and £461 10s. 9d. lent by the late Board of First Fruits, and £923 1s. 6d. was raised by subscription. Sittings 450; attendance 500. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to a chapel in Monkstown. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 980 Churchmen, 19 Presbyterians, 8 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,751 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools, 2 of which were parochial, 1 infant, and 1 attached to the Roman Catholic chapel,—had on their books 53 boys and 189 girls. In 1840, the National Board had 2 schools in the parish, and aided them with respectively £14 and £10 a-year.

BORDWELL, or **BOARDWELL**, a parish, formerly in the quondam barony of Upper Ossory, but now partly in the barony of Clandonagh, chiefly in the barony of Clarmallagh, and $\frac{2}{3}$ miles north-east of Rathdowney, Queen's co. Leinster. Length, 24 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Clandonagh section, 113 acres, 2 roads, 13 perches; of the Clarmallagh section, 2,080 acres, 2 roads, 30 perches,—of which 27 acres, 1 road, 20 perches, are in Lough Grants-town. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 860; in 1841, 957. Houses 157. Pop., in 1841, of the Clandonagh section, 53; of the Clarmallagh section, 904. Houses in the respective sections, 8 and 149. The land is in general good. Lough Grantstown lies in the south-east. The mansions are Grantstown and Farmville. The chief antiquities are the ruins of a castle and of Bordwell church. The road from Donaghmore to Durrow, and that from Rathdowney to Montrath, intersect each other in the interior.—This parish is a rectory and separate benefice in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, and gross income, £138 9s. 2d.; nett, £119 3s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also rector and prebendary of Kilmanagh. A school is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,600; and, in the Roman

Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to three chapels in the parish of Aghaboe. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 49, and the Roman Catholics to 842; and a National school, aided with £8 a-year from the Board, and a parochial school, aided with £38 from the rector, Lord Lofton, and Messrs. Roe, Drought, and Stubber, had on their books 53 boys and 27 girls.

BORNACOSLA, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ardagh. Post-town, Rosky. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BORNEEN, a hill on the northern border of the barony of Burren, co. Clare, Munster. It is situated in the vicinity of the village of Burren; and, being covered with wood, is a singular feature in the midst of a bleak country. At its base is Tinivara-house, the seat of Mr. Skerrett.

BORO (THE), a rivulet, chiefly on the boundary between co. Clare, Munster, and co. Galway, Connaught. It rises in Clare, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south-east of Lough Terroig, runs $\frac{2}{3}$ miles south-eastward to the boundary between the provinces, and then traces that boundary 5 or 6 miles in the direction of south by east to Lough Derg. At Boro-Bridge, 2 miles west of Mount Shannon, the road from Dublin to Scariff is carried across the rivulet.

BORO (THE), a small river of co. Wexford, Leinster. It rises on the east side of the Blackstairs Mountains, near the boundary with the southern extremity of co. Carlow; and has a course of about 11 miles eastward to the Slaney, at a point $\frac{2}{3}$ miles south of Enniscorthy.

BORRIS, Queen's co. See **МАКУНОВОУСНІЕ**.

BORRIS (THE), a rivulet of co. Carlow, Leinster. It rises in the Scallagh Pass, close on the boundary with Wexford, and runs 6 or 7 miles in the direction of west by north, through the baronies of St. Mullin's and Idrome, and past the village of Borris, to the Barrow, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles below Goresbridge.

BORRIS, or **BORRIS-IDROME**, a village in the parish of Clonagoose, barony of East Idrome, co. Carlow, Leinster. It stands on the Borris rivulet, and on the road from Dublin to New Ross, 14 miles north of New Ross, and 14 south of Carlow. It was originally an appendage to the adjoining mansion of Borris-castle, the superb seat of Thos. Kavanagh, Esq.; and now consists of a single row of houses, nearly a mile in length, and extending parallel to the boundary of the demesne. In this line are several handsome cottages orneés, and two neat buildings, used respectively as the Roman Catholic chapel, and schools of the National Board; and on the opposite side is a broad, public walk, shaded with venerable oaks. The village, owing jointly to its form, its situation, and its umbrageousness, has a singularly pleasing and rural appearance. A fever hospital and a dispensary here are within the Carlow Poor-law union; and the latter serves for a district of 31,123 acres, with 9,963 inhabitants. In 1839-40, the hospital received £117 7s., expended £84 18s. 10d., and had 185 patients; and the dispensary received £230 12s., and expended £258 1s. 8d. In 1841, a Loan Fund in the village had a capital of £1,633, circulated £3,755 in 1,038 loans, realized £29 1s. 4d. of clear profit, and expended £3 4s. 10d. on charitable objects. Area of the village, 29 acres. Pop., in 1831, 671; in 1841, 950. Houses 161.

BORRIS CASTLE, adjoining the above village, is, in every respect, the most imposing and interesting mansion in the county of Carlow. The original edifice was a large quadrangular, unornamented pile; and the present structure was, in the course of last century, altered from it, and constructed in the English baronial mansion style of the 16th century, turreted, rich in detail, and similar in character to

the castles of Hatfield and Burleigh. It likewise carefully blends convenience with ornament; and displays the genius of the Messrs. Morrison, after whose designs it was altered, quite as forcibly in the interior as in the exterior. The extensive demesne around it abounds with inequalities, is richly wooded, borrows embellishment from the meanderings of the Borris rivulet, and commands, from various parts, sublime views of the Blackstairs mountains. In 1642, the castle was garrisoned by the parliamentarians, and sustained a siege from the Irish; and, in 1798, it was placed in a state of defence, and successfully withstood a tumultuous attack and a formal siege by the insurgents. The Kavanaghs of this demesne, are the proprietors of the greater part of the surrounding district, and the senior representatives of Donald Kavanagh, natural son of Dermot MacMorrough, last king of Leinster. In 1530, Cahir Mac Art MacMorrough Kavanagh of Polmonty, surrendered part of his estates, and publicly renounced the title of MacMorrough as borne by his ancestors; and, 4 years afterwards, he was created Baron of Ballygan in the Irish peerage. In 1595, Donald Spaningh, a turbulent personage of the sept, ravaged the entire country from Wicklow to Dublin; and, in 1631 or 1632, after a life of daring aggressions, died at his castle of Clonmolin, and was succeeded in the family domain by his son, Sir Morgan Kavanagh of Borris.

BORRISCARRA. See **BORRISCARRA**.

BORRIS-IN-OSSORY, a small market and post town, in the parish of Aghaboe, barony of Clondonagh, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands near the nascent Nore, near the western limit of the county, and on the great road from Dublin to Limerick, 5½ miles east of Roscrea, 6½ south-west of Mountrath, and 5½ south-west of Dublin. In former ages it was a position of great strength, the Nore overflowing the grounds adjacent to it on the north, and impracticable morasses surrounding it on other sides; and being the great pass to Munster, it was early adopted as the site of a castle by the Fitzpatricks, lords of the soil. Early in the civil war of the 17th century, it was garrisoned by the parliamentarians, and relieved by Sir Charles Coote; in 1642, it was the scene of a sharp action between a small English force and some Irish, in which the latter were worsted; and, in 1643, it was taken by General Preston, and besieged by Lord Mountgarret. The village consists of a long street, has a mean appearance, and is maintained by its market, its fairs, a small retail trade, and the ordinary arts of handicraft. A small bridewell has only 1 day-room, 1 yard, and 3 or 4 cells, but is cleanly and regularly kept. A dispensary in the village is within the Roscrea Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 6,114; and, in 1830, it received £159 17s., expended £165 13s., and administered to 2,026 patients. Fairs are held on the 3d Tuesday of May, and the 1st Tuesday of Oct., both old style. The Main Trunk railway, as projected by the Commissioners, passes within 3 statute miles of the village; and from that point will effect a conveyance to Dublin in 2 or 3 minutes short of 3 hours. Communications by road are enjoyed by means of vehicles in transit between Dublin and Roscrea or Limerick. Area of the village, 50 acres. Pop., in 1831, 770; in 1841, 821. Houses 134.

BORRISLEAGH, or **TWO-MILE-BORRIS**, a parish in the barony of Eliogurty, 3½ miles south-east of Thurles, co. Tipperary, Munster. It contains the villages of **BORRISLEAGH** and **LITTLETON**. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 4; area, 11,939 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,244; in 1841, 3,372. Houses 554. Pop. of the rural districts, in

1841, 2,894. Houses 459. Area of the village of **Borrisleagh**, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 122. Houses 20. The land is generally light, and partly very poor; yet is very nearly all in tillage. The eastern and western districts are partly moorish, and pre-eminently bleak; but the south-west district is warm and ornate. The mansions are Newhill, Littleton-Lodge, Ballydavid, and Woodbine-Cottage. The old mail-road from Cashel to Dublin passes north-eastward through the interior.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £600; glebe, £37 10s. The rectories of **Borrisleagh**, and **Buolick**, and the vicarages of **Boly** and **Drom** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of **Borrisleagh**. **Drom** is separated from the other members of the union by the intervention of **Loughmoe** and **Thurles** parishes; and its occasional duties are performed by the incumbent of an adjoining benefice for a compensation of £5. Length and breadth of the contiguous parts of the union, each 5 miles. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 7,668. Gross income, £1,195 11s. 6½d.; nett, £1,067 8s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated at Littleton; and was built in 1786, at an unknown cost; repaired and enlarged in 1822, by means of parochial assessments, and of a gift of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and further repaired in 1826, at an expense of £414, partly provided by the incumbent. Sittings 200; attendance, between 70 and 90. The Roman Catholic chapel of **Borrisleagh** has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of **Moykarky**. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in **Buolick** and **Drom**. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 224, and the Roman Catholics to 2,954; the Protestants of the union to 293, and the Roman Catholics to 7,775; 5 daily schools in the parish, one of which was parochial, and aided with £15 a-year and other advantages from the rector, had on their books 189 boys and 131 girls; and 12 daily schools in the union had 640 boys and 407 girls. Within the parish are ruins of three churches and three castles.

BORRISMORE, a parish in the barony of Gal-moy, and north-west corner of co. Kilkenny, 1½ mile east of Urlingford, Leinster. Length, north-north-westward, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,271 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches. Pop., in 1841, 267. Houses 43. The surface is aggregately ornate, contains the mansions of **Wilton**, **Bellevue**, and **Borrismore**, and is traversed by the road from **Urlingford** to **Freshford**.—This parish is one of the numerous denominations which constitute the benefice of **Burnchurch**; and lies detached from all the other denominations, and 30 miles distant from the denomination of **Ardrara**. Tithe composition, £83 2s. 5½d.

BORRISNAFARNEY. See **BORRISNAFARNEY**. **BORRIS-O'-KANE**, a parish in the barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. It contains the town of **BORRIS-O'-KANE**, and the village of **GOATSTOWN**; see these articles. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,128 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,634; in 1841, 3,175. Houses 538. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,449; * in 1841, 1,402. Houses 242. The land is in general tolerably good. A small stream, which drains the flat country to the south of the town, bisects the parish, passes through the town, and falls into **Lough Derg** about 3 miles to the north. The highest ground occurs at the site of the church, and has an altitude of 216 feet. The principal country residences are **Bushy-Park**, **Arran-Hill**, **Kyle-Park**.

* But this includes Goatstown.

Greyfort-House, Ballyhaden-Cottage, Fort-Nisbet, and Arkanhill. The road from Birr to Limerick passes through the interior. This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £210 19s. 3½d.; glebe, £40. Gross income £250 19s. 3½d.; nett, £221 12s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rector is also incumbent and prebendary of Tasciffin. A curate has a stipend of £75, and the use of the glebe-house and garden. The church was built in 1809, by means of £461 10s. 9½d., borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and £230 15s. 4½d. raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 200; attendance 250. A Wesleyan chapel has an attendance of 80. A Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Aghish. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 633 Churchmen, 37 Protestant dissenters, and 2,101 Roman Catholics; and 6 daily schools—one of which was a free-school, having an annual grant of £14 from the Irish Baptist Society of London, another was a female free-school, receiving about £9 a-year from subscription, and another was a male free-school receiving £2 a-year from the rector, and £7 from the Association for Discouraging Vice—had on their books 168 boys and 119 girls.

BORRIS-O'-KANE, a town in the above parish, stands on the triply conjoint road from Birr, Banagher, and Portumna to Nenagh, 11 miles south-west of Birr, 10 south-east by south of Portumna, and 8 north by west of Nenagh. Though possessing some tolerable features, it is prevalently a poor, spiritless, desolate place; and though advantageously situated for a considerable local trade, it transacts comparatively little business. Fairs are held on April 26, June 26, Sept. 26, and Dec. 15. In 1838, the public conveyances were a car to Birr, and a mail-car in transit between Roscrea and Portumna. The Bridewell is thus edgily and briefly discussed in the Prisons' Report of 1841:—"An illegal prison, devoid of all proper accommodation, and should be abolished unless a new one is immediately erected." A fever hospital and dispensary in the town are within the Nenagh Poor-law union, and serve for a population of 16,576; and, in 1839-40, the hospital received £130 9s., expended £124, and had 133 patients, and the dispensary received £22, expended £9, and administered to 800 patients. In 1841, a Loan Fund had a capital of £511, circulated £1,946 in 893 loans, and realized £14 18s. 1d. of nett profit. Area of the town, 38 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,185; in 1841, 1,625. Houses 266.

BORRIS-O'-LEAGH, a small town in the parish of Glankeen, barony of Upper Kilnamanagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands 5 miles south-west by south of Templemore, and 7½ south-west of Dublin. Its site is in a delightful and picturesque district, at the south-eastern base of the fertile declivities of the Devil-Bit mountains. In its vicinity are Fishmoine, the handsome seat of B. Carden, Esq., and Ineb-house and Dovea, the seats of George Ryan and John Trant, Esqrs. A dispensary in the village is within the Thurles Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it received £104 16s. 6d., and expended £108 9s. 10½d. Fairs are held on June 9, Aug. 6, and Nov. 27. Area of the town, 34 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,304; in 1841, 1,438. Houses 214.

BORROS. See **BORRIS**.

BOTHON, the ancient name of **BUTTEVANT**: which see.

BOTTLEHILL, a locality noted as the scene of a stout skirmish, in the barony of Barretts, midway between Cork and Mallow, co. Cork, Munster. In April, 1691, about 100 foot soldiers of the English garrison of Cork, being on their return

from Ballymagooly, under Captain Thornicroft and Lieutenant Hayes, were attacked by 300 Irish, under Sir James Cotter and Major Slingsby; and hastily throwing themselves into an old decayed pound at Six-Mile-Water, they resolutely sustained successive onsets of three hours in duration, and then forced the assailants to retire with the loss of 60 killed, and as many wounded. Two captains were among the slain; and Major Slingsby died of his wounds. The victors had only 10 slain and 5 wounded.

BOUGHEL, a bog on the eastern margin of the barony of Killian and county of Galway, 5 miles north-east by north of Abascragh, Connaught. Area, 1,425 English acres. It is bounded on one side by the river Suck; on another by the rivulet Shívon; and on another by a ridge of land which separates it from Castlefrench bog. Excepting 64 acres of black bog, the whole of it consists of red heath bog, deep and wet. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,179 7s.

BOUGHILNEBRACKNEY, a Roman Catholic parish in the co. and dio. of Meath, Leinster. Post-town, Navan. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

BOURA and **BEANAMUCK**, two large and closely contiguous bogs, chiefly in the barony of Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. They are bounded on the north by the road from Tullamore to Cloghan; on the south and east by the high grounds in the vicinity of Frankford; and on the west by the Frankford river. Length, from east to west, 5 miles; area, 8,586½ English acres. Lough Boura, which gave name to the larger of the bogs, covered 108 acres, and was situated in its centre, was thus described in 1812: "The whole of it is so shallow that a man may wade through every part of it in summer-time; but, in the winter season, it rises much higher, owing to the bog having a natural declination to it; in consequence of which it is the great receiver for all the surface-water of the surrounding bogs, which are slowly discharged by the stream to Gurteen Bridge, where it is taken up as one of the supplies of the Grand Canal." The lake was then proposed to be drained, and its bottom of fine black bog and gravel converted into meadow. Many tracts of limestone gravel around the bogs are available for their geological improvement. Estimated cost of reclamation, £18,841 3s. 6d.

BOURCHON. See **BOURNEY**.

BOURN, a creek and small natural harbour, in the barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It is dry at low water, yet has at least 9 feet of water in neap-tides.

BOURNEY, or **BOURCHIN**, a parish in the barony of Ikerrin, 4 miles south by west of Roscrea, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, west-south-westward, 6½ miles; breadth, from a few perches to 3½ miles; area, 12,981 acres, 1 road, 38 perches,—of which 803 acres, 2 roads, 34 perches, form a detached district 2½ miles to the north-east. Pop., in 1831, 4,061; in 1841, 4,620. Houses 738. The surface comprehends a large part of the northern half of the barony, from the vicinity of Roscrea southward, and from near the summit-line of the Devil-Bit mountains to the marshes on the boundary with Queen's co.; it contains some of the head-springs of both the Nore and the Suir, and is drained partly eastward by the former stream, and partly southward by the latter; it consists, over the one-half of its area, of tolerably good or at least middling upland, and, over the other half, of bog, moor, and mountain; it is all profitable excepting 1,000 acres, but contains no prime land; and it is traversed by the road from Roscrea to Templemore, and by that from

ROSCREA to **BORRIS-IN-OSSORY**. The principal residences are Mount-Frisco, Longford, Dungan-sallagh, and Ballykelly. A dispensary in the parish is within the Roscrea Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 4,918; and, in 1839, it received £70 14s., and expended £73 15s. 10d.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £197 16s. 3d.; glebe, £7 17s. 6d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £350, and are inappropriate in the Marquis of Ormonde. The vicarage of Bourney, and the rectory of **BERRISNEFARNEY** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Bourney. The two parishes are in contact for about a mile. Length of the union, 10 miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 4,831. Gross income, £390 6s. 0½d.; nett, £338 11s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate for Bourney has a stipend of £69 4s. 7½d., and the use of the glebe-house. Bourney church was built about the year 1778. Sittings 250; attendance 120. **BURRISNEFARNEY** also has a church. A Friends' meeting-house has an attendance of about 30. The Roman Catholic chapels at Clonakenny and Shanballymaher have each an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to two chapels in Corbally. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 384, and the Roman Catholics to 3,890; the Protestants of the union to 463, and the Roman Catholics to 4,636; and 6 daily schools in the union—5 of which were in the parish, and 2 of these aided with respectively £10 from subscription, and £15 from the London Ladies' Society, and from subscription—had on their books 135 boys and 184 girls.

BOVEVAGH, a parish on the west side of the barony of Kenought, 4½ miles north-north-west of Dungiven, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 4; area, 19,636 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches,—of which 1,039 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches, constitute the district of Fermil lying a little east of Benbradagh mountain, and 3 miles east of the main body of Boveragh. Pop., in 1831, 5,531; in 1841, 5,174. Houses 985. The surface consists of part of the valley of the Roe, and of the glens and mountains of the western side of that river's basin. The arable land along the sides of the streams is alluvial and excellent; that on hanging plains and on declivities is of a fair average quality; but the soil, as the heights are ascended, becomes cold and wet; and the high grounds, except for the purposes of fuel, are generally unprofitable. The geognostic features and mineral properties of the district are interesting. Among the mansions are Straw, Ardinarive, and Ballyharrigan,—the last the seat of W. Osborne, Esq., 2 miles west of Dungiven. The interior of the parish is traversed north-north-west-ward by the road from Dungiven to Ballykelly, and north-ward by that from Dungiven to Newtownlimavaddy. Archdall says that a monastery of the name of Bovevagh—anciently Beith-Medhbha—was founded by St. Columb in Kenought; and that it was presided over by St. Aidan, nephew to St. Patrick, by his sister Sinecha! Had this annalist written the history of architecture, St. Paul's of London might possibly have figured in his pages as "a Norman structure built by William of Wykeham, uncle of Sir Christopher Wren."—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £580; glebe, £50. Gross income, £630; nett, £528 12s. 0½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £84. The church was built in 1824, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 65. The Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 500. The Roman Catholic chapels at Ballymoney and Derrylane are attended

by respectively 500 and 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the former is united to the chapels of Baugher and Learmouit, and the latter to two chapels in the benefice of Dungiven. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 546 Churchmen, 2,449 Presbyterians, and 2,557 Roman Catholics; 5 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by 385 children; and 9 daily schools—one of which was aided with grants from the rector and the London Hibernian Society, one with £1 1s. from the rector, and one with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, £5 5s. from the rector, and some advantages from Mr. Edwards—had on their books 347 boys and 174 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £55 toward the erection of a school at Muldoney; and, in 1840, they had schools at Burnfoot and Drumnica.

BOW. See **BOA**.

BOYANAGH, or **BOYOUNAGH**, a parish, partly in the barony of Tyquin, but chiefly in the half-barony of Ballymoore, 6½ miles east-north-east of Dunamore, co. Galway, Connaught. The Ballymoore section contains the village of **GLENAMADDA**: which see. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 3½. Area of the Tyquin section, 3,914 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches. Area of the Ballymoore section, 11,917 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches,—of which 18 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches, are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,861; in 1841, 5,288. Houses 1,049. Pop. of the Tyquin section, in 1831, 1,064; in 1841, 1,063. Houses 189. Pop. of the rural districts of the Ballymoore section, in 1841, 3,779. Houses 708. The surface is, to a considerable extent, boggy; and, even where arable, consists principally of a light marshy soil. The highest ground is on the southern border, and has an altitude of 333 feet. The principal residences are Lakeview, Cloondoyle, Ashfield, and Kedagh-park. About 18 hamlets, chiefly miserable knots of squalid huts, are sprinkled athwart the whole surface. The southern district is traversed eastward by the road from Dunmore to Athleague.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **KILKERIN** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £65, and the rectorial, jointly with those of Clonbern, for £240; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and provost of Tuam. The Roman Catholic chapel at Glenamadda has an attendance of from 1,500 to 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Templetoher. In 1834, the parishioners, with one exception, were all Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools, one of which was aided with £10 a-year from Lord Fitzgerald, had on their books 369 boys and 58 girls.

BOYLAGE, a barony on the west coast of co. Donegal, Ulster. It is bounded on the west and north by the Atlantic ocean; on the north-east by the Guidore river, which separates it from Kilmacrenan; on the east by Raphoe; and on the south by Bannagh. Area, 158,480 acres. It includes the district of the Rosses in the north, and 12 inhabited islands, besides islets and insulated rocks, off the west coast. The estuaries of the Guidore and the Guibarra, the bays of Dungleo and Tyrenagh, and numerous un navigable sandy marine inlets, cut its seaboard into a constant and intricate series of variously outland peninsule. A great undulating plain or champaign territory of granite constitutes its western district, and exhibits an irksome and almost uniform surface of dark peat, dotted with loughlets or ponds, and slightly variegated with patches of tillage around the cabins. Crovehy, whose summit has an altitude of 1,033 feet above sea-level, is the highest ground in this wild and dreary tract, and the small and utterly sequestered village of Dungleo,

is almost the only apology for a town. The eastern district is a mass or congeries of uplands, cloven by gorges and ravines.—This barony comprehends part of the parishes of Inniskeel and Lower Killybegs, and the whole of the parishes of Lettermacward and Templecroan; and its chief villages are Glenties and Dungloe. The annual valuation, under the Poor-law act, is £6,786 13s. 8d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1840, were respectively £1,306 19s. 2d., and £825 10s. 4d. Pop., in 1831, 19,775; in 1841, 22,845. Houses 3,885. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,200; in manufactures and trade, 666; in other pursuits, 143. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 960; who could read but not write, 688; who could neither read nor write, 7,982. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 279; who could read but not write, 465; who could neither read nor write, 9,053.

BOYLE, a barony in co. Roscommon, Connaught. It was divided a few years ago into the two baronies of Boyle on the north, and Frenchpark on the south; and its southern or Frenchpark division was subsequently altered by the cession of two townlands to the barony of Roscommon, and the acquisition of 8 townlands from the county of Mayo. See FRENCH-PARK. Our brief view of the physical geography of the barony must be understood as referring to its former and uncuttailed extent. It is bounded on the west by the county of Mayo; on the north-west by the county of Sligo; on the north and east by the county of Leitrim; on the south-east by the barony of Roscommon; and on the south by the western section of the barony of Ballintobber. Its greatest length, from north-east to south-west, is 25 miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is a little upwards of 9 miles; and its area, as estimated by Mr. Weld, is 94,283 Irish acres,—of which 65,137 are arable land, 25,548 are bog, and 3,598 are water. Loughs Allen, Gara, Skene, a large turlough, some minor expansions of the Shannon, and some minor still lakes, are on the boundaries; and Loughs Key, Oakport, and Meelagh, and numerous smaller lakes, are in the interior. The chief streams are the Shannon, along the eastern boundary; the Boyle, the Breeogue, and the Suck, in the interior; and the Lunny along part of the western boundary. The coal mountains of Lough Allen in the north, the Curlew mountains in the north-west, the hill of Ballyfermoyle nearly 3 miles north-west of Battlebridge, and the hill of Fairymount at the watershed between the systems of the Suck and the Shannon, are the principal high grounds, and are all of the sandstone formation: the other parts of the barony consist of limestone. "No other part of the county," says Mr. Weld respecting this barony, "affords such decisive indications of wealth and improvement, and yet in none are more lamentable pictures of destitution, ignorance, and poverty to be seen; in none, lands of greater fertility; in none, of a much poorer quality; examples might be adduced of the very best and the very worst roads; and whilst some parts of the surface rise into lofty hills and mountains, others are spread into dead flats, annually inundated to a ruinous extent by sluggish rivers." The plains of Boyle are a tract of from 7 to 10 square miles, commencing at Ardcarne, about 3 miles east of Boyle, and extending to the south of the line between these two places as far as Easternnow; they are "plains" only in smoothness of outline, or in freedom from rocks or ravines; they are, in fact, high grounds of limestone formation, and boldly undulated in surface; and they are famed for their rich pastures, and their property of fattening horned

cattle. The chief landed proprietors are Lords Lorton and Dillon, Col. Tenison, Mr. French of Frenchpark, Mr. Lloyd of Croghan, and Mr. Barton of Coothall. The principal towns are Boyle, Frenchpark, Loughglynn, and part of Carrick-on-Shannon.—Boyle barony, as now constituted, comprehends only the parishes of Ardcarne, Boyle, Easternnow, Kilbryan, Killucan, Killumod, Kilrouan, and Tumma. Area, 86,545 acres. Pop., in 1831, 66,103; in 1841, 40,129. Houses 6,879. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,690; in manufactures and trade, 1,159; in other pursuits, 522. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,504; who could read but not write, 2,590; who could neither read nor write, 9,232. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,029; who could read but not write, 3,274; who could neither read nor write, 11,909.

BOYLE (THE), a river of the barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It is formed by the superfluous waters of Lough Gara, and by the numerous rivulets which flow into that lake; and runs across the old barony, from the extreme west to the extreme east, cutting off about one-third of it on the north from about two-thirds on the south. It runs 4 miles north-of-eastward from Lough Gara to the town of Boyle, 2 miles north-eastward from Boyle to the river's huge expansion of Lough Key, and between 5 and 6 miles thence east-south-eastward to the Shannon, at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Carrick-on-Shannon. From the bridge of Boyle to the Boat House Ford, 3 furlongs above Lough Key, it falls 44 feet, and runs over a bed of rock, along a narrow valley; but from the Boat House Ford to the Shannon, it has very little aggregate fall, is still, voluminous, and so singularly expansive, as to make the greater part of its course a chain of lakes. Alterations and artificial works upon it, proposed by the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Shannon Navigation, will render it navigable for steam-boats to Boat House Ford, a distance of 9 miles from the Shannon. A main part of the traffic of the Upper Shannon is expected to result from these improvements on the Boyle. See KEY (LOUGH).

BOYLE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, east of northward, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$; area, 20,736 acres, 2 roads, 21 perches,—of which 1,252 acres, 3 roads, 38 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 12,597; in 1841, 12,591. Houses 2,105. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 9,164; in 1841, 9,356. Houses 1,640. The surface includes part of the Curlew mountains on the west, and part of Lough Key on the east, and possesses nearly every variety of character from the sturdy coarseness of the one to the soft and beautiful blandishments of the other. No portion of the barony, or even of the county, is more remarkable for georgical and ornate improvement; and few portions equal it in natural power and expressiveness of feature. Several farms of from 30 to 60 acres each in the vicinity of the town, average 25s. per acre of rent; the three largest farms in the plains of Boyle average 30s. per acre; the town-parks in the immediate outskirts of the town let from £3 to £3 10s. per acre; and even the Curlew mountains, though estimated not by average but by bulk, yield a rent of about 10s. per acre. The most interesting objects in the parish, additional to those in the town, are Lough Key and a portion of Lord Lorton's princely demesne of Rockingham. See ROCKINGHAM and KEY. The water-area consists of 748½ acres in Lough Key; 218 acres, 3 roads, 9 perches, in Lough Gara; 151 acres, 1 road, 4 perches, in Lough Arrow; and 134 acres, 1 road, 25 perches, in small lakes. A prin-

cipal height on the west border has an altitude of 863 feet. The chief seats are Frybrook, in the immediate vicinity of the town; Knockadoo, the seat of Owen Lloyd, Esq., on the road to Frenchpark; Ballymore, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Knockadoo; Croghan, the seat of Guy Lloyd, Esq., on the road to Elphin; and a mansion of three stories, built a few years ago by Capt. Duckworth, the improver of Carrick-on-Shannon, and commanding a very beautiful view of the isleted expanse and the wooded shores of Lough Key.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £147 13s. 10d.; glebe, £41 10s. The rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Kilmacallane and Aughanagh, are compounded for £313, and are impropriate in Viscount Lorton. The vicarages of Boyle, TAUNAGH, KILMACALLANE, DRUMCOLLUM, AUGHANAGH, BALLINAKILL, BALLYSUMAGHAN, and KILROSS [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Boyle. All the parishes except Boyle are in the county of Sligo; yet the whole lie aggregately contiguous. Length of the union, 15 miles; breadth, 6 miles. Pop., in 1831, 27,733. Gross income, £576 7s. 3d.; nett, £505 14s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also prebendary of Kilmacallane, and holds the benefice of Mucknoe in the dio. of Clogher. Three curates in Boyle benefice have each a stipend of £69 4s. 7d. The church of Boyle parish was built in 1770, by means of parochial assessments, and of two donations of £92 6s. 1d. each, from the ancestors of Lords Lorton and Dundas; and enlarged in 1818, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 600; attendance 415. A church in Ballysumaghan serves for Ballysumaghan, Kilross, and Ballinakill; and one in Kilmacallane serves for Kilmacallane, Taunagh, and Drumcollum. A Wesleyan meeting-house, and a Baptist one, have each an attendance of 35. Two Roman Catholic chapels in Boyle parish are attended by respectively 2,500 and 1,154, and have jointly three officiates. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in Kilmacallane, and four in respectively Aughanagh, Ballysumaghan, Kilross, and Ballinakill. In 1834, the Protestants of Boyle parish amounted to 1,047, and the Roman Catholics to 10,763; the Protestants of the union to 2,606, and the Roman Catholics to 25,002; and all the Protestants, excepting 5 dissenters not Presbyterian, were Churchmen. In the same year, 4 Sunday schools in the parish were attended, on the average, by 290 children, and an additional one in the union, by 40; 17 daily schools in the parish had on their books 674 boys and 536 girls; and 41 daily schools in the union had 1,547 boys and 956 girls. Four of the daily schools in the parish were aided with respectively £30, £20, £15, and £30, from subscription, and some of these with other advantages; one with £16 from the Baptist Society; and two with respectively £12 and £8 from the National Board, and £18 and £12 from subscription.

BOYLE,

A post, market, and corporate town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish described in the preceding article, stands on the Boyle river, and on the road from Dublin to Sligo, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles west-north-west of Carrick-on-Shannon, 20 south by east of Sligo, and 84 north-west of Dublin.

General Description.—The town consists of two divisions, the smaller and newer on the south bank of the river, and the larger and older on the north bank. Its site is uneven and tumulated, and was naturally unfavourable for a town. The old line of thoroughfare through it, from Dublin to Sligo, or

the greatest prolongation of connected street, descends the brow of a hill to the hollow of the river, and ascends, on the north side, a steep and very inconvenient acclivity. The only street which has any pretensions to regularity is one not long ago built, from the bridge to the barrack, and sending the rear of its houses down to the river; but even this, though partly edified with large and lofty houses, is disfigured by others of an interior description. Few houses, except in this street and in a limited locality on the opposite side of the river, bear any traces of ornament, whether in architectural structure, or in the accompaniment of paint or shrubs. The Irish town extends westward from the line of the old bridge, and somewhat parallel with the river, yet at a mean distance of 150 yards from it; and is a painful and disgusting segregation of crazy and squalid hovels, such as constitute the poorer section of by far the greater part of the towns of Ireland. "Tenements," says Mr. Weld, "were to be seen here in the year 1830, of a description so vile, that doubts might well be entertained if they could be occupied at all by human beings; and certain am I, that in some countries, such places would be considered as too wretched for the meanest of the domestic animals: bent-in roofs, seemingly ready to give way; ragged and leaky thatch; crumbling damp walls, overgrown with lichens; green without and black within, from the soot deposited by the volumes of turf smoke which, before it can find an exit at the door, rolls around the hovel, involving all things in one common obscurity." Mr. Weld is a painstaking and minute topographer, and tells us, from his personal inspection, that, in 1830, the houses on the south side of the river were 82 thatched cabins, 10 small thatched cabins having a second story or a loft with windows, 26 small slated houses of two stories, 12 larger slated houses of two stories, and 15 houses of three stories; and that those on the north side of the river were 247 thatched cabins, 84 small thatched cabins having a second story or a loft with windows, 9 small slated houses of two stories, 10 larger slated houses of two stories, 15 houses of three stories, and 9 houses of a larger and better description, of three and of four stories. Most of the good houses, and some of the public edifices, are constructed of hammered limestone; one or two are built of fine chiselled limestone; and the new sessions-house, the bridewell, the dispensary, and the house of Lord Lorton's agent, are built of a beautiful sandstone.

Public Buildings.—The old bridge of Boyle, situated nearly in the middle of the town, consists of 5 low and rather narrow arches; and has, on its upper side, within a strong iron cage of palisade work, and on a low pedestal, a statue of William III. The new bridge, situated 500 yards lower down, between the barrack and the abbey, consists of a single arch. The new sessions-house stands on the slope of the hill, fronting the street which runs from the south end of the old bridge, and was built at an estimated expense of £800 to the county, aided by £500 and a free site from Lord Lorton. The old sessions house, a decayed edifice in the street or road which passes the barrack, serves for the uses of the Savings'-bank, the Charitable Loan office, the infant-schools, and public meetings for charitable and religious purposes. The bridewell is attached to the new sessions-house, and was built at an estimated expense of £1,039 17s. 10d.; it contains 2 day-rooms, 8 cells, and 2 yards; but it is kept in an irregular and filthy state, and has pressing need of reform. The barrack was originally the residence of the Earl of Kingston. The parish-church, situated somewhat below the crest of the hill on the north side of the town, and on the old road to Sligo,

is a capacious building, in good order, but exhibits little architectural taste. The Roman Catholic chapel is a very plain, though large, structure.

The Abbey.—The ruins of Boyle Abbey are situated within an enclosure about 100 yards north-north-west of the new bridge, and almost close to the new road to Sligo. The best view of them from without the enclosure, is obtained near the entrance-gate of the house of Lord Lorton's agent, and is thus described by Mr. Weld: "The part here seen consists entirely of the church and steeple, the latter rising in the centre, the north transept extending to the left, and the nave of the church to the right, under an angular point of view. No spacious or ornamented windows are observable, neither is there intricacy or variety in the parts; but the general effect of the ruins is solemn and imposing, and the lofty vaults of the circular arches in three of the sides of the steeple, soaring above the tops of the adjacent trees, communicate an air of grandeur to the edifice, which otherwise it might not be considered to possess. The steeple is a square tower of about 25 feet in the interior, rudely built in the upper parts, and terminating abruptly. An abundance of ivy fringes the summit of the walls; and, although the trees which shade the ruins are neither very large nor old, yet they are disposed in a manner which contributes essentially to the embellishment of the scene." The views within the enclosure are of an altogether different character from that on the outside, and possess in the aggregate a large degree of interest; but they comprise too many details to be capable of succinct notice. The church is cruciform, and measures from east to west 131 feet, with a breadth of 25, and from north to south, or along the transepts, 50 feet, with a breadth of 22. The western window was a single, small, lancet-shaped opening, with carvings, now much worn, on the exterior; and the eastern window consisted of three lancet-shaped compartments, the central one of which was larger than the others. In the north side of the nave is the burying-vault of the King family, enclosed by a railing. The abbey, though a fine building, never possessed some features of architectural excellence ascribed to it by Archdall and the editor of Grose, and differs so widely from the account of it given by these writers as to render their descriptions mere fancy-writing or caricature. It belonged to the Cistercian order of St. Bernard. Peter Mordha, its first abbot, and reputedly a man of great learning, was promoted to the see of Clonfert, and, in 1171, was drowned in the Shannon. Yet the establishment, as it existed under him, was founded in 1148, at a place called Grollechdina; and, as Boyle Abbey, it was founded in 1161 by his successor, as an offshoot, or daughter, of the abbey of Mellifont. So at least says the *Hibernia Dominicana*; which, however, is not much to be trusted, and which treats us to a long detail of annals, containing hardly a line worth quoting. In 1603, the abbey, with some of its largest estates, was granted to Sir John King, the ancestor of the Earl of Kingston and Viscount Lorton.

Poor-law Union, &c.—The Boyle Poor-law union ranks as the 64th, and was declared on Aug. 20, 1839. It comprehends 283 square miles, or 181,293 acres, with a population, in 1831, of 65,662. The electoral divisions which compose it are Shancough, Kilmactranny, Ballinacra, Toomour, and Kilshallow, in the county of Sligo; Kilturid, Coolarin, and Killybeg, in the counties of Sligo and Mayo; and Breeogue, Boyle, Ballinameen, Shankill, Croghan, Rockingham, Ardcarne, and Keadue, in the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. Boyle division is represented by three elected guardians, Keadue by two, and each of the other divisions by one; and the number of

ex-officio guardians is six. The total nett annual value of property rated is £81,262 6s.; the total number of persons rated is 11,763; and of these, 1,811 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,348, not exceeding £2,—1,311, not exceeding £3,—1,283, not exceeding £4,—and 1,236, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Feb. 8, 1840,—to be completed in March, 1841,—to cost £6,885 14s. for building and completion, and £1,414 6s. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, obtained for an annual rent of £30,—and to contain accommodation for 700 paupers. The date of the first admission of paupers was Dec. 31, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £2,627 10s. 3d.; and the total previous expenditure was £454 9s. 9d. The dispensary districts are those of Boyle, Cootehall, Croghan, and Keadue; and they comprise an area of 81,741 acres, with 41,156 inhabitants, leaving upwards of one-third of the population unprovided. The union contains no fever hospital; and it is all so situated as to derive no benefit from the infirmaries of the counties in which it lies. The Boyle dispensary has a district of 20,738 acres, with a population of 12,597; and, in 1840-41, it received £136 18s., expended £122 7s. 0½d., and made 3,847 dispensations of medicine. A Charitable Loan Fund was established in 1824, was conducted under the patronage of Lord and Lady Lorton, and, up to 31st Dec., 1829, circulated, under gratuitous management, £16,971 in 7,867 loans.

Trade.—Timber, iron, and other heavy goods are brought from Sligo by dray-carriage; and the finer articles of British manufacture chiefly from Dublin, and principally by canal. The town is very fairly provided with shops, and is a considerable depot for the retail supply of the surrounding country. The ordinary market for provisions is held in an oblong enclosure, constructed for the purpose, near the bridge; and is supplied well with meat and fish on the regular days, and partially throughout the week. The staple articles of corn and butter are in smart demand; and are sometimes, at the height of the season, objects of lively competition between the dealers established in the town and those who come over from Sligo. Tradesmen of the ordinary classes, such as carpenters, turners, wheelwrights, masons, stone-cutters, smiths, tinworkers, tailors, shoemakers, and coopers, are numerous. Fairs are held on May 30, July 25, and Oct. 1. Branch-offices of the National Bank and the Agricultural Bank, were established in 1836. The head inn, Freeman's, stands near the river, and would be pronounced good in almost any country or district. The public conveyances, in 1839, were a coach to Dublin, a car to Longford, a mail-car to Frenchpark, and a mail-coach and a stage-coach in transit between Dublin and Sligo. A weekly newspaper is published in the town.

Municipal Affairs.—The town was incorporated by charter of 11 James I.; and had also a charter, never acted on, of 4 James II. The borough limits are not defined by the charter, but are minutely traced, for proposed adoption, in the Report of 1837, on Municipal Boundaries. The corporation is styled, "The Boroughmaster, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Boyle," and consisted, according to charter, of a boroughmaster, 12 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of the commonalty; but, at the date of the Municipal Corporation's Inquiry, the boroughmaster and burgesses were all in effect the nominees of Lord Lorton, the patron of the borough, and 6 of the latter had no other connection with the town than by being the patron's relations or friends. The corporation, as puppets of the Earl of Kingston, returned two mem-

bers to the Irish parliament; and, at the Legislative Union, Lord Lorton, as the Earl of Kingston's executor, received the £15,000 of compensation for dis-franchisement. There is no borough property. A court of record, with jurisdiction to the amount of £3 Gs. 8d., and presided over by the boroughmaster, was created by the borough charter, and continued to be the only care of the corporation after they were relieved from their 'onerous duty' of sending members to parliament. A seneschal's court held in the town, has no jurisdiction in the town itself, but wields authority over many miles around it, and within the limits of several baronies of the county. Petty-sessions are held by county magistrates, who reside near the town. The only police are a party of the county constabulary.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 237 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,433; in 1841, 3,235. Houses 495. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 169; in manufactures and trade, 363; in other pursuits, 157. Families supported chiefly by property and professions, 23; by the directing of labour, 364; by their own manual labour, 246; by means not specified, 56. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 783; who could read but not write, 171; who could neither read nor write, 448. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 470; who could read but not write, 309; who could neither read nor write, 682.

BOYNE (THE), a chief and celebrated river of the province of Leinster. It rises in the Bog of Allen, about 1½ mile south-east of Carberry, in the barony of Carberry, co. Kildare; and drains that portion of the great bog which lies immediately north of the Grand Canal. It runs about 4 miles, chiefly westward, to the boundary with King's co.; 4 miles north-westward and northward between Kildare and King's co.; 6 miles north-eastward between Kildare and Meath; about 32 miles, chiefly north-eastward, through Meath, cutting that great county into nearly equal parts; and about 6½ miles between Meath and Louth, to the Irish sea. Its chief affluents before it enters Meath, are the bog streams called the Yellow and the Milltown rivers; and its chief affluents in Meath are the Deel from Westmeath, the Blackwater from Kildare, and the lower and greater Blackwater from Cavan. The river is crossed by the Royal Canal soon after entering Meath, and washes the Meath towns of Trim, Navan, and Slane, and the Louth town of Drogheda. Over nearly the whole of its connection, either entire or partial, with Kildare, it is a sluggish and almost stagnant stream, and has rarely better scenery than that of a tame plain, and generally none other than a dreary expanse of morass; and even where it is crossed by the great road to Athlone and Galway, it is about as ugly a natural canal as needs be looked at—lazily slumbering amongst sedges and reeds, and appearing but the dark drain of the black waste waters of the Bog of Allen. But, in its course through the rich champaign country of Meath, and between that county and Louth, it has a delightful variety of both motion and scenery,—now much disturbed by sharps and rocks, and now stealing silently along considerable flats,—now overhung by steep precipices and bold projecting rocks, and now kissing the margin of a gentle declivity, or of a hanging plain,—now majestically rippling along a picturesque and boxy dell, and now reflecting the clouds from a mirrorry surface, amidst lawns, and parks, and groves, and all the varieties of ornamented demesne. Its banks, from the bogs to the sea, however, are in general comparatively high,—or at least high enough to form a lowland dell; they, for the most part, slope gradually in wood or verdure to its edge; and

they are thickly studded, and in the aggregate profusely embellished by the seats of noblemen and gentlemen. Tara-hill, towns, castles, monasteries, and battlefields on the river's margin, combine to associate its name with multitudinous historical recollections: and the abbey of Clonard, Trim, Beehive, Donaghmore, Slane, Mellifont, Monasterboice, and Drogheda on its banks, have freely sprinkled its name over monastic annals, and given it, rather doubtfully, the designation of "the Boyne of Science."—The river is naturally navigable to Drogheda, 3½ miles from the sea, and is affected by the tide to Oldbridge, 2½ miles above Drogheda; but by artificial deepening, and by canal cuts, effected in 1770, the navigation was extended to Navan, a distance of 19 miles from the sea. An extension of the navigation to Trim, and even up one of the tributaries to Athboy, was contemplated, but never carried into execution. "The Boyne Navigation Company" were incorporated in 1789, and long ruled the trade of the river; but they were discovered to have no strict legal right to levy tolls below Carrick-Dexter near Slane, a distance of 12½ miles; and, in 1834, they were succeeded, in the care of that portion of the navigation, by the Board of Public Works. "The Lower Boyne Navigation," as the part below Carrick-Dexter is called, yielded £775 11s. 11d. of tolls in 1837; and, in general, affords a sufficient revenue for the purposes both of management and of gradual improvement. Nine miles of it were completed by the old Navigation Board, and local Commissioners, at an expense of £75,000, and subsequent public grant of £12,500.—Salmon, salmon-fry, trout, eels, perch, roach, bream, pike, and sea-trout, are taken in the river; and all, except the first, the second, and the last, are taken also in its tributaries. The property of the fisheries is all private; and, except between Drogheda and the sea, and up to Pass, is undisputed. Salmon go up to spawn in August, September, and October, according to the state of the freshets; the female fish return towards the end of December; and the male fish conduct the fry to the sea, and are in condition after being there 6 or 8 weeks. A decrease in the salmon has been observed during the last 40 years.—The river has a total descent of 336 feet, and drains an area of about 700 square miles.

The Battle of the Boyne, which annihilated the interest of James II., and rendered the cause of the Revolution triumphant, is known, not only throughout Ireland, but throughout Europe, and needs not to be minutely narrated. The action extended from the immediate vicinity of Drogheda on the east, to the bridge and village of Slane in the west, a distance of about 7 miles, and has left, at several points, many remains of earthworks and other traces of military works; but it was fought principally in the vicinity of Oldbridge and the hill of Donore, 2½ miles west of Drogheda, and is there commemorated by a stately stone obelisk of about 150 feet in height. The obelisk crowns a rock, which rises abruptly from the river; the ground behind it is acclivitous; the surrounding country, so replete with historical association, abounds in fine features and combinations of landscape; and the river's banks, over some distance, rise gradually on the south toward the hill of Donore, and on the north toward the abbey of Mellifont. James II., at the head of 27,000 Irish and French troops, and accompanied by the Dukes of Berwick and Tyrconnel, Generals Hamilton, Sarsfield, and Dorington, and Count Lauzin, lay encamped on the south side of the river; and Lord Inchiquin occupied Drogheda, on his behalf, a little to the right, and commanded the main road to Dublin. James' army extended in two

lines, with a difficult morass on their left, with breastworks, hedges, hamlets, huts, rugged banks, and deep and dangerous fords, in their front, and with the village of Duleek, its large but ruinous church, and an excellent pass for a retreating army, in their rear. William, at the head of 30,000 English, French, Dutch, and Danes, and accompanied by the Duke of Schomberg, the Earl of Schomberg, Generals Ginkell, Douglas, and Kirk, and many other distinguished persons, arrived at the south bank after his antagonists had fully settled themselves in their strong position; and, while his army were encamping between Mellifont and Drogheda, he advanced, with some officers, to a rising ground about 200 paces west of the ford of Oldbridge, and nearly opposite the extreme west of James' camp, remained there nearly an hour surveying the ground, and received a flesh-wound from a cannon-shot fired by some of James' party who had observed his motions. His artillery was now brought up, and commenced a brisk cannonade across the river; and during the night, a resolution was adopted boldly to cross the fords, and attack the enemy in their own strong position. The grand movements of the battle commenced about 6, A. M., on the 1st of July, 1690. The right wing of William's army, commanded by Count Schomberg and General Douglas, marched toward the bridge of Slane, and eventually passed the ford below the bridge, driving back a regiment of dragoons posted to oppose them, and advancing toward the main body of the enemy. Of the centre of the army, commanded by the Duke of Schomberg, the Dutch guards first entered the river at the ford of Oldbridge, in front of a strong body placed to resist them; the French Protestants, the Enniskilleners, the levies from Braidenburgh, and the English, entered at fords, or comparatively passable points lower down; and the Danish cavalry entered between the extremes. They aggregately constituted such a mass as partially to dam up the river, and raise it much beyond its natural level; and many of the infantry waded breast-high, and supported their arms above their heads. All formed, or attempted to extricate themselves, as quickly as possible on the opposite banks; but all were not honoured with success, and some who were, fought severely to attain it. The Dutch, though warmly received, succeeded in dislodging their opponents; the French were broken by a charge of horse, and lost M. Callemot, their commander; a squadron of the Danish horse was chased back to the south side of the river by a party of Irish cavalry; and Count Nassau's dragoons had difficulty in withstanding several smart attacks of the Duke of Berwick's guards. The Duke of Schomberg, who was at the head of the reserve, perceived the partial disorder, hastily crossed the river to rally and encourage the French, and in a few minutes afterwards was killed; and, about the same time, Mr. Walker, the soldier-clergyman, celebrated for his heroic defence of Londonderry, fell. While the conflict was in the hottest and most critical condition, William, accompanied by the Prince of Denmark, and commanding the left wing of the horse, consisting of English, Dutch, and Danes, passed at a dangerous ford, little more than a mile above Drogheda, and careered to the support of his centre. James, throughout this eventful day, was stationed on the hill of Donore; and, while the crown of the three kingdoms was the object of contest, stood amidst his guards rather as a spectator than as a general. When William "had securely reached the hostile bank of the river, he rode to the head of his squadron, and presented to them the animating spectacle of a royal general, prepared, with sword in hand, to share in all their dangers.

The main body of the Irish retreated towards Donore; but there—the very name of King proving 'a tower of strength'—they faced about for the protection of the quiescent James, then standing in peril on the hill, and charged with so much fury that the English were obliged to give ground. William, preserving perfect equanimity in all fortunes, rode up to the Enniskilleners, and, with the brevity of a soldier at a moment of exigency, asked them 'What they would do for him?' Their chief officer explained to them that it was the King who proposed to lead them; and, advancing with alacrity, they proved themselves to be men worthy of such a leader." William afterwards led up other troops, and was seen in nearly every part of the field inspiring his army with a portion of his own determination and bravery. "The event of the day is well known. After many of those varieties of fortune that are common to every field, in which the numbers and courage of the contending parties bear any resemblance of equality, the Irish infantry were finally repulsed. Hamilton, an officer of great bravery and skill, made a last and desperate effort, at the head of some troops of horse; but his force was routed, and himself taken prisoner. Informed by those about him that he was in danger of being surrounded, James now quitted Donore, and retired to Duleek, at the head of Sarsfield's regiment. His army followed, and effected a retreat, allowed by all to be admirably conducted, through the pass of Duleek. The loss of the Irish was said to have been 1,500, and that of the King's army not more than 500. It is obvious that great bravery, if not equal steadiness, was displayed by the defeated power; and posterity will long remember the subsequent speech of Sarsfield, as recorded by Burnet, 'Change Kings, and we would fight the battle over again with you.'" The party songs, watchwords, usages, and demonstrations, in commemoration of the victory of the Boyne, are too exclusively political to be fairly objects of a topographer's notice.—The Boyne is notable in ancient history by the invasion of Targisius the Dane, who, in 838, sailed up the river with a fleet of Norsemen, to the plunder of Meath.

BOYOUNAGH. See BOYANAGH.

BOYSTOWN, or BALTBOWS, a parish in the barony of Lower Talbot-town, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Blessington, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 25,134 acres, 2 roads, 3 perches,—of which 38 acres, 25 perches, are water. Pop. in 1831, 3,235; in 1841, 3,644. Houses 556. The surface is prevalently mountainous, bold, and granitic; yet includes the greater part of the beautiful vale of the King's river, and is traversed south-south-westward along the course of that stream, by the road from Dublin to Baltinglass. The summits of the Black-Rocks mountain and Moanbane in the interior, have altitudes of respectively 2,296 and 2,313 feet; of Blackmoor-hill and Sorrel-hill, on the northern boundary, respectively 1,464 and 1,915 feet; of Mullaghelevaun, Tonelagee, and another mountain on the eastern boundary, respectively 2,783, 2,301, and 2,408 feet; and of Carriganunneen, on the south-east border, 1,782 feet. The King's river rises within the parish, and descends, while connected with it, from an elevation of 1,315 to one of 566 feet; and the Ballinastocken rivulet, a tributary of the King's river, descends from an elevation of 1,495 feet. Among the mansions are Baltibows, the seat of Col. Smith; Tulfarris, the seat of Richard Hornedge, Esq.; Humphreys town, Marlfields, Willmount, Stormount, and the Lodge. The principal hamlets are Lackan and Ballinubagh. The parochial limits include the denominations of GRANABEG and KILBEG.

which see.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Blessington, in the dio. of Dublin. See BLESSINGTON. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £71 10s., and the rectorial for £110; and the latter are appropriated to the treasurership of St. Patrick's cathedral. Two Roman Catholic chapels are mutually united in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, and have an attendance of respectively 700 and 500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 88, and the Roman Catholics to 3,246; and 8 pay daily schools had on their books 145 boys and 114 girls.

BOYTONRATH, a parish in the barony of Midlethrift, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Cashel, co. Tipperary. Munster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$; area, 991 acres, 2 roads, 23 perches. Pop., in 1831, 331; in 1841, 235. Houses 37. The seats are Boytonrath and Bellevue; and the only other objects of interest are the ruins of a church and a castle. The road from Clommel to Golden impinges on the east.—This parish is a wholly inappropriate rectory, in the dio. of Cashel. The tithes belong to the vicars choral of Cashel; and a stipend is paid to a neighbouring clergyman for the performance of its occasional duties. It has neither church nor chapel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 344; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 77 boys and 36 girls.

BRABAN. See **PREBAN.**

BRACKHILL, a village in the parish of Kilcoleman, barony of Traghenauckmy, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 215. Houses 41.

BRACKLIN, a bog on the mutual border of the counties of Westmeath and Meath, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of Rathfarnham, and 9 east-north-east of Mullingar, Leinster. Though strictly one sheet of morass, it comprises the subdenominations of Bracklin, Lys-clogher, Killeconican, and Riverdale. It lies chiefly in Westmeath, but extends into Meath in the direction of Trim. Its length, from near Islandford bridge to Coxtown, is $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from Bracklin to Carranstown, is $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 9,634 English acres. Along its west side it lies within from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the left margin of the river Deel. Its summit occurs near Bracklin, and lies 41 feet above the level of the Deel, 60 above that of the stream at Carranstown, and 279 $\frac{1}{2}$ above that of high-water in Dublin bay. The lowest part of the drainage is 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet lower than the summit. The bog generally declines from west to east; is wet, deep, and spongy; is interspersed with several small hills or derries of limestone gravel; lies in the immediate vicinity of large masses of limestone rock, and of a prevailing soil of limestone-gravel and clay; and is traversed by the high road from Mullingar to Trim. Estimated cost of reclamation, £18,188 7s. 7d.—Bracklin-house, between the bog and the Deel, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Castletowndelvin, is the seat of R. Fetherstone Haugb, Esq., and stands in the midst of a highly improved demesne.

BRACKLINTOWN, a village in the parish of Clonbern, half-barony of Ballymore, co. Galway, Connaught. Post-town, Elphin. Pop., in 1831, 41.

BRAD (Tne), a rivulet of co. Antrim, Ulster. It rises only 4 miles west-north-west of the sea at Glenarm, and flows 10 miles in the direction of west by south, past Broughshane and Ballymena, to the Maine, on its way to the north end of Lough Neagh.

BRANACH ISLES, a small cluster of unimportant islets near the west end of Arranmore, in the group of Arran Islands and barony of Arran, co. Galway, Connaught.

BRANDON, a mountain, a headland, a bay, and a village, on the north coast of the peninsula and barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. The

mountain occupies a broad peninsula between Smerwick Harbour on the west and Brandon bay on the east; is situated 7 miles east by north of Cape Sybil, the north-western extremity of the Corkaguiney peninsula; and has an altitude above sea-level of 3,126 feet. The headland, or Brandon Head, is simply a seaward spur of the mountain; lies 4 miles north-east of the mountain's summit; and screens the west side of the entrance of Brandon bay. This promontory forms a striking perspective in the picturesque views down Tralee bay, and seaward from spots in the vicinity of Tralee and Ardfer; and a new road, from Tralee to Dingle, along the shores of Brandon bay, and round the skirts of Brandon Mountain, commands a series of most thrilling views over upland, and sea-lough, and ocean. "From this road," says Mr. Fraser's excellent 'Guide through Ireland,' "magnificent views of the coast and high lands to the northward are obtained, including Brandon bay at our feet, the whole extent and coast of Ballyheigue bay, and the mouth of the Shannon. We pass close to the lofty Brandon, and, in our descent along the sides of Connor-hill, enjoy a view of the numerous valleys on the one hand, and high-peaked summits on the other, which compose the western point of this wild peninsula." Brandon bay is nearly 4 miles wide at the entrance, penetrates the land to the extent of about 3 miles, describes nearly a semicircle in its outline, with an angular addition on the south-west, and is separated from Tralee bay by only a narrow peninsula. Brandon village is a fishing and a coast-guard station, and is situated on the west side of the bay. Abundance of fish of almost every description surround Brandon Head in their respective seasons, and render the fishing-station peculiarly eligible. The boats used are chiefly yawls and canoes, and employ about 250 men and boys. A large quantity of sea-mannure also is landed at the village. A pier 153 feet long, was erected here by the late Fishery Board, and having been destroyed, was, a few years ago, restored. The grant from government toward it was £531 7s., and from the Dublin Committee £99 10s. Pop. not specially returned.

BRANDON, a mountain on the mutual boundary between the barony of Gowran and that of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Its summit is 2 miles west from the Barrow, a little above St. Mullin's Tide-End, and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ north-east of the Nore at Inismogue; and its altitude, above sea-level, is 1,693 feet.

BRANNIXTOWN, a small parish in the barony of South Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. Post-town, Kilkullen-Bridge. Area, 680 acres. Pop., in 1831, 272; in 1841, 111. Houses 18. It is sometimes regarded as part of DAVIDSTOWN [which see]; and, in common with that parish, belongs to the benefice of Kilkullen, in the diocese of Dublin. See KILCULLEN. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 33, and the Roman Catholics to 240.

BRAWNEY, a barony on the western border of co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is strictly identical with the parish of St. Mary, Athlone. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 642; in manufactures and trade, 416; in other pursuits, 367. Males at and above 5 years of age who can read and write, 1,305; who can read but not write, 546; who can neither read nor write, 1,228. Females at and above 5 years of age who can read and write, 719; who can read but not write, 949; who can neither read nor write, 1,725.

BRAY, a lake in the parish of Powerscourt, and in the north-west corner of the half-barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is situated close on the boundary with the county of Dublin on the north, and with the barony of Balli-

nacor on the west. A smaller lake lies a little above it, and participates in its name. But even Lough Bray, *par excellence*, is one of the smallest of the Wicklow lakes, and covers only 64½ statute acres; yet, owing to the loftiness, force, and uniqueness of its scenery, it possesses considerable interest. Its bed is a crater-like excavation, and has an elevation of 1,225 feet above sea-level. Mr. Crampton, the Surgeon-general, built on its shores a picturesque cottage, in a style to correspond with the landscape, and finds it a luxurious retreat from the excitement and toils of professional pursuit. Upper Lough Bray covers an area of 28 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches, and has a superficial elevation of 1,453 feet.

BRAY (THE), a rivulet in the extreme north of co. Wicklow, Leinster. It issues from the lake noticed in the preceding article; and runs about 8 miles eastward—but so as to describe the segment of a circle with the convexity southward—to the sea, one-fourth of a mile below the bridge of Bray. It has most of its course in the Wicklow half-barony of Rathdown; but over a short distance above its embouchure, it runs on the boundary between co. Wicklow and co. Dublin. Though brief in length, it abounds in attractions, and identifies itself with the curiosities of GLENCREE, the wonders of the deep, dark, bosky ravine of DARGLE, the exulting beauties of the demesne of POWERACOURT, and the several amenities of the town of BRAY: see these articles. The rivulet is not navigable; yet occasionally, when the bar mouth is open, vessels can be carried on a spring-tide to near the bridge of Bray. The fishery, both of the stream and of the small bay into which it opens, is the private property of the Earl of Meath; but, except for salmon, it is not prohibited to the public.

BRAY, a parish, containing the larger part of the town of the same name, in the north-east corner of the half-barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 2,986 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,499; in 1841, 3,326. Houses 576. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 909; in 1841, 1,123. Houses 194. The river Bray bounds the north; the bay of Bray bounds the east; and the headland of Bray and the smaller Sugarloaf mountain, rise on respectively the south-east and the south. The arable and pasture grounds are luxuriant; and the whole surface is picturesque. The chief features of interest, apart from the town and its villa-powdered environs, are the noble mansion and demesne of KILRUDDERY, the Sugarloaf mountain, and the promontory of Bray. See KILRUDDERY and SUGARLOAF. Bray Head is situated nearly a mile south-east of the town, and screens the south side of the entrance of the bay. It has a broad-based site, a wide-spread range of depths and elevations, and an altitude above sea-level of 807 feet. Its projections and intricacies of outline, as seen from below, form rich combinations with the surrounding scenery; and its summit commands a charming view of the ocean, the shore, and town, the steep green hill of Killiney, and the spacious and beautiful amphitheatre of the Powerscourt valley. Among the numerous villas within the parish are those of Fairy-hill, Bayview, Newcourt, Oldcourt, Killarney, Giltspur, Springfield, Violet-hill, St. Valory, Ballymorris, Herbert, Riversdale, Belleview, Edenvew, and Richview. —This parish is a rectory and vicarage in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £230; glebe, £30. The parishes of Bray and Old Connaught—the latter an adjoining vicarage on the co. Dublin side of the Bray river—constitute the benefice of Bray. Length and breadth, each 3 miles. Pop., in 1831, 5,436. Gross income, £510; nett, £490 10s. The Crown presents to the rectory of

Bray, and the diocesan to the two vicarages. Each of two curates has a stipend of £50. The church, situated in the town, is an old building, and was repaired in 1818, by means of a loan of £941 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 450; attendance, 500 in summer, and about 200 in winter. A Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of from 15 to 20. The Bray Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Delgany and Stagonil. In 1834, the parishioners of Bray consisted of 603 Churchmen, 22 Presbyterians, and 2,570 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of the union were 1,184 Churchmen, 22 Presbyterians, 7 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,063 Roman Catholics. In the same year, a Roman Catholic Sunday school in the parish was attended, on the average, by 300 children; and 7 daily schools in the parish—two of which were aided by the National Board, one was a free-school supported by Mrs. Butland, one was an infant-school wholly supported by Lady Powerscourt, and one was a classical school—had on their books 168 boys and 245 girls. There were 2 schools also in Old Connaught.

BRAY, a market and post town, partly in the parish of Old Connaught, half-barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, but chiefly in the parish of Bray, half-barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on both sides of the Bray rivulet, immediately above the bay of Bray, and on the road from Dublin to Wexford by way of Arklow, 7½ miles north of Newtown Mount Kennedy, and 10 south-south-east of Dublin. The town surmounts the steep banks of the rivulet, is a mile in length, consists principally of one street, and appears to great advantage as seen by persons approaching from Dublin. The parish-church and Quin's hotel overhang the height, and are strongly foiled by the bold background of Bray Head and the smaller Sugarloaf mountain. The church, though a neat structure, is plain; and even the new part of it forming the east end has no pretensions to architectural beauty. The Roman Catholic chapel is a handsome edifice. The infantry barracks resembles most lumpy objects of its class. Quin's hotel is a spacious edifice, and well-conducted establishment. The town has for many years been a favourite summer resort of the wealthier of the Dublin citizens and of the gentry from a large part of Ireland; and it possesses, in a state of high facility and polish, the various appliances required for their accommodation and comfort, whether as lodgers or as tourists. Handsome cottages, ornées, boarding-houses on different scales of economy, and furnished houses from the small abode to the luxurious mansion, abound both in the town and in its environs, for the special use of visitors. Private mansions and villas also are so numerous, and vie with one another so charmingly in architectural and parkerrie and demesne attraction, that a full enumeration of them would have a similar vulgarizing effect to an auctioneer's coarse account of a choice collection of paintings. The most conspicuous mansions in the southern environs are KILRUDDERY [which see]; Old Court, the seat of Major Edwards; and Bray-Head, the beautiful seat of George Putland, Esq.;—the most conspicuous on the east side of the road to Dublin, are Ravenswell, Isaac Weld, Esq.; Cork Abbey, Colonel Wingfield; Woodbrook, Sir J. S. Ribton, Bart.; and Woodlawn, W. H. Magnan, Esq.;—and the most conspicuous on the west side of the Dublin road, are Shankill, Miss Roberts; Old Connaught, Lord Plunket; and the villa of Sir F. S. Hutcheson, Bart.

"We are inclined," says the author of the Guide to Wicklow, "to view this town, rather as a fa-

vourite resort for the bathing season, than merely as a stay in the tourist's circuit of pleasure. If the most advantageous situation for bathing, the most interesting localities, the salutary combination of sea and mountain air, with the fullest command of all the comforts and elegancies of life, can give permanence to the attraction of a place, Bray must long continue to be the resort of wealth, fashion, and taste, and the chosen centre of visitors to all parts of this county." The amount of trade, except for the strictly local market, is very small. Some limestone is imported from Howth, and burnt for the supply of the neighbouring country; but the quantity of it is comparatively trifling. An extensive brewery has, for a number of years, been in operation. Harbour improvement is much wanted. Fairs are held on May 1, and Sept. 20. In 1838, the public conveyances were an omnibus to Dublin, 2 cars and an omnibus to Kingstown, an omnibus 4 times a-day to the Kingstown railway, a car in transit between Delgany and Dublin, 2 caravans between Newtown-Mount-Kennedy and Dublin, a car between Arklow and Dublin, and a mail-coach and a stage-coach between Wexford and Dublin. A fever hospital and two dispensaries in the town are within the Rathdown Poor-law union: the hospital and the Bray parish dispensary serve for a district of 1,441 acres, with 3,589 inhabitants, and the Old Connaught parish dispensary, for a district of 6,649 acres, with 3,255 inhabitants; and in 1839-40, the hospital received £109 4s., expended £180 4s. 5d., and had 38 patients,—the Bray parish dispensary received £79 0s. 6d., expended £79 9s. 10d., and administered to 1,802 patients,—and the other dispensary received £62, expended £71 2s. 5d., and administered to 1,515 patients. In 1841, a Loan Fund in the town had a capital of £1,014, and circulated £3,957 in 1,112 loans; and from the date of its commencement, it circulated £18,749 in 5,710 loans, and realized a nett profit of £43 14s. 9d.

Walter de Reddesford received from Earl Strongbow, a grant of the town and lordship of Bray, and of a great extent of adjacent territory, reaching as far southward as to include Castledermot. He bore the title of Baron of Bray, and was confirmed in that dignity by Henry II.; and, in the 15th year of the reign of John, he obtained a patent for a fair at the town, together with the privilege of free warren. The remains of a castle which he appears to have built, and which was the residence of the lords of Bray, may still be seen in the town, incorporated with a modern dwelling. Reddesford dying without male issue, his great possessions in the counties of Wicklow, Dublin, and Kildare, were divided between his two daughters,—Emiline, wife of the younger Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster,—and Christiana, wife of Geoffrey de Montmorency, Baron de Morisco, and de Montemarisco, and, in 1215, viceroy of Ireland. The manor of Bray afterwards passed through various families, and is at present divided between the proprietor of the Bray Head demesne, and the noble proprietor of Kilruddery.—Area of the Wicklow section of the town, 97 acres; of the Dublin section, 27 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,758; in 1841, 3,185. Houses 540. Pop. of the Wicklow section, in 1831, 2,590; in 1841, 2,203. Houses 382.

BREA, a headland in the barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. It forms the south-western termination of the island of VALENCIA: *see* *see*.

BREAFY, or BREAIFWEE, a parish in the barony of Carr, 23 miles east-south-east of Castlebar, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,265 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch,—

of which 34 acres, 2 perches are water. Pop. in 1831, 2,315; in 1841, 2,452. Houses 436. The surface is uneven, but nowhere mountainous or very bold; it presents a variety of features, from the bleak and harsh to the softly beautiful; it consists of land varying from waste to good; and it is traversed eastward by the road from Castlebar to Balla. The chief mansions are Breafty, Hawthorn Lodge, Rockland, and Windsor. Part of the ground was the scene of skirmishing, which belongs to the history of CASTLEBAR: *see* that article.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CASTLEBAR, in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £57 16s. 11d. The Roman Catholic chapel statistics are given with those of Castlebar. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 85, and the Roman Catholics to 2,399; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with £8 a-year from the National Board, one had £10 from the London Hibernian and the Tuam Diocesan Societies, and the other was a free-school at Lightford, aided with £5 from Mrs. O'Neally, and £5 and a house from John Larminie, Esq.—had on their books 195 boys and 98 girls.

BREAHING, a bog in the barony of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and lies from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to 2 miles south-east of Castleisland. Area, 1,290 English acres. The Tully rivulet, an affluent of the Fleek, flows along its north-east skirts toward Castleisland. The highest part of the bog is 240, and the lowest part 90, feet above sea-level; and occur respectively between Breahing and Cordell, and near Tullig. The dry grounds of Breahing, Ballynally, and Cahara, nearly divide it into three pieces, connected by swampy hollows of bog; and these grounds, as well as all the lands on the north side, lie upon excellent and very tender limestone rock, which is easily raised and burned. Estimated cost of reclamation, £1,029 15s. 2d.

BREDA, an ancient parish in the barony of Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. It has, from time immemorial, been united to the parish of Knock; and constitutes, jointly with it, the modern parish of KNOCKBRED: *see* that article.

BREE, a village in the south-east corner of the barony of Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands about 4 miles south by west of Ennisorthy, on the road thence to Taghmon. Pop. not specially returned. The village gives name to a parish in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement: statistics given under the civil parochial division. Overhanging the village is the hill of Bree; and, in the vicinity, respectively toward Ennisorthy and toward Taghmon, are Wilton-house [*see* BORO], and Clonmore, the seat of Mr. Donovan.

BREEGUE (THY), a rivulet of co. Roscommon, Connaught. It has one source near Belanagare, and another in the small lake Bally, both in the western section of the barony of Ballintobber; and runs about 10 miles northward through that district, and north-north-westward through the barony of Boyle to Lough Gara. It flows deeply and slowly; is from 1 to 3 perches broad; and inflicts considerable mischief on the low grounds adjacent to it by its floods. Breegue-bridge, a bamlet about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its embouchure, takes name from a low, winding, perforated causeway across the stream, where reeds and sedges are so predominant, that the rivulet's channel can scarcely be distinguished from adjacent 'plashes.'

BREGOGUE, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, 34 miles north-west of Doneraile, co. Cork, Munster. Length and breadth, each 1 mile; area, 1,333 acres. Pop., in 1831, 450; in 1841, 441. Houses 50. The surface forms part of the vale of the Awbeg; and, ex-

cepting some valuable bog, consists principally of good limestone land. The interior is traversed northward by the road from Mallow to Churchtown.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Buttevant, in the dio. of Cloyne. See BUTTEVANT. The vicarial and rectorial tithes are each compounded for £75; and the latter are impropriate in Mr. Oliver. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 453; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

BRIANSFORD. See BRYANSFORD.

BRICK (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Clannaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. It rises on the southern border of the barony, 2½ miles east-south-east of Anfert, and 3 north of Tralee; and runs between 10 and 11 miles, in the direction of north by west, past Abbey O'Dorney, and through the demesne of Lixnaw, to the Cashen, 4½ miles above that river's expansion into the Lower Shannon. The tide flows up to the gardens of Lixnaw, 2½ miles above the confluence with the Cashen, and brings thither boats of considerable burden laden with goods; and the rivulet is there ramified by canal cuts among the gardens and plantations.

BRICKEEN, an island in Turk Lake, co. Kerry, Munster. See KILLARNEY. Brickeen-Bridge unites the island with the extremity of the promontory of Mucross; and consists of one Gothic arch 17 feet in height, and 27 in span.

BRICKENDOWN, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 2½ miles east of Cashel, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length and breadth, each 1½ mile; area, 1,245 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 431; in 1841, 383. Houses 60. The land is, for the most part, of indifferent quality. The seats are Meldrum and Mayfield. The antiquities are an old church and castle. The road from Cashel to Drangan passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition and gross income, £64 12s. 3d; net, £81 7s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The benefice was suspended, under the provisions of the Church Temporalities act; and the minister of the adjoining parish was allowed a stipend of £5, for the performance of the occasional duties. There is neither church nor chapel; and, in 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

BRICKEY (THE), a rivulet of co. Waterford, Munster. It rises, and has a run of about 1½ mile, within the barony of Glenahire; but it afterwards runs wholly within the barony of Decies-without-Drum. Its course, over 9½ miles from its source, is southward; and thence to its debouch into Dungarvan Harbour, 1½ mile below the town of Dungarvan, it is in the direction of east by south. Its entire length of run is between 14 and 15 miles. Much of its valley is broad and verdant; and so near does the stream approach the Phinisk, in the vicinity of Cappoquin and for 2 or 3 miles below, that the valley almost blends with that, not only of the Phinisk, but of the Blackwater itself. The Brickey, though small in dry weather, is much swollen during rains; it is always navigable, over a short distance, in spring tides; and—as was suggested nearly a century ago—it might, at small expense, be made to receive the Phinisk, and be rendered navigable almost to the Blackwater.

BRIDE (THE), a river of the counties of Cork and Waterford, Munster. It rises on the south side of the Nagles Mountains, on the north-west border of the barony of Barrymore; and flows, 21 miles eastward, through that barony, the barony of Kinnataloon, and the co. Waterford barony of Coshmore and Cobridge, to the Blackwater river, 4½ miles below Cappoquin, and 7 above Youghal. The chief seats

of population on or near its margin, are Rathcormack and Tallow. About 16 miles of its course are in Cork, and 7 in Waterford. Its early path is among considerable mountains; but its lower channel is along a pleasant valley, partly expanded in flatness, and partly screened by low and softly-outlined heights. Before leaving Barrymore, it traverses what was once a dangerous fastness, and a dreary and almost impervious morass; and there it is so shut up between artificial banks, and shaded with wood, as to look like a canal in a forest; it then proceeds in constant and countless sinuosities; and receives the tide, and bears flat-bottomed boats of traffic, up to the barony of Kinnataloon. Its serpentine meanders, from the quondam morass to the Blackwater, have almost the exact regularity of art; and, as seen from the hill over Slatwood, in the vicinity of Tallow, they combine with its valley and pleasant screens to form a decidedly beautiful landscape. See KILCREA and TALLOW.

BRIDE (THE), a rivulet of the south of Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. It rises on the north-east side of the Clara Hills, and runs 11 miles east-north-eastward to the Lee, 4 miles west of Cork. Opposite its junction with the Lee, and beautifully situated on a bend of that river, stands the parish-church of Inniscarra, gracefully lifting its spire from the midst of a clump of trees. See INNISCARRA. The principal seat of population on the stream is Ballincollig.

BRIDECHURCH, a parish in the barony of Clane, 2 miles north-west by north of Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 2,217 acres, 24 perches,—of which 21 acres, 3 roods, are in the river Liffey. Pop., in 1831, 376; in 1841, 335. Houses 57. The surface consists, for the most part, of tolerably good land; lies along the west side of the Liffey; and is traversed by the Grand Canal. The demesne of Laudinstown occupies the north-west corner.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Caragh, in the dio. of Kildare. See CARAGH. Tithe composition, £92 2s. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 27, and the Roman Catholics to 354.

BRIDESWELL, a hamlet in the barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It is scattered along the borders of a level green, 4 miles north-west of Athlone, on the road thence to Ballinamore. On the further side of the green stands an old plain building, enclosing a well, which was long an object of superstitious veneration, and which gave name to the hamlet. The annual "pattern," or festival of the well's patroness, was rivalled in this part of the country only by that of Ronan's Well, near the mountains of Lough Allen. "Tents and booths, to the utmost extent which the village green could accommodate," says Mr. Weld, "were erected for carousal; and during several days and nights together, drinking and dancing went on merrily, the devotees being alike regardless of the glare of the day or the shades of the night." But, about the year 1829, these disgraceful and vicious scenes nearly ceased to be enacted. The old building which encloses the well announces itself, in an inscription over the doorway, to have been erected, in 1685, by the first Earl of Antrim. A dispensary in the village is within the Athlone Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 37,780 acres, with 8,216 inhabitants; and, in 1840-1, it raised and expended £172 5s., and made 4,270 dispensations of medicine. Pop. of the village not specially returned.—The bog of Brideswell commences in the immediate vicinity of the village, and extends 3 miles southward, with a breadth varying between 2 or 3 perches and 1½ mile. Area, 2,454 English acres. Average depth, 20 feet. Estimated cost of reclamation, £3,097 6s. 5d.

BRIDESWELL, a hamlet in the parish of Kilcloon, barony of Upper Dece, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 48.

BRIDGETOWN, a parish in the barony of Fermoy, 1 mile south of Castletown-Roche, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 34 miles; breadth, 14; area, 3,240 acres. Pop., in 1831, 970; in 1841, 993. Houses 150. The surface touches the confluence of the Blackwater and the Awbeg, and includes part of the valley of both streams; and, except about 600 acres of mountain, it consists of good land. On the low ground peninsulated by the rivers, an abbey was founded, in the reign of King John, by the Roche family, for regular canons of the order of Augustine. The ruins of the church, and of an attached chapel, still exist; but they possess little architectural interest. Two of the monuments of the Roche family, many of whom were buried here, are still discernible. Several architectural fragments, particularly grotesque corbels and pieces of highly wrought tracery, are scattered over the ground, and prove the interior of the abbey to have been profusely if not richly ornamented. Some good wood cuts, representing several of these fragments, and four ancient monumental stones, are given on pages 132 and 133 of Mr. Croker's *Researches in the South of Ireland*.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition and gross income, £185; nett, £175 10s. Patron, the diocesan. Previous to the passing of the Church Temporalities act, the rectory formed part of the benefice of Castletown-Roche. The incumbent is non-resident; and the minister of an adjoining parish receives £4 a-year for performing the occasional duties. There is no church. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 20, and the Roman Catholics to 993.

BRIDGETOWN, a village in the parish of O'Brien's-Brigge, barony of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It stands in the vicinity of the town of O'Brien's-Brigge, 4 miles south-south-west of Killaloe. Fairs are held on June 10 and Nov. 3. Area, 19 acres. Pop., in 1841, 211. Houses 41.

BRIDGETOWN, a village in the parish of Mulrannan, barony of Bargie, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the east margin of the barony, 7 miles south-south-west of Wexford. Pop., in 1831, 113; in 1841, not specially returned.

BRIDGET'S COVE (Str.), a creek in the bay of Dundrum, near St. John's Point, barony of Lecale, co. Down, Ulster. It is on the estate of W. Ogilvie, Esq.; and, in 1829, was proposed by the Fishery Board to be made the site of a fishery harbour.

BRIDGET'S (Str.). See DUBLIN and CORK.

BRIGHT, a parish in the barony of Lecale, in the vicinity of Ardglass, and 3 miles south by east of Downpatrick, co. Down, Ulster. Length, south-south-eastward, 44 miles; breadth, 24; area, 5,544 acres,—of which 17 acres, 14 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 2,030; in 1841, 1,886. Houses 338. The land, though light, is arable and good. The road from Killough to Downpatrick traverses the interior; and is overlooked by the ruins of the old castles of Bright and Screen. Oakley, the seat of James Binney, Esq., stands about 2½ miles east of the road. The hamlet of Ballynoe stands on the north-west border. A southerly projection of the parish descends to the west side of Killough bay.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice in the dio. of Down. Tithe composition, £538 18s. 9d. Gross income, £443 11s. 6d.; nett, £325 17s. 2d. Patron, the Crown. The rectory was formerly appropriate to the deanery of Down; but, by order in Council of 31st Oct., 1834, it was disunited thence, and incorporated, as a separate benefice, with a perpetual

curacy which had been established in the parish; and, by the same order, the tithes of the townlands of Errenagh, Castle-Screen, Ballynoe, and Cunnians-town, were annexed to the deanery, and those of the townlands of Carradrossex and Commonreagh, formerly belonging to the incumbent of Kilclief, were annexed to the rectory. The church was built, in 1745, chiefly at the expense of Daniel Delany, dean of Down. Sittings 200; attendance, from 80 to 100. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Killough and Rossglass. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 394 Churchmen, 246 Presbyterians, and 1,390 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools—one of which was aided with £10 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 102 boys and 65 girls.

BRIGOWN, a parish on the northern border of the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, end of co. Cork, Munster. It contains the town of MITCHELSTOWN: which see. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 15,212 acres. Pop., in 1831, 9,169; in 1841, 10,619. Houses 1,491. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,624; in 1841, 6,433. Houses 992. The Funcheon river, flowing westward, separates the parish and county from Tipperary. The low grounds consist of excellent land; and the high grounds are part of the Galtees, and exhibit the diversified slopes, the deep ravines, the prevailing verdure, and the pleasing alternation of light and shade, for which these extensive and picturesque mountains are distinguished. Galtee Lodge, the shooting-box of Lord Kingston, in one of the glens, is exquisitely situated, and commands views of a striking range of close landscape. See GALTEE. Other and high objects of interest fall to be noticed under the word MITCHELSTOWN. The interior is bisected northward by the road from Fermoy to Tipperary, and westward by that from Clonmel to Doneraile.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £1,000; glebe, £50 18s. 6d. Gross income, £1,050 18s. 6d.; nett, £857 4s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £100. The church, situated in Mitchelstown, was built in 1800, at the private expense of the late Countess of Kingston; and enlarged, in 1830, by means of a donation of £500 from the Earl of Kingston, and a loan of £1,300 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 450; attendance 200. A private chapel is attached to Mitchelstown college, and has an attendance of 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 4,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Marshalstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 390, and the Roman Catholics to 9,219; and 7 daily schools—one of which was aided with £30 a-year from the National Board, and another with £15 from subscription—had on their books 424 boys and 211 girls.—Brigown, originally Brighgobban, is said to have been once a considerable place, and called a city; and, in keeping with the usual style of Irish archæology, its origin is ascribed to St. Abban. The old church was built of large blocks of very fine sandstone, laboriously brought from the mountains; and beside it stood a round tower, the ruins of which are said to have fallen about the year 1720.

BRIN, a small mountain-lake in the barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. Its superfluous waters form the Kerry BLACKWATER: which see.

BRINNY, a parish, partly in the eastern division of the barony of East Carbery, partly in the barony of Kinnalea, but chiefly in that of Kinnaleakey, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated 4 miles north-east of Bandon. Length and breadth, each 2½ miles. Area

of the Carbery section, 308 acres; of the Kinnalea section, 883 acres; of the Kinnalmeaky section, 3,707 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,039; in 1841, 1,852. Houses 285. Pop. of the Kinnalmeaky section, in 1831, 1,376; in 1841, 1,370. Houses 211. Pop. of the Kinnalea section, in 1831, 475; in 1841, 375. Houses 57. Within the Kinnalmeaky section is the village of KILPATRICK: which see. At the hamlet of Brinny is the parish-church; and in its vicinity is the handsome seat of Mr. Nash. The land of the parish, though light, is all arable and productive. The Brinny rivulet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, drains it southward to the Brandon; and near the rivulet's embouchure is the castle of DUNDANERE: which see.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cork; yet a portion of the tithes, compounded for £5, is appropriated to the deanery of Cork. Rectorial tithe composition, £400; glebe, £18. The rectories of Brinny and KNOCKAVILLY [see that article], constitute the benefice of Brinny. Length and breadth, each 5 miles. Pop., in 1831, 4,133. Gross income, £1,086 10s.; nett, £1,052 17s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate for each of the parishes has a stipend of £75; and the curate of Brinny has, in addition, a free house and a glebe of $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church of Brinny was built about a century ago; and it was enlarged in 1813, at the cost of £369 14s. 7d., the greater part of which was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 135. Knockavilly has a temporary place of worship. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Innishannon. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 250, and the Roman Catholics to 1,728; the Protestants of the union to 402, and the Roman Catholics to 3,814; a Sunday school in the parish had an average attendance of 25 children; and 2 daily schools in the parish were aided, the one with £10 from the rector, and £8 from the Association for Discouraging Vice, and the other with £3 from the Roman Catholic priest, and had on their books 85 boys and 48 girls.

BRISLIKE, a bog in the parish of Gallen, 1 mile south-west of Swineford, co. Mayo, Connaught. Area, 768 acres. Its greatest depth is 24 feet, and its average depth 14 feet. It is generally firm; and, excepting about 11 acres of turbary, consists of red heath bog. Estimated cost of reclamation, £584 13s. 4d.

BRITTAS, a stage, 9 miles south-west by south of Dublin, on the road thence to Wexford, by way of Blessington. It stands on the margin of Newcastle barony and of the county, and on the rivulet Brittas.

BRITTAS, a demesne in the parish of Kilmanon, barony of Tinnehinch, near Rosenallis, Queen's co., Leinster. It is extensive and well-wooded,—the property of General Dunne,—and probably the most ancient hereditary tenure, excepting the estates of the Earl of Upper Ossory, possessed by any family in the county. The Dunne family built the seat of Tinnehinch, and the neighbouring fortress of Castlebrack, both of which are now in ruins.

BRITTAS CASTLE, the seat of H. Langley, Esq., 2 miles east of Thurles, co. Tipperary, Munster.

BRITWAY, a parish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Rathcormack, and partly in the barony of Kinnataloon, but chiefly in that of Barrymore, Co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Kinnataloon section, 339 acres; of the Barrymore section, 3,671 acres. Pop., of the whole, in 1831, 1,098; in 1841, 1,212. Houses 184. Pop. of the Barrymore section, in 1841, 1,126. Houses

172.* About one-third of the surface is arable and pasture land; 646 acres are mountain; and the remainder is improvable land. The road from Fermoy to Castlemartyr traverses the interior; and is overlooked, on the northern frontier, by Ballyvolan, the seat of Mr. Pyne.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of AHERN [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £230 15s. 4d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 1,121; and a hedge-school had on its books 52 boys and 21 girls.

BROAD, a rivulet. See BRAID.

BROADFORD, a village in the parish of Kilsilly, barony of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It stands 7½ miles west of Killaloe, on the road thence to Ennis. In its vicinity are Lough Doon, and the mansions of Hurleston and Doon, the seats respectively of Mr. Bentley and Mr. Butler. A dispensary in the village is within the Limerick Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 9,913; and, in 1839-40, its receipts amounted to £85 4s., and its expenditure to £80 13s. Fairs are held on June 21, and Nov. 21. Area of the village, 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 383; in 1841, 316. Houses 55.

BROADFORD, a village in the parish of Killagholehan, barony of Glenquin, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 239. Houses 47.

BROADHAVEN, a spacious bay on the north coast, and near the north-west extremity, of the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It opens between Kid Island on the east, and Erris Head on the west, with a width of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; penetrates the land to the extent of 4 miles, with a minimum breadth of $3\frac{1}{2}$; and sends off a curved prolongation of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and rather less than 1 mile in mean breadth, to the narrow isthmus of the Mullet, which separates it from the head of Blacksod bay. The coast on each side of the entrance of the bay is lofty and precipitous; but the coast of the interior lowers as the bay is ascended. A considerable arm, called Sauffodacon, goes off to the east, and receives two voluminous rivulets; but it is barred across the mouth, and is nearly filled with sand. A small inlet through the cliff, on the west side, is frequently mistaken for the main bay; but though landlocked, it is dry at low water, and forms no harbour. Two creeks higher up, and also the greater part of the narrow prolongation of Broadhaven, are likewise dry at low water. But in the lower part of the prolongation, between the points of Rintagel and Inver, is an excellent natural harbour, affording good shelter in three fathoms on soft sand. Some sailing boats from Sligo formerly traded to Broadhaven for fish; but the only craft which frequented it in 1835, were row-boats employed in a strictly local fishery. For some projects in reference to Broadhaven, see BELMULLET and BLACKSOD.

BROADISLAND, an alias name of the parish of Templecoran: which see.

BROADWAY, a village in the parish of St. Iberius, barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is situated at the head of Lough Ta, or Lady's Island Lake, 8 miles south-south-east of Wexford, on the road thence to St. Margaret's. Fairs are held on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, and Oct. 18. A dispensary here is within the Wexford Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it received £155 19s. 5d., expended £161 4s., and administered to 1,647 patients. A mile from the village, and close on the sea-shore, is St. Margaret's, the seat of E. Nunn, Esq. Area of the village, 26 acres. Pop., in 1831, 100; in 1841, 120. Houses 25.

* The Census of 1851 does not notice the Kinnataloon section.

BROCKAGH, a village in the barony of Dungan-non, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the west shore of Lough Neagh, 2½ miles south-east of Stewartstown. Pop. not specially returned.

BROGHILL, an old castle, on the Silver river, near Frankford, King's co., Leinster. It was the chief seat of O'Molloy, dynast of Fearcal; and was, at one time, a seat also of the chief of the sept of O'Conor-Faly. In 1538, it was taken by the lord-deputy, Lord Grey; and, in the 17th century, it passed into the possession of Sir William Petty. The Broghill estate was sold to Mr. Fitzsimmons by the late Marquis of Lansdown.

BROGHILL, an estate a little west of Charleville, co. Cork, Munster. The estate, and a castle upon it, belonged to the Fitzgeralds. In 1628, the title of Baron Broghill, in the Irish peerage, was given, from this estate, to Roger Boyle, third son of Richard, first Earl of Cork; and the title has descended to the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

BROOKBOROUGH, a village in the parish of Aughavan, barony of Magherastephans, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands 3½ miles north-east by north of Lisnaskea, on the road thence to Five-mile-town and Clogher. Fairs are held on May 4, July 31, Nov. 3, and Dec. 11. A dispensary here is within the Lisnaskea Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it received £113 17s. 2d., expended £88 0s. 7d., and administered to 1,064 patients. Area of the village, 22 acres. Pop., in 1831, 480; in 1841, 491. Houses 79. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Clogher.

BROOKLODGE, a village in the parish of Ballydeloher, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 572. Houses 100.

BROSNA (THE), a small river of Westmeath and King's co., Leinster. It has but a brief course in Westmeath, and belongs there to the barony of Moycashel; but in King's co. it has a run of between 15 and 16 miles to the Shannon. It enters the latter county near Horseleap, traverses the baronies of Kilcoursey and Garrysteap, washes the villages of Clara, Ballycumber, and Ferbane, and falls into the Shannon, in the immediate vicinity of Shannon Harbour, or the point where the Shannon is crossed by the Grand Canal. Its banks, in some places, are pleasant; but, in most, are dismal sheets of bog. The river is the natural drain of an extensive aggregate of morass; and, over the last 8 miles, it stagnates in close vicinity to the Grand Canal. Its principal affluents are the Cloddagh and the Silver river.

BROSNA (THE LITTLE), a rivulet, chiefly on the boundary between King's co., Leinster, and co. Tipperary, Munster. It rises in the immediate eastern vicinity of Shbrone, in King's co., runs 3½ miles northward to the boundary between the provinces, and then curves 10 miles along that boundary, and past the town of Birr to the Shannon, 5½ miles below Banagher. It is partly a pleasant and even beautiful stream.

BROSNA, a hamlet in the parish of Kilmurphy, barony of Clonlisk, King's co., Leinster. It stands about 1½ mile north-east of Shbrone, near the source of the Little Brosna; and is said to give name to that stream. 'Brosna' means 'a bundle of sticks'; and is quite rich enough as a descriptive designation of the poor hamlet. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 134; in 1841, 142. Houses 19.

BROSNA, a parish in the barony of Trughenackmy, 8 miles south by east of Listowel, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4; area, 11,900 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,168; in 1841, 2,871. Houses 467. The Lactottery and other mountains occupy nearly all the area, and render the prevailing

character of the surface that of boggy upland. The interior is traversed by the road from Ahbeyeale to Castle-Island. The appearance of the district, its physical acerbities, and the nature of its connection with the surrounding country, are tolerably well-depicted in an extract contained in our article on **ABBEYEAL**: which see.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardref and Aghadoc. Tithe composition, £175; glebe, £5 5s. Gross income, £180 5s.; nett, £158 11s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent resides on another benefice which he holds,—that of Crecoragh, in the dio. of Limerick; and a curate is paid £9 4s. 7d. a-year for the performance of the occasional duties. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 75 boys and 40 girls. In 1840, the National Board granted £74 3s. 4d. toward the erection of a school at Knockoyne.

BROUGHSHANE, a small town in the parish of Racavan, barony of Lower Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the Braid rivulet, and on the road from Ballymena to Glenarm, 3 miles north-east by east of Ballymena. Fairs are held on June 17 and Sept. 1. Schools and places of worship situated in the town will be noticed in the article **RACAVAN**: which see. In the immediate vicinity are the demesne and extensive plantations of Tullamore Lodge, the seat of the Hon. General O'Neill; and adjoining that demesne are several neat villas. Area of the town, 33 acres. Pop., in 1831, 828; in 1841, 940. Houses 155. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 54; in manufactures and trade, 100; in other pursuits, 17. Families dependant chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 85; on their own manual labour, 76; on means not specified, 2.

BROWHEAD, a promontory in the district of Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It screens the east side of the entrance of Barley Cove, and is situated 9½ miles west-north-west of Cape Clear.

BROWNHALL, a demesne in the barony of Tyrbrugh, and 1 mile east of Ballintra, co. Donegal, Ulster. An interesting subterranean stream traverses the demesne, and connects with the wildly romantic scenery, locally called the Pullen's.

BROWN-MOUNTAIN, an extra-parochial district, united to the impropriate parish of Tullahought, in the dio. of Ossory and co. Kilkenny, Leinster. See **TULLAHOUGHT**. The district is crown land, and has never paid tithes or church rates. In 1834, its inhabitants were 11 Protestants and 12 Roman Catholics.

BROWN'S-MILLS, a village in the parish of Ringcurran, barony of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. Post-town, Kinsale. Pop. about 130.

BROWNSTOWN, a parish 5 miles south by west of Slane, and formerly in the barony of Upper Duleek, but now in that of Skreen, co. Meath, Leinster. Area, 1,199 acres. Pop., in 1831, 487; in 1841, 421. Houses 61. The interior is traversed by the road from Dublin to Slane. Appearances of copper ore are so decided, that Sir M. Somerville, the proprietor, leased a district to the Mining Company.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Meath; and is wholly impropriate in Sir M. Somerville. There is neither church nor chapel; and the Protestants attend the church of Kentstown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 49, and the Roman Catholics to 413; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 34 boys and 24 girls.

BROWNSTOWN-HEAD, a promontory in the barony of Gaultier, co. Wexford, Leinster. It screens the east side of the entrance of Tramore

bay; and is situated $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Hook Tower lighthouse.

BRUCE-HILL, a mountain on the southern border of the barony of Tullaghonohoe and co. Cavan, 6 miles south of Killesandra, Ulster. It forms a remarkable feature in the midst of an undulated country.

BRUCE'S CASTLE. See **RATHLIN**.

BRUCKLAS, or **BRUCKLESS**, an inlet of MacSwine's bay, on the south coast of the barony of Bannagh, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Killybegs, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is landlocked and well sheltered by rocks, all of which are unsubmerged except by spring-tides. A slip at its head is the mooring place for 20 or 30 fishing-boats; and the open inlet, together with MacSwine's bay, is the place of both rendezvous and shelter for a gathering of sometimes 300 boats to the herring-fishery. On the shores of the inlet are Brucklas House, the seat of R. W. Nesbitt, Esq., and the house, stores, and tanyard of Mr. Cassidy. See **MACSWINE'S BAY**.

BRUFF, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Coshma, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,331 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,932; in 1841, 2,900. Houses 478. The surface is drained by the Morning-Star rivulet; and consists partly of third and second-rate land, but chiefly of land of the best quality. One of the most conspicuous mansions is Killballyown, the seat of D'Courcy O'Grady, Esq., adjoining the prominent and fertile hill of Knockaney.—Bruff town is a sad segregation of poor and even squalid houses, on the Morning-Star rivulet, and on the road from Charleville to Limerick, 4 miles north of Kilmallock, and 12 south by east of Limerick. Its church is neat, and its Roman Catholic chapel capacious. Here are the ruins of an old castle, mentioned in the *Pacata Hibernia*. Fairs are held on the day before Ascension, July 23, Oct. 18, and Nov. 28. A dispensary in the town is within the Kilmallock Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 9,506; and, in 1839-40, it received £121 8s., expended £129 10s. 9d., and administered to 2,621 patients. Area of the town, 90 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,772; in 1841, 1,398. Houses 228.—Bruff parish is a vicarage, and separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial tithe composition, £60; glebe, £25 16s. 11d. Gross income, £118 2s. 11d.; nett, £64 13s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £120, and are inappropriate in the Earl of Kenmare. The church was originally built by the Hart-tonge family as a chapel-of-ease, and was presented by them to the parish. Sittings 250; attendance 80. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Grange and Glenogra. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 110, and the Roman Catholics to 2,944; and 4 daily schools—one of which was for adults, and another was a free-school, supported by £34 a-year from the vicar—had on their books 197 males and 84 females. In 1840, two National schools were attended by respectively 138 males and 84 females, and were annually aided by the Board, the former with £12, and the latter with £8.

BRUHenny. See **CHURCHTOWNS**, Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork.

BRUIS, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, 4 miles west-south-west of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,699 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,350; in 1841, 1,415. Houses 198. The surface nowhere lies lower than 334 feet above sea-level, and comprises a considerable tract of lofty ground, yet consists for the most part of good land. Slievenamuck, whose summit

has an altitude of 1,215 feet, is situated on the southern boundary. The Tipperary river rises in the interior, and flows along the west and the north. Mount-Bruis is the only demesne.—Bruis is a rectory, and part of the benefice of LATTIN [which see], in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £150. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

BRUMBRUSNA. See **BANBRUSNA**.

BRUREE, a parish, partly in the barony of Coshma, but chiefly in that of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, Munster. The Connello section contains the villages of BAUREE and ROCKHILL. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Coshma section, 2,210 acres; of the Connello section, 6,685. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,364; in 1841, 3,804. Houses 672. Pop. of the Coshma section, in 1831, 638; in 1841, 566. Houses 76. Pop. of the rural districts of the Connello section, in 1841, 2,216. Houses 308. The Coshma section, consisting of 10 townlands, was formerly in Small County, but was transferred to Coshma by authority of the act 6 and 7 William IV. The parochial surface is drained northward by the Maig; and consists in general of excellent land. Near the village, though not all in the parish, are the mansions of Rockfield, Ballyteigue, Cooleen, and Hardingrove. The village of Bruree is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Kilmallock. Area, 19 acres. Pop., in 1831, 451; in 1841, 703. Houses 132. The Irish bards held here their half-yearly assemblies; and, according to O'Halloran, discontinued them so late as 1746. A dispensary in the village is within the Kilmallock Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 7,050; and, in 1839-40, it received £143 19s., expended £137 2s. 8d., and made 2,926 dispensations of medicine. Fairs are held on May 9, June 25, Sept. 14, and Nov. 25.—Bruree parish is a vicarage and separate benefice in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial tithe composition, £200 1s. 4d.; glebe, £45. Gross income, £248 11s. 4d.; nett, £225 14s. 8d. Patron, the dean of Limerick. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £400, and are appropriated to the deanery of Limerick. The church was built, in 1812, by means of a gift of £739 9s. 2d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 80; attendance, between 60 and 70. Two Roman Catholic chapels are attended by respectively 800 and 750; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Colemanwell. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 72, and the Roman Catholics to 4,181; a free-school supported by the vicar, and 2 hedge-schools, had on their books 122 boys and 68 girls; and 5 other hedge-schools existed, but made no returns of their attendance.

BRUSNA. See **BROSNA**.

BRYANSFORD, a village in the parish of Killoo, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands 2 miles south of Castledown, and about the same distance west of Newcastle. Though a small, it is a pretty village; and it stands amidst compositions of beauty, romance, and grandeur in landscape, inferior to few in Ireland. In its vicinity are the noble and brilliant demesne of TOLLYMORE, the surprising coast-scenes adjacent to NEWCASTLE, and many of the most interesting features of the mountains of MOYNE: see these articles, and see also **SLIEVE DONARD** and **DUNDRAK**. The 'Guide through Ireland' informs us, that "the traveller, anxious to know this beautiful part of the country, will find comfortable accommodation at the inns of Bryansford, Newcastle, or Dundrum, which are about 3 miles from each other." The Bryansford rivulet tumbles, leaps, and makes grand falls along a channel of rocks and precipices, and leads out to a magnificent view of the coast and sea. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish. See **KIL-**

coo. Fairs are held on Ascension-day and June 3. Pop., in 1831, 185; in 1841, not specially returned.

BUCHOLLA. See **BOUOLA**.

BUINAHIA, a cape in the barony of Moriack, co. Mayo, Connaught. It screens the south side of the entrance of Clew bay, and is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Clare Island.

BULDOYLE. See **BALDOYLE**.

BULGADINE, a quondam parish, partly in the barony of Small County, but chiefly in that of Coshlea, co. Limerick, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 1,152. Houses 161. Pop. of the Coshlea section, in 1831, 1,137. Houses 159. It is traversed by the road from Dublin to Kilmallock; lies 2 or 3 miles north-east of the latter town, and contains the ruins of Bulgadine Hall. It seems at no modern period to have been treated as an ecclesiastical parish; and it has recently been distributed, as to even civil matters, among the parishes which adjoin it.

BULL, an islet $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Dursay Island, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. It is one of the group fancifully and severally called the Bull, the Cow, the Calf, and the Cat.

BULL, a rock or rocky islet off the western extremity of the island of Rathlin, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster.

BULL, a promontory on the east side of the entrance of Dingle Harbour, north side of Dingle bay, barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster.

BULLAN, a name sometimes given to that part of Achill Sound which lies between Tulloghan bay and Inishbegil island, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught.

BULLANE. See **BALLANE**.

BULLOCK, or **TULLOW**,* a quondam parish, within the *quoad civilia* parish of Monkstown, and lying on the coast of the half-barony of Rathdown, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,331 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,385. The surface extends along the south side of the entrance of Dublin bay, immediately east of Kingstown; and partakes of the beauty, culture, and mansion-adornment which distinguish the greater part of the environs of the metropolis. The road from Dublin to Bray traverses the interior. The village of Bullock is a fishing-station, and has a small quay, erected by the Ballast Board. Its harbour is dry at low water, but has 12 feet rise of tide. A castle of considerable size at the village was formerly the seat of the family of Fagan of Feltrim. The building is an oblong structure, harsh in outline, and perforated with but few windows; but it is relieved in aspect by an ornamental parapet, which ascends pyramically at several centres and angles. A rocking-stone formerly stood near the village, and bore evidence of having been artificially adjusted in its curious position. Area of the village, 25 acres. Pop., in 1841, 872. Houses 157.—This parish is a perpetual curacy or vicarage, and part of the benefice of Monkstown, in the dio. of Dublin. See **MONKSTOWN**. The tithes belonging to the incumbent are compounded for £97 6s., and the rectorial tithes for £194 12s.; and the latter are appropriated to the deanery of Christ's-church cathedral. The Roman Catholic chapel at Cabin-teely has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kingstown, and a chapel in the benefice of Bray. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 213 Churchmen, 17 Protestant dissenters not Presbyterians, and 1,156 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools in Clonkeen and Cabin-teely, the former of

which was aided with private subscriptions, had on their books 62 boys and 52 girls.

BUMBOHALL, a hamlet in the parish of Bal-linure, barony of Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. A Roman Catholic chapel here is a neat structure. Pop., in 1831, 81.

BUMBRUSNA. See **BANBRUSNA**.

BUMLIN, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Roscommon, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It contains part of the town of **STROKESTOWN**: which see. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 6,582 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches,—of which 20 acres, 36 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,912; in 1841, 5,257. Houses 898. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,365; in 1841, 3,754. Houses 668. Slievebawn mountain extends within the southern boundary; and at its north base is the mansion of Castlenod. The best land lets for £3 per plantation acre; the second-rate for £2; and the third-rate for 15s.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Elphin. Vicarial title composition, £164 0s. 3d.; glebe, £31 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £121 3s. 5d.; and £100 3s. 5d. of them belong to a lay-impropiator, and £21 to the prebend of Kilgoblin. The vicarages of Bumlin, Lissonuffy, and Kiltirustan, constitute the benefice of Bumlin; and the rectories of Lissonuffy and Kiltirustan, with part of the rectory of Bumlin, constitute the prebend of Kilgoblin. See **LISSONUFFY** and **KILTIRUSTAN**. Length of the benefice, 9 miles; breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 13,059. Gross income, £555 4s. 7d.; nett, £480 19s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £69 4s. 7d. The church was built, in 1819, by means of a loan of £2,492 6s. 13d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 600; attendance 100. Four Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,600, 1,000, 700, and 500. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 233, and the Roman Catholics to 4,981; the Protestants of the union to 240, and the Roman Catholics to 13,585; 7 hedge-schools in the parish had on their books 117 boys and 87 girls; and 17 daily schools in the union had 538 boys and 301 girls.

BUNATRAGHER. See **DUNKENNY**.

BUNCRANA, a market and post town in the parish of Lower Fahan, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is beautifully situated on the east shore of Lough Swilly, 11 miles north-north-west of Londonderry, 80 north-west of Belfast, and 124 north-north-west of Dublin. It is a neatly edificed town, and has a handsome church with a spire, several dissenting places of worship, a good sessions-house, and a barrack for a company of infantry. The town is a considerable resort for sea-bathing; and has a market of noticeable value for the supply of the surrounding country with general merchandise, and for the purchase of agricultural produce. The Castle and Mill rivulets, which here fall into Lough Swilly, possess a considerable water-power, and are subordinated to the driving of machinery in flour and corn mills. The creek of the Mill rivulet is narrow and winding; that of the Castle rivulet is more capacious; but both have bars on which the sea breaks in north-west gales; and they cannot, at any moderate expense, be converted into sheltered or tolerable harbours for even fishing-boats. Yet the town figures noticeably as a fishing-station; it had, a few years ago, 8 boats employed wholly in trawling; and it is much frequented by the boats of ships of war that visit Lough Swilly. A dispensary here is within the Carndonagh Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 42,390 acres, with 11,050 inhabitants; and, in 1839, it received £135 16s., expended £138 8s., and administered to 2,203 patients. Fairs are held on May 9 and July

* The name Bullock is sometimes written Bullog and Rlyuke, and Tullow sometimes Tully.

27. Adjacent to the town stands Buncrana Castle, built by the O'Donnells, the ancient toparchs of Donegal, restored in 1717 by Sir J. Vaughan, and now the seat of Mrs. Todd. "The vicinity is highly interesting; in front, the magnificent estuary of Lough Swilly; behind, the mountains of Inishowen, among which, Slieve Snaught, the highest in the range, rises to a height of 2,019 feet." Area of the town, 48 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,039; in 1841, 961. Houses 176. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 44; in manufactures and trade, 99; in other pursuits, 50. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 11; on the directing of labour, 95; on their own manual labour, 68; on means not specified, 19. See FAHAN.

BUNDARRA, **BUNDURRA**, or **BUNDORRAGHA**, a fishing village in the parish of Kilgeever, barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is situated at the embouchure of a rivulet of its own name, on the north shore of Killery Harbour, about 3 miles above its north-western headland; and has been wholly built within the last 20 years. A wharf 152 feet long, and a jetty 75 feet, were completed, in 1823, at the cost of £393 7s. 4d., defrayed jointly by the Marquis of Sligo and the Fishery Board; and they have greatly promoted the fishery in the vicinity, and increased the number of boats employed. A stair at the end is accessible by boats at low water; and the quay admits any coasting vessel to load or discharge. The harbour is covered outside from Killery bay by a point of land; and within, in the mouth of the river, is a natural dock well suited for laying up craft in winter. A new road leads through the mountains and along a remarkably rocky precipice, toward Westport; and, being sufficiently level for carriages, has occasioned the village to be much frequented during the prime fishing season. A bridge was constructed several years ago across the Bundarra rivulet. In the vicinity is a romantic fishing lodge of the Marquis of Sligo. See DELPHI. Area of the village, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 115. Houses 22.

BUNDORAN, a village in the parish of Innismacaint, barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated near the south-west extremity of the barony, and county, and province, on the south shore of Donegal bay, 4 miles south-west of Ballyshannon. The village overlooks an extensive beach, is well situated for bathing and promenading, and has more celebrity, as a watering-place, than any other town or village in the whole range of the north-west coast. Within it are a small comfortable inn and several lodging houses; and around it are a number of neat summer villas. A spacious natural archway occurs in the secondary limestone of the bold coast, and is called the Fairy-Bridge. The salmon fishery, of a rivulet which is 6 miles long, and enters Donegal bay at the village, is said to be good. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 209. Houses 45. See next article.

BUNDROES, a fishing village in the parish of Rossivier, barony of Rosslogher, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It stands about a mile west-south-west of Bundoran, on the south side of Donegal bay, and at the mouth of the Bundroes river: see next article. It is frequented for sea-bathing, and has a good salmon fishery, and employs a few yaws. The coast all adjacent and past Bundoran is, for the most part, a bluff of conglomerate rock, with a rough skare along the foot; and is so exposed to the whole swell of the Atlantic, as to be inaccessible to any craft. Yet the estuary of the Bundroes, though small and shallow, is covered by a rocky point which runs northward from Col. Caulfield's lodge, and night, at comparatively small expense, be rendered a tolerably good dry harbour for both Bundroes and

Bundoran. A new road connects this place with Manor-Hamilton, Carrick-on-Shannon, and Drumsna, and lays open to it the mineral fields of Glenmead and Lough Allen; and canal cuts have been recommended from Bundroes to Lough Melvin, and thence to Lough Erne, so as to open connection with all the ramified interior navigation of Ulster. Pop. not specially returned.

BUNDROES (THE), a river on the boundary between co. Leitrim, Connaught, and co. Donegal, Ulster. It issues from Lough Melvin, and has a course of between 3 and 4 miles north-westward to the sea at Bundroes village; but it includes the volume of the Glen, Ballagh, and Garrison rivulets, which flow into Lough Melvin.

BUNDUFF, a rivulet and a village in the barony of Carbury, co. Sligo, Connaught. The rivulet has but small length of course, and flows on the east border of the county northward to Donegal bay. A salmon fishery in the rivulet belongs to Lord Palmerston and Col. Barton, and formerly produced 10 tons a-year, but does not now produce more than one ton. The village stands near the mouth of the stream, 4 miles west-south-west of Bundoran.

BUNDURRA. See **BUNDARRA**.
BUNGOSTEEN (THE), a streamlet of the barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It flows southward to Killybegs bay, and meets the tide-water at Carricknagore.

BUNLAHY. See **BONLAHY**.

BUNMAHON. See **BONMAHON**.

BUNNAHINDLEY, a bog on the mutual border of the baronies of Brawney and Clonlunan, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It lies close upon the Shannon; commences about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from Athlone, and extends nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward, with a mean breadth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. The surface gradually descends to the river, and, along the west side, is between 18 and 38 feet above the river's level; and the borings are from 23 to 32 feet deep. The official report upon the bog, so long ago as 1812, says, "A considerable tract near the town has by degrees been reclaimed. It appears that at the time of the Down survey, this bog contained 1,173 acres; it is at present 606 acres; a great extent of the red bog has been improved."

BUNNAHONE (THE), a small but romantically situated lake, in the barony of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. This and the loughlet Carrick, of kindred appearance, are the sources of the river Sillics. Both lie a little south-west of the village of Church-hill.

BUNNANIMMA. See **CRIEVE**.

BUNNAWN, a quondam parish in the barony of Glanerought, co. Kerry, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 1,157. Houses 196. It forms part of the wild alpine region on the boundary with co. Cork; and would be bisected by a straight line drawn from the head of the Kenmare estuary to the head of Bantry bay. It is not known as a parish in the ecclesiastical divisions; yet is included in the benefice of Kileaskan and dio. of Ross. See **KILCASKIN**. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Kileaskan and Glengariff. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

BUNOWEN, co. Westmeath. See **BENOWEN**.

BUNOWEN, a small village in the district of Joyce-Country, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the south shore of Killery bay, at the mouth of a rivulet, which forms a kind of natural harbour. A rocky bridge road leads hence along the shore, and across a mountain pass to the inlet of Salruck or Little Killery.

BUNOWEN, a small bay in the district of Cunnemara, co. Galway, Connacht. It is situated 7 miles west-north-west of the entrance of Roundstone bay, and indents the south side of the peninsula which terminates in Slime Head. It affords good anchorage, on a muddy bottom, and with 2½ fathoms of water, in south-west winds; and some rocks in the offing materially shelter it, but cannot safely be passed by a stranger, unless he attend minutely to the charts. In the vicinity is Bunowen-house, the seat of G. O'Neill, Esq. The circumjacent country is one of the best cultivated and most populous parts of Cunnemara.

BUNRATTY (LOWER AND UPPER), two baronies in co. Clare, Munster. The district extends north and south, in a belt 16½ miles long, and from 3½ to 7 broad, from side to side of the county; yet over from 2½ to 4½ miles at its south end, it expands to a breadth of 13½ miles. It is bounded, on the north, by co. Galway; on the east, by the barony of Tullagh; on the south, by the river and estuary of the Shannon, which divide it from co. Limerick; and on the west, by the baronies of Clonderalaw Islands, and Inchiquin. A tributary of the Fergus, the Fergus itself, the Shannon, and the Ougarnee, unitedly peninsulate a very large proportion of the area. Much of the surface is rocky, yet not unproductive; for it produces very luxuriant herbage among the rocks, and grazes large flocks of sheep. The barony formerly belonged to the family of Macnamara, and was called Dangan-i-vigin. Pop., in 1831, 35,816. Houses 5,440. By authority of the Act 6 and 7 William IV., the parishes of Kilmurphy and Killynaghty, with the exception of the townland of South Bunniabia in the latter, were transferred to Lower Bunratty from Upper Tulla.—Lower Bunratty contains part of the parishes of Killelly, St. Munchins, and St. Patrick's, and the whole of the parishes of Bunratty, Clonloghan, Drumline, Feenagh, Kilcoory, Killeenaghta, Kiltintinan, Kilnaleery, Kilmurphy, and Tomlinfough. Its chief towns or villages are Newmarket-on-Fergus and Six-mile-Bridge. Area, 69,083 acres; of which 11,623 acres are tideway. Pop., in 1841, 23,535. Houses 3,605. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,890; in manufactures and trade, 553; in other pursuits, 467. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,670; who could read but not write, 1,277; who could neither read nor write, 5,288. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,490; who could read but not write, 1,766; who could neither read nor write, 7,041.—Upper Bunratty contains the whole of the parishes of Clooney, Doora, Inchicronan, Kilraghtis, Quin, and Templemaley. Its chief villages are Quin and Crusheen. Area, 53,844 acres. Pop., in 1841, 18,370. Houses 2,916. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,662; in manufactures and trade, 277; in other pursuits, 119. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,910; who could read but not write, 1,280; who could neither read nor write, 3,783. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,085; who could read but not write, 1,453; who could neither read nor write, 5,554.

BUNRATTY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Lower Bunratty, co. Clare, Munster. Length, southward, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 2,754 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches, —of which 7 acres, 17 perches, are tideway of the Ougarnee river. Pop., in 1831, 1,300; in 1841, 1,320. Houses 207. The surface is bounded on the east by the Ougarnee, and on the south by the Shannon. The land is prevailingly prime; and a pendicle which surrounds the old church is pointed

out as the richest in a large circumjacent district. Among the seats are Cloverhill, Clonmoney, and Woodpark. The road from Limerick to Ennis crosses the Ougarnee on a stone-bridge of one arch, traverses the interior of the parish, and is overlooked by Bunratty-castle, and the mansions of Firgrove and Clonmoney. The castle and village stand on the Ougarnee, a little above its debouch into the Shannon, and 3 miles south-south-west of Six-mile-Bridge. The population of the village is not separately returned. The castle appears, from what remains of both the original structure and subsequent additions, to have been a strong square pile of massive architecture, similar to many edifices of its class; yet, in the condition in which it stands, it is the most perfect and remarkable of all the old castellated houses in the county. Mucegros, one of the three Anglo-Normans among whom the territory of Thomond was partitioned after the Conquest of Ireland, obtained about the year 1250 the privilege of holding a market and fair at Bunratty, and, in 1277, built the castle; but, in a short time, he surrendered his possessions to King Edward. Richard de Clare, who succeeded to the proprietorship of all Thomond, made the castle his principal residence: in 1305, he successfully resisted a besiegement of it by the native Irish; in 1311, he repelled beneath its walls an invasion of Richard Burke, the 'red' Earl of Ulster, slew many of his followers, and made himself and Lord William Burke prisoners; but, though now victorious, he speedily afterwards was slain. In 1314, the native Irish, emboldened by his death, attacked the English settlers, drove them from their possessions, and burnt the town of Bunratty to the ground. The castle held out for some time, but, in 1332, was taken and sacked. The edifice was afterwards restored; became one of the principal seats of the Earls of Thomond; and remained in their possession till the civil dissensions of the 17th century. In 1642, it was closely besieged while the Earl of Thomond was within its walls; in 1649, it fell into the hands of Cromwell; and, in 1653, it was, for some time, the residence of General Ludlow. Its walls exhibit indentations and shatterings from cannon-shot; and several balls have been found around it, one of which weighed 39 pounds. The castle is now used as a police barrack. Adjoining it is the demesne of Thomas Studdert, Esq.—Bunratty parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILFINAGHTY [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £50, and the rectorial for £100; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Egremont. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Tomlinfough and Kilcoory. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 55, and the Roman Catholics to 1,340; a free-school was under the superintendence of the incumbent; and a hedge-school had on its books 55 boys and 14 girls. In 1840, the National Board granted £250 toward the erection of a male school and a female school at Clonmoney.

BUNREE (THE), a rivulet of the counties of Sligo and Mayo, Connacht. It rises on the south side of the Slieveadamb mountains, in the barony of Leney, and runs across wings of co. Mayo and the barony of Tyreragh, to the Moy at Ardarae. Its direction is westward; its length of course is about 8 miles; its bulk is comparately voluminous; and its scenery is picturesque.

BUNREE, a village on the above rivulet, and in the parish of Kilmoremy, barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connacht. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 197. Houses 39.

BUOLICK, a parish in the barony of Slieveadamb,

7 miles east by south of Thurles, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 7,116 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,271; in 1841, 2,660. Houses 416. Some of the land is good; but much is hilly and light; and a portion is bog. A considerable quantity of coal is mined. The seats are Littlefield and Pasterville, and the chief antiquities are a ruined church and 3 castles. The remotest of the three headstreams of the King's river rises in the interior. The portion of bog within the limits is continuous with bogs of other denominations, and forms with them a morass of 7,937 English acres in area. The other denominations are Baureiberie, Clounourba, Pointstown, Glingbold, Lanespark, Littleton, Ballydavid, Noosar, Derryhogan, and Leigh. The morass is bounded, on the north, by the road leading from Urlingford to Littleton; on the east, by Gortnahoo and Buolick; on the south, by New Birmingham; and on the west, by Ballydavid and the Littleton river. Its highest and lowest points lie respectively 419 and 377 feet above sea-level; it is all red bog; and, except at the summits, it is tolerably firm. Estimated cost of reclamation, £12,577 12s. 7d.—Buolick parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **BURBLEIGH** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £420. Though held by the treasurer of Cashel cathedral, the rectory does not form part of the corps of the treasurer. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 800 and 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilcooley. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 45, and the Roman Catholics to 2,345; and 3 National schools—each aided with £8 from the Board, and some advantages from subscription—had on their books 180 boys and 99 girls.

BUR. See **BALLYHALBERT**.

BURABOLA. See **BINABOLA**.

BURFORD-BANK, a sand bank at the entrance to Dublin bay, Leinster. It has its name from the circumstance that the Burford man-of-war was wrecked upon it. A buoy at its north end is chequered black and white, and one at its south end is chequered red and black; the former floats in 4½, and the latter in 3½ fathoms at low water; and both were placed by the Ballast Board in 1829.

BURGAGE, a parish in the barony of Lower Talbotstown, ½ mile south-south-west of Blessington, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,876 acres, 3 roods, 16 perches,—of which 35 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 495; in 1841, 506. Houses 74. The Liffey flows along the whole of the eastern boundary, and takes leave at a surface-elevation of 552 feet. About one-third of the parochial surface is occupied with the demesnes of Russborough, Russelstown, and Burgage-moyle. The road from Blessington to Baltinglass passes through the interior.—This parish is ecclesiastically included in the parish of **BLESSINGTON**; which see.

BURGESS, or **BURGESSBEG,** a parish in the barony of Owny and Arra, 5½ miles south-west by south of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,980 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,570; in 1841, 2,782. Houses 468. The surface comprises a small portion of bog and mountain, but consists principally of good arable land; and it lies between the Shannon, and the Keeper and Silver mine mountains, and is traversed southward by the roads from Nenagh to O'Brien's Bridge and Limerick. The principal part of the demesne of Kileconne is situated in the north. The Kilmastulla rivulet effects the chief drainage, and takes leave at a surface-level of 165 feet above

the sea.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **CASTLETOWN-ARRA** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £276 18s. 5½d.; glebe, £9 9s. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Youghal-Arra. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 36, and the Roman Catholics to 3,724; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 155 boys and 88 girls.

BURKSTOWN, a village in the barony of Shelbourne, 4 miles north-east of Ballyhack, co. Wexford, Leinster.

BURNCHURCH, a parish in the barony of Shillelogher, 4½ miles south-south-west of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, westward, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,363 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches. Pop., in 1841, 977. Houses 170. The territorial arrangements, previous to the adjustment of boundaries by the Ordnance survey, assigned to this parish a large area in Shillelogher, and also a district in Galmoy. Pop., in 1831, of the whole, 1,450; of the Shillelogher section, 1,184; of the Galmoy section, 266. The land is all profitable, and chiefly in tillage. The road from Kilkenny to Carrick-on-Suir traverses the interior; and is intersected by a cross-road from Bennet's Bridge. Famly, the seat of R. Flood, Esq., stands near the ruins of the old parish church; and the only other noticeable seat is Ballymack. The hamlets are Burnchurch, Ballymack, Knockham, and Bully. Fairs are held at Burnchurch on July 25 and Oct. 18.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £160 6s. 3d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the vicars choral of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin. The benefice of Burnchurch consists of more denominations, and is more perplexing in both its topography and its statistics, than probably any other in Ireland. The Fourth Report on Ecclesiastical Revenues and Patronage, states it to consist of the vicarages of Burnchurch and Danesfort, the inappropriate cures of Kiltera and Pleherstown, and the rectories of Jerpoint-West, Ballylinch, Grangelegan, Dunbella, Kilregrange, Blacknew, Molligrange, Blackrath, Grangelovan, and Rathbin; and the same report incidentally mentions, as included in the benefice, the four additional denominations of Woollengrange, Ardarra, Burrismore, and Lismatigue. The first Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction omits some of the 18 denominations thus enumerated; introduces the additional denominations of Garrahan, Mocktown, and Abbey-Jerpoint; and states that in Abbey-Jerpoint are included Pleberstown, Ardarra, and Lismatigue. Yet, as the two reports exactly coincide respecting the amount of population within the benefice, they must be regarded as differing only respecting the distribution of the territory, and the adjustment of its topographical nomenclature. Another perplexing circumstance is, that some of the denominations in the benefice have no territorial existence, and that others are variously called parishes, granges, and townlands. The limitedness of our space will not permit an attempt to unravel the perplexities of this circumstance; and we shall simply copy as it stands a Note in the Report on Revenues and Patronage: "Incumbent reports that he cannot state the breadth of the union, or the extent of the several members which comprise it: but that Burnchurch, Danesfort, and Kiltera, are contiguous, and separated from Woollengrange, Ballylinch, Dunbella, and West-Jerpoint, by the river Nore; that Grangelegan is on the north side of Kilkenny; that the denominations of Ardarra and Burrismore, the former near Waterford, and the latter

near Johnstown, forming part of this union, are 30 miles asunder, and not contiguous to any other part of the union; and that the situation of Grangelovan, Blacknew, Blackrath, and Rathbin, although retained in incumbent's titles, are unknown to him: the denominations of Ardara, Lisnatigue, Burrismore, and Pleberstown, are townlands, not parishes." Area of the union, 21,703 acres, 14 perches. Pop., in 1831, 7,965. Gross income, £1,807 5s. 7½d.; nett, £1,333 10s. 6d. Patron, the Crown and the diocesan alternately. A curate for the union has a stipend of £95; and three curates for the occasional duties of Borrismore, Ardara, and Jerpoint-West, have stipends respectively of £26, £10, and £5. The church in Burchurch was built in 1810, by means of a parochial assessment, and of a loan of £533 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 60. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in Donesfort, and one in Grangelovan. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 52, and the Roman Catholics to 1,359; the Protestants of the union to 163, and the Roman Catholics to 7,895; a Sunday chapel in the parish had an average attendance of 90 children; 2 daily schools in the parish, one of which was a free-school supported chiefly by the rector, had on their books 90 boys and 53 girls; and 5 daily schools in the union had 229 boys and 93 girls.

BURNCOURT, a village in the parish of Shanrahan, barony of West Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, Munster. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 195. Houses 32.

BURNCRONAN, a creek and fishing-station, in the barony of Bannagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated on the north side, and near the head of Donegal bay, between Inver and Donegal. The harbour has 18 feet of water at flood-tide, and is furnished with a rude quay, erected by the fishermen.

BURREN (THE), a rivulet of co. Carlow, Leinster. It rises on the boundary between the baronies of Forth and Idrone, 5 miles west of Newtownbarry; flows north-north-westward 6 miles along that boundary; and then runs, partly northward but chiefly west-north-westward, 7 miles, through the baronies of Forth and Carlow, to the Barrow at the town of Carlow.

BURREN, a maritime barony of co. Clare, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by Galway bay; on the east, by co. Galway and the barony of Inchiquin; on the south, by the baronies of Inchiquin and Corcomroe; and on the west, by the South Sound, which separates it from the Arran Islands. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 15 miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, is 9 miles; and its area is 74,361 acres. "The general features of the greater part of the barony of Burren, are altogether different from those of any other part of the country. In the central portion of this district, the entire surface seems one unbroken mass of limestone rock; and the bare hills, rising from the shore to a great elevation, in regularly receding terraced flights, present a vast amphitheatrical outline. The disjointed blocks, composing the surface of this immense concavity, though not deposited with all the precision of the trap rocks, are laid generally in horizontal lines, giving to the whole, at a distance, a regular and formal character. The more elevated parts are destitute of herbage, and present to the eye an arid, cold, and joyless waste, unchanged by either summer's sun or winter's cold, and but little varied by either light or shade." [Fraser's Guide.] Yet the upland grounds, though extremely rocky, produce a short sweet herbage; and annually nourish vast numbers of sheep for the great fair of Ballinacloe. The west coast presents a gently curved

line to the sea; and the north coast is intricately indented by the ramifications of Blackhead bay. The streams are all indigenous and inconsiderable. Recently formed and good roads run from New Quay to the boundary toward Ennis, and from New Quay by Ballyvaughan to Liscannor bay; and an improved hilly road connects Ballyvaughan with Killynora. Previous to these roads being made, the barony was little known. Ceann-gan, the earliest name of the district, means 'the external promontory,' and was corrupted by Ptolemy into Gan-gani; Hy-Loch-Lean, a later name, signifies 'the district on the waters of the sea'; and Burren, the present name, means a distant part of a country.—This barony comprehends the whole of the parishes of Abbey, Carron, Drumcreehy, Glaninagh, Kilcorney, Kilonehan, Kilheny, Kilmoon, Noughoval, Oughtnamagh, and Rathborney; and it contains the villages and hamlets of Abbey, Burren, Behagh, Currenore, Ballyvaughan, Ballyconree, Ballinacraggy, Loughbrusk, Glaninagh, Murrogkelly, Murrogkwohy, Fermoy, Noughoval, Aughnish, and Finavara. Pop., in 1831, 10,963; in 1841, 12,786. Houses 2,056. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,798; in manufactures and trade, 225; in other pursuits, 136. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,263; who could read but not write, 346; who could neither read nor write, 3,987. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 528; who could read but not write, 360; who could neither read nor write, 4,616.

BURREN, a village in the parish of Abbey, barony of Burren, co. Clare, Munster. It is situated on the north-east verge of the barony, and north verge of the county, 12 miles from Gort, and 111 from Dublin. At the head of a bay in its vicinity is NEW QUAY [which see], and at a brief distance in the Galway bay are the Burren oyster banks, famous throughout the surrounding country. The village has a post-office. Pop., in 1831, 147, in 1841, not specially returned.

BURRIS. See **BORRIS**.

BURRISCARRA, or **BORRISCARRA**, a parish in the barony of Carra, 5½ miles north-west by north of Hollymount, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, southward, 5½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 5,760 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches,—of which 1,403 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches, are in Lough Carra, and 136 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches, are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 1,535; in 1841, 1,681. Houses 292. The surface lies round the head and along the east side of Lough Carra; and consists principally of good land. On the banks of the lake are the demesnes of Burriscarra, Moorhall, and Clogher, the first and second richly wooded; and a little beyond the east boundary is Towerhill, the seat of Valentine Blake, Esq. In 1412, a Carmelite friary in the parish was transferred by papal authority to the Augustinian Eremites; and, at the suppression, it possessed a quarter of land, with tithes valued at 13s. 4d.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £65. The rectories of Burriscarra, BALLYHANE, and BALLYVOIE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Burriscarra. The parishes are not mutually contiguous. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 8. Pop., in 1831, 9,294. Gross income, £368 14s. 9d.; nett, £345 16s. 4d. The church is situated in Ballyhane. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in the parish of Ballintober. In 1834, the parishioners of Burriscarra were all Roman Catholics; the Protestants of the union amounted to 102, and the Roman Catholics to 9,872; a daily school in Burriscarra chapel was aided with

£2 a-year from the Right Hon. D. Brown, and had on its books 60 boys and 19 girls; and 10 daily schools in the union had on their books 419 boys and 149 girls.

BURRISHOOLE, a maritime barony of co. Mayo, Connaught. It forms the central part of the western division of the county; and is more important than either Murrisk or Erris. It is bounded, on the north, by Blacksod bay and Erris; on the north-east, by Tyrawley; on the east, by Carra; on the south, by Murrisk and by Clew bay; and on the west, by the Atlantic ocean. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 29 miles; its greatest breadth is 17 miles; and its area is 146,991 acres. Its prevailing physical character is that of wild moorish mountain; and over much of its extent, it lies within what has been termed "the terra incognita" of the west. Yet it has a considerable aggregate amount of cultivated ground, chiefly reclaimed moor; and, though nearly destitute of all the softer graces of landscape, it presents to the lover of grand, imposing, or savage scenery, various fine subjects for the pencil and the muse. It comprises part of the parishes of Aghagour, Ballintubber, and Islandeady, and the whole of the parishes of Achill, Burrishoole, Kilmaclassar, and Kilmena. Its only town is Newport. Pop., in 1831, 40,142; in 1841, 39,853. Houses 7,114. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,844; in manufactures and trade, 1,000; in other pursuits, 441. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,955; who could read but not write, 2,054; who could neither read nor write, 12,389. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 785; who could read but not write, 1,575; who could neither read nor write, 14,711.

BURRISHOOLE, a maritime parish, on the mainland of the barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It contains the town of NEWPORT: which see. Length, westward, 12 miles; breadth, from half-a-mile to 8½ miles; area, 55,259 acres, 2 roads, 4 perches,—of which 1,903 acres, 2 roads, 36 perches, are fresh water. Pop., in 1831, 11,761; in 1841, 11,942. Houses 2,116. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 10,526; in 1841, 10,851. Houses 1,930. The surface, with the exception of islands, extends round the north-west and north parts of Clew bay; is drained, to a large extent, by the Beltra rivulet; possesses great natural beauty in the environs of Newport, and on the shores of the bay; but generally is a high, rocky country, now consisting of boggy, heath-clad, or bare mountains, and now of conoidal hills interspersed with reclaimed hollows, and so grouped and dressed as to appear a grey and russet tumulated wilderness. See **CLEW**, **NEWPORT**, and **BELTRA**. The water area consists of 26 acres, 3 roads, 20 perches, in Lough Beltra, 1,036 acres, 2 roads, 12 perches, in Lough Feeagh, 426 acres, 25 perches, in Lough Furnace, and 314 acres, 19 perches, in small lakes. Lough Beltra protrudes only a very tiny portion of its area within the eastern boundary [see **BELTRA**]; but Loughs Feeagh and Furnace lie wholly in the interior, from 1½ mile north-west to 4½ miles north-north-west of Newport,—they very nearly form one lake, being mutually separated by only a very brief run of stream,—and they lie respectively 14 and 11 feet above the level of high water in Clew bay. The principal mountain-summits, with their respective altitudes, are, on the eastern boundary, Mount-Eagle, 1,390 feet,—in the interior, Bengorin, 1,912 feet,—on the north-western boundary, Nephin-Beg, 2,063 feet,—and on the western boundary, Glenamona, 2,069 feet, Gorrabonnona, 2,343 feet, and Claggan, 1,256 feet. Newport-house, the seat of Sir

Richard O'Donnel, Bart., one of the chief proprietors of the barony, adjoins Newport, and contributes largely to the ornamenting of a considerable district. Burrishoole abbey is an ugly ruin about 2 miles from Newport. The abbey was founded in 1486, by Lord William Oughter, head of the family of Turlow, for Dominican friars.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £308; glebe, £58. Gross income, £366; nett, £328 8s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. A portion of the tithes, compounded for £42, belongs to the prebendaries of Faldown and Killybegs. The church was built in 1805, by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 350; attendance 150. A Wesleyan meeting-house, and the parish school-house occasionally used as a Presbyterian place of worship, have each an attendance of about 60. The Roman Catholic chapels of Newport and Newfield are attended by respectively from 1,500 to 2,000, and from 500 to 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 497 Churchmen, 2 Presbyterians, and 12,135 Roman Catholics; 11 daily schools had on their books 841 boys and 347 girls; and 3 other daily schools were in operation, but produced no lists. All the schools, except one, were free; 9 received £8 each, and one £12, from the National Board; 3 of the National schools received respectively £14 10s., £3, and £1 from subscription; and one of the other schools was aided with £30 Irish from a bequest of the Rev. A. Vesey, and £2 from the rector, one with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and £9 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and one with £10 from the Tuam Diocesan Education Society.

BURRIS-IN-OSORY. See **BORRIS-IN-OSORY**.

BURRISLEIGH. See **BORRISLEIGH**.

BURRISNEFARNEY, a parish, partly in the barony of Clonlisk, King's co., Leinster, and partly in the barony of Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1. Area of the King's co. section, 1,383 acres; of the co. Tipperary section, 3,157 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 770; in 1841, 1,073. Houses 163. Pop. of the King's co. section, in 1831, 269; in 1841, 380. Houses 61. The parish lies 3 miles north-west of Templemore; and a brief distance respectively north-east of the Devil-Bit mountains, and south of the sources of the Suir. It contains no prime land, yet has no bog, and scarcely any moor or mountain.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BOURNEY [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £184 12s. 3d. The church was built, in 1823, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance, about 70. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 79, and the Roman Catholics to 746; and a girls' parish day-school, was aided with £3 15s. a-year from the London Ladies' Society, and £20 from Mrs. Pepper, and had on its books 56 girls.

BURRIS-O-KANE. See **BORRIS-O-KANE**.

BURRIS-O-LEAGH. See **BORRIS-O-LEAGH**.

BURRY, a parish in the barony of Upper Kells, 1½ mile south-west of Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, south-westward, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 3,604 acres, 2 roads, 27 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,027; in 1841, 796. Houses 137. Within the limits are the villages of IRISHTOWN, SCARLOGSTOWN, and SPRINGVILLE: see these articles. The road from Kells to Clonmellon runs southward through the interior. The seats are Springville, Anchorage, and Balrath,—the last the seat of C. A. Nicholson, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Kells, in the dio. of Meath. See

KELLS. Tithe composition, £150. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 997; and 2 pay daily schools, at Scurlogstown and Drumbarrow, had on their books 104 boys and 57 girls.

BURT, BERT, or BIRT, a parish in the barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length, north-eastward, 7 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to 3 miles; area, 10,672 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,765; in 1841, 3,857. Houses 639. It lies along the east side of Lough Swilly, 6 miles north-west by west of Londonderry. The surface comprises a large proportion of mountain; yet consists generally of good land. Burt hill rises, conically, from the side of the Lough, to the height of nearly 700 feet; and is crowned by the ruin of Burt-castle, one of the border fastnesses of the O'Doherty, built in the reign of Henry VIII. The castle is a quadrangular structure, from 4 to 5 feet thick in the walls, with many embrasures for cannons, and perforations of the merlons of blue purbeck for musketry; and up the alternate angle rises a circular tower. The pile is at present 42 feet high; but, in 1825, it was destroyed by a thunder-stroke of a turret 18 feet in height. The summit of the ruin commands a grand and brilliant prospect of not less extent than about 50 miles by 37; though the view, in the direction of Londonderry, is partially obscured by the adjacent, lofty, and interesting hill of **GREENAN**: which see. Burt-house, the seat of A. Ferguson, Esq., stands at the base of Burt hill. The principal hamlets are Bridgetown and Lower Bohullin. A dispensary in the parish is within the Londonderry Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 13,700 acres, with 8,908 inhabitants; and, in 1839, it received £115 14s., expended £119 16s., and administered to 1,442 patients.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Gross income £22 6s. 8d.; nett, £68 6s. 8d. Patron, the dean of Derry. See **TEMPLEMORE**. The church is old; and was repaired about 35 years ago by voluntary local contribution. Sittings 80; attendance, 60 in winter, 80 in summer. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by from 400 to 700, and the Roman Catholic chapel by from 300 to 400; and the latter, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Muff and Inch. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 320 Churchmen, 2,288 Presbyterians, and 1,443 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by 185 children; and 4 daily schools, one of which was parochial, and partially aided by the dean of Derry, had on their books 123 boys and 34 girls. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Burt, Bonemaime, Carroragah, and Carrowan; and aided, one of them with £6, and each of the others with £4 a-year.

BURTON, a quondam noble seat in the vicinity of Churchtown, barony of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, Munster. It was a residence of the Perceval family, and gives the title of baron to the Earl of Egmont. The mansion was burned by the forces of James II. during the wars of the Revolution, but still exists as a ruin. Around it are extensive plantations, large orchards, and a noble park.

BURTON-PORT, a creek and fishing village in the barony of Boylagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. Both are situated directly opposite the island of Rutland, and 4 miles north-north-west of Dunglo. The creek has a rocky shore; is quayed on one side; has 8 or 9 feet water at high-water; and, besides being of use to the fishermen, is the ferry-station to Rutland. The hamlet has a branch of the Dunglo dispensary, and is the residence of the surgeon of the district.

BUSH, a hamlet in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dub-

lin to Navan, 5 miles north-north west of Clonee. Pop. not specially returned.

BUSH (THE), a small river of the northern part of co. Antrim, Ulster. It rises on the south side of Slievenoy mountain, 5 miles west-north-west of Newtownglens; runs about 14 miles north-westward and westward to a confluence with its principal affluent $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Dervock; and then runs $\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, past Bushmills, to the sea at Port Ballintrae. It has the character of a mountain torrent to the vicinity of Dervock; and it afterwards pursues its way along a valley. Its tributaries are the Pound, the Gashet, the Dervock, the Fleak, and the Well. It is affected by the tide over only about 200 yards. Its fishery was granted by James I. to the Antrim family; and, though sold by them, is still all private property. As many as 250 salmon have been taken at one time in one chamber of the weir at the river's mouth.

BUSHMILLS, a small market and post town, partly in the parish of Dunluce, and barony of Lower Dunluce, but chiefly in the parish of Billy, and barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the river Bush, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the Giant's Causeway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Coleraine, and 52 north by west of Belfast. It is a neat and improving place; and is indebted, as the chief means of its prosperity, to the exertions of Sir F. W. MacNaughten, Bart. It contains several places of worship [See **BILLY**]; a court-house, a commodious hotel and posting establishment, for the use of visitors to the Causeway; a small factory for spades and shovels; paper and flour mills; and a large and well-known distillery. A dispensary in the town is within the Coleraine Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 11,625; and, in 1839-40, it received £40 19s., expended £38 19s. 1d., and administered to 299 patients. Fairs are held on March 28, June 24, Oct. 21, and Dec. 12. Two public cars run weekly to Coleraine. Bardsville, the modern mansion and improved demesne of Sir F. W. MacNaughten, Bart., adjoins the town; and various neat villas and bathing lodges—among which is Seaport, the seat of J. Leslie, Esq.—are sprinkled athwart the environs and along the coast. Area, 42 acres; of which 34 acres are in Billy. Pop., in 1831, 507; in 1841, 788. Houses 146. Pop. of the Billy section, in 1841, 661. Houses 118.

BUTLER'S BRIDGE, a village in the parish of Castleterry, barony of Upper Loughtee, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on the Annalee river, 3 miles north by west of Cavan, on the road thence to Enniskillen. Area, 18 acres. Pop., in 1831, 211; in 1841, 217. Houses 40.

BUTLERSTOWN, an alias name of the parish of Kilonran, barony of Middlethird, co. Waterford. See **KILONRAN**.

BUTTER WATER (THE), a rivulet of co. Armagh, Ulster. It rises among the Few's hills, and runs northward to the Callan, at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Armagh.

BUTTEVANT, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3. Area, 11,583 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,548; in 1841, 5,042. Houses 729. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,518. Houses 498. The surface is drained southward by the Awbeg, and consists of good limestone land, partly in tillage and partly in pasturage.—This parish is a perpetual curacy in the dio. of Cloyne; and is united to the perpetual curacies of **BALLYBEG** and **CAHIRDUGGAN**, and the vicarages of **KILBRONEY** and **BREGOGUE** [see these articles], to form the benefice of Buttevant. Length of the union, 9 miles; breadth, 8. Pop., in 1831, 8,495.

Gross income, £163 16s. 4d.; nett, £113 10s. 6d.;—but both sums are exclusive of about £50 received for the chaplaincy of the garrison. Patron, the diocesan. The tithes of Buttevant parish, jointly with those of Ballybeg, are compounded for £962 10s., and are impropriate in Mr. Oliver. The church of the union, situated in Buttevant, was built in 1826, by means of a loan of £1,476 18s. 5½d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 220; attendance 120. Two Roman Catholic chapels in Buttevant are attended by respectively from 2,000 to 3,000, and from 300 to 400. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 200, and the Roman Catholics to 5,335; the Protestants of the union to 282, and the Roman Catholics to 8,527; and 7 daily schools in the parish—one of which was aided with £30 from subscription, £5 from the London Hibernian Ladies' Society, and other advantages from other quarters—had on their books 267 boys and 128 girls.

BUTTEVANT, a post and market town in the above parish, stands on the river Awbeg, and on the mail-road from Limerick to Cork, 3¼ miles west of Doneraile, 6 north of Mallow, 7½ south by east of Charleville, and 12¼ south-west by south of Dublin. Though now a decayed and poor place, it was formerly a town of importance and opulence, surrounded by walls, governed by a corporation, and rendered a scene of stir and concourse by the presence of opulent monastic communities. The wrecks of monasteries and churches, which must once have imparted to its streets an unusual show of ecclesiastical splendour, are now mournfully intermixed with masses of humble tenements. The monastery for Conventual Franciscans, founded by the family of Barry, some time prior to the year 1290, still exhibits somewhat extensive remains. A handsome quadrangular tower, which rose from its centre, and formed its principal feature, fell about 22 years ago, and lies prostrate in heaps of rubbish; but the walls of the choir and nave, as well as various subordinate pieces of masonry, still stand, and display many traces of skill and taste in the pointed style of architecture. A chapel of the Virgin, on the south side of the nave, contains numerous monuments and inscriptions of the Barrys, the Fitzgeralds, the Butlers, and other families. A crypt—a very unusual feature in the old ecclesiastical buildings of Ireland—occurs beneath the chancel. Some frescoes on the walls of the monastery are praised by Archdall, but appear, from the faint traces of them which remain, to have had no merit. A large heap of skulls and bones at the entrance of the monastery are said to be those of persons who fell at the battle of Knockinoss in 1647, fought by the parliamentary army under Lord Inchiquin, and the Irish forces under Lord Taaffe. See KNOCKINOSS.—A little north-west of the monastery, and within its burying-ground, is a square tower, called the tower of Cullen, which is traditionally said to have been the erection and retreat of an Earl of Desmond, and which probably was used as a place of security for the goods and persons of the monks in times of violence.—Near the abbey, in another direction, are some unimportant vestiges of a building, supposed to have been a nunnery, but not authentically known to any document.—Two churches, dedicated respectively to St. Bridget and the Virgin Mary, and situated within one cemetery, have disappeared. The present church is ornamented with a steeple; and has, in its interior, a long monumental inscription to the family of Watkins of Ballymee and Waterpark.

The castle of Buttevant, or Castle-Barry, is boldly seated on a rock, east of the town, and overhanging

the Awbeg. Though occupying a good site, and once a defensible residence, it does not appear to have been remarkable for either size or strength. A modern house was erected, within the court, early in last century; and other changes have occurred, which have destroyed the prevailing appearances of antiquity. The castle, as it now stands, is a large, modernized, irregular, inhabited edifice, in the midst of an extensive and improved demesne. "A legend," says Mr. Croker, "relates that this castle was the chief residence of the clan of Donegan, who rejected every offer of the English to surrender it, and repulsed every attempt made to take it; but it was ultimately surprised and captured by David de Barry, who gained it through the treachery of a soldier of the garrison. De Barry having made himself master of the place, put its sleeping inmates to the sword, and rewarded the perfidy of the betrayer by striking off his head also." About 30 years ago, while the grounds of the demesne were undergoing improvement, a human skeleton was found a little below the surface, "with the appearance of a wig on the skull, which mouldered when exposed to the air; and, apparently concealed in the caul, were several shillings and sixpences of Elizabeth." The Buttevant estate was purchased from Richard, Earl of Barrymore, by the late John Anderson, Esq., of Fermoy.

Buttevant was anciently called Botham or Bothon, and, by the Irish, Kilmelluach, 'the cell of the Mullah,' or, Awbeg. Spencer, in his poem of Collin Clout, thus alludes to the old Irish name:—

"Mulla, the daughter of old Mole so hight
The Nymph which of that water-course has charge,
That, springing out of Mole, doth run down right
To Buttevant, where, spreading forth at large,
It giveth name unto that ancient clitie
Which Kilmelluach eleped is of old."

The modern name is a corruption of *Boutz-en-avant*, 'Push forward!' This is the motto of the Barrymore family; and is said to have been the war-cry of David de Barry in his conflicts with the MacCarthys. Buttevant, though an old town, connects itself with ancient history, only, or at least chiefly, by means of its architectural remains. Portions of its walls can still be traced. In 1560, the town was taken from the Irish by Sir Henry Sydney, lord-deputy of Ireland; and, in the campaign of 1691, it was burnt by the English. It gave the title of Viscount in the Irish peerage to the Barrymore family. All its environs, with their hills, valleys, and rivers are rendered classic by the pen of the poet Spencer, who resided and wrote his *Fairy Queen* in the vicinity. See KILCOLEMAN.

The town contains an extensive barrack for infantry. Fairs are held on March 27, and Oct. 14. The Cork line of railway, as projected by the Commissioners, passes within 11 statute miles of the town, at a point whence travelling will be effected in 6 hours and 55 minutes to Dublin. In 1838, the public conveyances were the mail-coach in transit between Cork and Limerick, and a car in transit between Cork and Rathkeale. A fever hospital and a dispensary in the town are within the Mallow Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, the former received £130 5s., expended £210 2s. 6½d., and had 207 patients, and the latter received £64 10s., and administered to 3,496 patients. Area of the town, 87 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,536; in 1841, 1,524. Houses 231. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 82; in manufactures and trade, 120; in other pursuits, 72. Families dependant chiefly on property and professions, 17; on the directing of labour, 126; on their own manual labour, 115; on means not specified, 16.

C

CABINTEELY, a small village in the parishes of Tully and Killiney, half-barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Bray, 6 miles south-east by south of Dublin. In its vicinity are Cabinteely-house, the seat of Miss Byrne, and Brenanstown, the villa of G. Pim, Esq. Area of the Tully section of the village, 2 acres; of the Killiney section, 3 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 333; of the Tully section, 86. Houses in the whole, 52; in the Tully section, 14.

CABLE ISLAND, a small island in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It lies a brief way off the rocky headland of Ring Point, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south by west of Youghal.

CABRA, a demesne in the immediate vicinity of Kingscourt, co. Cavan, Ulster. It is one of the best wooded and most extensive within a large circuit of country; has in its centre the romantic glen of Cabra; and possesses in a considerable degree almost every natural element of fine scenery. Its proprietor is Col. Pratt.

CADAMSTOWN, a parish in the barony of Carbery, co. Kildare, Leinster. It contains the village of **JOHNSTOWN**; which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 5,033 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,007; in 1841, 1,180. Houses 190. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 626; in 1841, 998. Houses 158. The land averages in value 26s. per plantation acre. The highest ground is on the west border, and has an altitude of 279 feet. The Blackwater rivulet traces the boundary with co. Meath; and the Royal Canal passes across the north wing. The only mansion is Ballina-house; and the principal hamlets are Ballina and Cadamstown.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **CASTLE-CARBERY** [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £39 9s. 7½d., and the rectorial for £78 19s. 3d.; and the latter are impropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Nurney and Ballinadrinna. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 1,140; and 2 daily schools at Ballina and Johnstown—the former of which was aided with £13 a-year from the National Board—had on their books 126 boys and 85 girls.

CAHA, a chain of mountains, and a group of lakes, on the mutual border of the counties of Cork and Kerry, Munster. The mountains extend 10 or 11 miles west-south-westward from the Priest's Leap; and separate the basin of the Kenmare river from that of Bantry bay. The lakes are scattered among the hollows of the mountains, chiefly on the Cork side, and between 3 and 4 miles north-north-west of Glengarriff. One of them is decidedly scenic, and several are attractive; but the great majority are small, tame ponds or pools. The lakes are fondly alleged by the neighbouring peasantry to be as numerous as the days of the year; and they make a prominent figure in legendary story.

CAHARAGH. See **CAHIRAGH**.
CAHENY, a village in the parish of Aghadowey, half-barony of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 201. Houses 34.

CAHIR, a parish on the west coast of the barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the

town of **CAHIRCIVEEN**: which see. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 6; area, 19,100 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,633; in 1841, 6,315. Houses 1,069. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,461; in 1841, 4,823. Houses 854. The parish lies round Valentia Harbour, and the mouth of the Fartin river, but chiefly east and north-east of Valentia Island. Its prevailing character is that of boggy mountain. Yet though the views are wild and solitary, the mountains go out in offsets to the very margin of the sea, and about one-half of the whole surface is unprofitable, a considerable extent of land is naturally good, and much bog and moor have recently been reclaimed. A large estate, belonging to the university of Dublin, was described, upwards of half a century ago, as chiefly bog, very reclaimable, and capable of being converted into fine meadow and pasture land. The well-known Daniel O'Connell was a native of the parish; and both he and his kinsman, Charles O'Connell, as middlemen of much of its land, have contributed largely to its georgical improvement. The walls of the humble birth-place of D. O'Connell stand at the head of the Cahir river's estuary. Hill-grove, the neat cottage of C. O'Connell's agent, stands a little to the west; and Bahoos, the seat of C. O'Connell himself, stands somewhat inland. An old castle, called Littur, was built by the O'Sullivan, and afterwards possessed by a branch of the Macreahans. Ballycarbery castle stands opposite Cahirciveen: see **BALLYCARBERY**. Near Dowlas Head, which screens the north side of the entrance of Valentia Harbour, are several caves,—“one of which,” says Dr. Smith, “is so low as hardly to admit of a boat with a man standing up in it, but farther in, the roof is as high as that of a Gothic cathedral: in this cave there is a very small but confused echo; but when a person speaks, the voice is so reverberated from side to side, as to seem louder than a speaking trumpet.”—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £226 17s. 1d.; glebe, £98 14s. The rectories of Cahir, **GLENBEGH**, and **KILLINANE** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Cahir. Length, 17 miles; breadth, 7. Pop., in 1831, 11,227. Gross income, £656 5s. 7½d.; nett, £596 10s. 4½d. Patron, the Crown. One curate has a stipend of £75; and another has, in lieu of stipend, the use of Cahir glebe. The church was built, in 1815, by means of a loan of £498 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 70; attendance 40. The former church was stated by Dr. Smith, in 1776, to be the only one then in repair in the whole barony; and near it, says he, “are the ruins of several small houses, built formerly by the neighbouring inhabitants, as places of sanctuary in time of war, which the privateers never plundered.” The Roman Catholic chapel of Cahir has an attendance of 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in the other parishes of the union. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 113, and the Roman Catholics to 5,913; the Protestants of the union to 164, and the Roman Catholics to 11,835. In the same year, the schools of the parish were a classical school supported by fees, a free-school supported by subscription, and a National school supported by £18 from the Board, £25 from Lord Lansdowne, and various sums from three members

of the O'Connell family; and 7 daily schools in the union had on their books 447 boys and 352 girls.

CAHIR, a parish in the barony of Upper Ossory, 1½ mile east-north-east of Borris-in-Ossory, Queen's co., Leinster. Area, 1,826 acres, 2 roods, 5½ perches. Pop., in 1831, 519. It has nearly lost parochial status in ecclesiastical matters, and quite lost it in civil ones. On the north side is a bog of 739 English acres, whose highest and lowest parts lie respectively 382 and 335½ feet above sea-level. The lands around are good; and, except on the south, lie lower than the bog. The river Nore, at the distance of about half-a-mile, runs nearly parallel to the bog's southern margin. Though the bog consists principally of wet fibrous peat, a small part of it was planted about 30 years ago, and the estimated cost of then reclaiming the whole was £701 9s. 4d.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of AUGHAMCART [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The tithe composition is returned jointly with that of the other parishes of the benefice. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 51, and the Roman Catholics to 481.

CAHIR, an island, about a mile long, in the barony of Murrisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies about 3½ miles west of the nearest part of the mainland, and 3½ south of Clare Island. Its north end is rock; but its south end is a sandy beach, which can be safely approached.

CAHIR, a parish, partly in the barony of East Iffa and Offa, but chiefly in that of West Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, Munster. The west section contains the town of CAHIR: see next article. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 5½; area, 13,647 acres,—of which 134 acres are in the east section, and 165 acres are in the town, and 78 acres are in the river Suir. Pop., in 1831, 8,594; in 1841, 8,801. Houses 1,381. Pop. of the east section, in 1841, 48.* Houses 8. Pop. of the rural districts of the west section, in 1831, 5,163; in 1841, 5,085. Houses 793. The surface is luxuriantly and joyously watered by the Suir; consists partly of the low ground on the river's banks, and partly of the outer belt of the rich table-land which extends between the Galtee and the Knockmeledown mountains; and contains much expressive landscape, from the softly beautiful to the mildly grand. The declivities of the Galtees occupy about a square mile in the extreme west, and have altitudes of 790, 1,092, 1,437, and 1,476 feet. The principal country residences on the left side of the Suir, are Killemlly Lodge, Abbey, Rosemount, Alta-Villa, Loughlabry House, and Garnavilla House; and on the right side of the Suir, are Cottage, Cahir-Abbey House, Upper Cahir-Abbey House, Snugborough-Cottage, Waterloo-Cottage, Garryroan House, Lisava House, and Ballybralla House. The chief antiquities, in the strictly rural districts, are the ruins of three churches and two castles. The other chief objects of interest belong to our notice of the town.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £400; glebe, £20 18s. 2½d. The vicarages of Cahir and GRANGE, ST. JOHN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Cahir. Pop., in 1831, 9,233. Gross income, £480 18s. 2½d.; nett, £397 18s. 4½d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built, in 1816, by means of a loan of £2,307 13s. 10½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 150 to 210. The Quakers' meeting-house has an attendance of 80. The Roman Catholic chapel is attended by upwards of 5,000, and has three officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 269 Churchmen, 70 Protestant dissenters, and 8,507 Roman Catho-

lies; the inhabitants of the union, of 323 Churchmen, 70 Protestant dissenters, and 9,233 Roman Catholics; and 15 schools in the union, all of which were in the parish, had on their books 462 boys, 341 girls, and about 120 children whose sex was not specified. One of the schools had £14 a-year from the National Board, and between £20 and £30 from subscription; and two had some advantages from Lord Glengal, and respectively between £20 and £22, and between £28 and £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith.

CAHIR, a market and post town in the above parish, stands on the river Suir, and at the intersection of the road from Dublin to Cork with the road from Waterford to Limerick, 8½ miles south by west of Cashel, 13½ north-east of Michelstown, and 87½ south-south-west of Dublin. The neatness and cleanliness of the town's interior, the pleasing character of its public and more prominent buildings, the beautiful course of the limpid and feathery Suir, the ivy-mantled, water-girt, and romantic castle of Cahir, the environing park and plantations of Lord Glengal, the undulated expanse of villa-dotted luxuriance which spreads away in the distance, and the grand perspective of the verdant and wooded declivities of the Galtee mountains, render Cahir unsurpassed for picturesqueness by any town in Munster. The parish-church is a handsome edifice; the Roman Catholic chapel is a large and very graceful structure; the sessions-house, the jail, the market-house, the schools, and the inn, are all distinct and suitable in architecture; and most of them occupy conspicuous sites, and enter well into scenic composition with the castle and river and opulent environs. The jail, a short while ago, was remarkable for its dilapidated state and its bad management; but, in 1841, it underwent repair. A barrack, containing accommodation for a regiment of cavalry, stands about a mile from the town; and, as it is generally occupied, it contributes largely to the town's bustle and gaiety. The ruins of an abbey, said to have been founded by Geoffrey de Camville, in the reign of John, for canons regular of the order of Augustine, stand a short way up the river. A fever hospital and a dispensary in the town are within the Clogheen Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, the hospital received £273 13s. 9½d., expended £352 19s. 11½d., and had 220 patients, and the dispensary received £64 7s., and made 9,188 dispensations of medicine to 3,616 patients. In 1841, a Loan Fund had a capital of £1,986, circulated £8,963 in 2,552 loans, realized £82 1s. 8d. of nett profit, and expended £5 on charitable purposes. A market is held weekly; fairs are held on May 26 and 27, July 20, Sept. 18 and 19, and Dec. 7; and both the market and the fairs are the scene of much business in the influx of corn and the efflux of general merchandise. Extensive flour-mills, in the vicinity, conducted chiefly by Quakers, and actively and constantly at work, contribute largely to the support of the population. Sedulous and careful efforts were made to introduce straw-plaiting and the linen trade, but they almost wholly failed. Considerable stir and prosperity accrue from the thoroughfare along the two great transverse lines of road which intersect each other in the town; and some advantage is derived from favourable position to tourists visiting the Mitchelstown caves, the glen of Aharlow, the Galtee mountains, and other comparatively near objects of commanding interest. The Cork line of railway, as projected by the Commissioners, approaches within a mile of the town, and will effect travelling thence to Dublin in 4 hours and 37 minutes. The inn of the town is of recent erection, and well-kept; and is beautifully situated on the Suir. The town is greatly indebted for its extension and improvement to Richard,

* The Census of 1831 does not notice this section.

eleventh Lord Cahir, and to the Countess of the first Earl of Glengal.

Cahir-castle occupies a bold site on an islet in the Suir; and is connected by bridges with both sides of the river. This edifice, say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "was, as well as the town it protected, very famous in former times. It is said, however, to occupy the site of a structure of the remotest antiquity,—its ancient name being *Cahir-dunaascaig*, or 'the circular stone-fortress of the fish-abounding dun or fort'; a name which appears to be tautological, and which can only be accounted for by the supposition that an earthen *dun*, or fort, had originally occupied the site on which a *cahir*, or stone fort, was erected subsequently. It is of considerable extent, but irregular outline, consequent upon its adaptation to the form and broken surface of its insular site, and consists of a great square keep, surrounded by extensive outworks, forming an outer and an inner bailliun, with a small court-yard between the two; these outworks being flanked by seven towers, four of which are circular, and three of larger size square; its general character, even now, closely assimilating to that which it presented in 1599 (when it was taken by the Earl of Essex), as it is pictured in the *Pacata Hibernia*. Very recently it has been put into thorough repair; but so judiciously, that its picturesque effect is in no degree injured." The beautiful park attached to the castle extends a considerable distance along both sides of the Suir; and contains a singularly neat cottage, erected by the late Countess of Glengal. The castle was taken in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir George Carey, and in 1650 by Oliver Cromwell. In 1543, Thomas Butler of Cahir was created Baron Cahir; and, in 1816, Richard, the eleventh Baron, was raised to the dignity of Earl of Glengal. Area of the town, 165 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,408; in 1841, 3,608. Houses 580. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 288; in manufactures and trade, 346; in other pursuits, 166. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 22; on the directing of labour, 378; on their own manual labour, 335; on means not specified, 65. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 743; who could read but not write, 179; who could neither read nor write, 552. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 522; who could read but not write, 281; who could neither read nor write, 970.

CAHIRAGH, or CAHARAGH, a parish, partly in the eastern division, but chiefly in the western division, of the barony of West Carbery, 4 miles north of Skibbereen, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 8. Area of the eastern section, 1,406 acres; of the western section, 22,111 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,999; in 1841, 8,375. Houses 1,408. Pop. of the western section, in 1841, 7,744. Houses 1,800. The town-lands of Upper Lissane, Lower Lissane, Rearhenagh, and Tooreen, compose the eastern section, and were transferred from the western to the eastern division of West Carbery, by authority of the Act 6 and 7 William IV. The parochial surface is prevailingly mountainous; and is bisected southward by the river Ilan, and the road from Dromdaleague to Skibbereen. The land is, to a very large extent, upland moor and bog; but, in the vale of the Ilan, it is of very good quality. —This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition and gross income, £650; nett, £563 13s. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built in 1829, by means of a gift of £650 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 160; attendance 35. The rector's house, and a private house,

are also used as parochial places of worship, and are attended by respectively 25 and 10 persons. Two Roman Catholic chapels, at Killeenagh and Dromore, are attended by respectively 1,500 and 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 131, and the Roman Catholics to 7,122; a school of the Sunday-school Society was attended, on the average, by 16 children; and two daily schools—one of which was aided with £5 from the rector, and £5 from Mr. Newman—had on their books 101 boys and 72 girls. In 1840, the National Board aided a school at Killeenagh with a salary of £12, and granted £74 3s. 4d. toward the erection of a school at Clohane.

CAHIRALTON, a parish in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. In consequence of the boundary-line between it and Ballyoughtera having been forgotten, it is now included in that parish [see BALLYOUGHTERA]; but it still survives as a prebend held by the incumbent of the benefice of CASTLEMARTYN: which see.

CAHIRAVALLA. See CAHIRVALLA.

CAHIRCANAWY, a mountain in the parish of Glenbehy, barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry. It overhangs the bay of Castlemaun; and over its crest passed the old road from Iveragh to the northern parts of Kerry. This road Dr. Smith describes as soaring over the margin of the sea, in a "tremendous manner," and as not unlike the road over the mountain of Penmaenmaure in Wales, except for being more stony and less secure; and he tells that, according to the absurd belief of the neighbouring peasantry, no man who did not make some verses to the mountain's honour could pass over it without an accident.

CAHIRCIVEEN, or CAHRSIVEEN, a post-town in the parish of Cahir, barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands on the south-east side of the embouchure of the Fartin or Cahir river, 2 miles east-north-east of Valentia, 24 south-west of Milltown, and 182½ south-west of Dublin. It is altogether modern, and owes its origin and progress to the opening of the country by roads, and the encouraging of the fisheries by the construction of harbours. Between the formation of the new line of road, along the vale of Glenbeigh, and the year 1833, there were built in the town saltworks, corn-stores, a good inn, a bridewell, a Roman Catholic chapel, and 76 slated dwelling-houses. The bridewell is small, yet contains the legal accommodation. A pier-quay faced at each side, and extending 181 feet from the root, was constructed by the Fishery Board at the cost, to the public funds, of £369 4s. 7d.; and it is useful, not only in encouraging fishermen, but in facilitating the export of agricultural produce. About 400 persons in the town and its vicinity derive partial employment from the fisheries, yet seem to pay preferable attention to their other employment of small farmers. A Poor-law union, which takes name from Cahirciveen, ranks as the 120th; and was declared on Sept. 19, 1840. It lies all in co. Kerry, and comprehends a territory of 146,296 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 26,785. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Cahir, 5,653; Valentia, 2,614; Killemanagh, 2,548; Prior, 3,170; Killyninan, 3,215; Drummod, 4,600; Glenbeigh, 2,449; Killorglin, 1,284; and Glencar, 1,246. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 6 and 19; and of the latter, 3 are returned by Cahir division, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The valuator was appointed on June 22, 1841; and the workhouse contains accommodation for 400 paupers.

The workhouse was not completed on Feb. 6, 1843; and the total expenditure of the union up to that date was £416 7s. 1d. The medical charities are two dispensaries and a fever hospital. One of the dispensaries is at VALENTIA: which see. The other dispensary and also the fever hospital are in Cahirciveen, and serve for a population of respectively 13,104, and 25,144; and, in 1839-40, the former received £134 8s., and expended £135 2s., and the latter had 533 patients, and received £254 4s., and expended £213 19s. 0½d. The town stands on the estate of Trinity College, Dublin, rented by D. O'Connell, Esq. In its vicinity are various interesting objects noticed in the article CAHR: which see. Area of the town, 75 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,192; in 1841, 1,492. Houses 215. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 63; in manufactures and trade, 167; in other pursuits, 63. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 20; on the directing of labour, 153; on their own manual labour, 101; on means not specified, 19.

CAHIRCON, a landing-place in the parish of Kildysart, barony of Clonderalaw, co. Clare, Munster. It is situated on the Shannon, on the west side of the mouth of the Fergus, opposite the island of Innismurry, and at a brief distance from the village of Kildysart. The Commissioners for the Improvement of the Shannon Navigation planned the construction of a causeway to a projecting rock at this place, the cutting down of the face of the rock, and the erection upon it of a pier at the estimated cost of £1,986; and they say, "This may be considered a very eligible situation for a pier, being in the fair way up and down the river, at a reasonable distance from Kilrush, and at the mouth of the Fergus, thus affording great accommodation to the farmers in this district for shipping off their produce." Vessels will be able to approach the pier with a good depth of water; steamers plying up and down the Shannon may touch without making any material deviation from their direct course; and a road was proposed to be constructed by the proprietor of the ground to connect the works with Kildysart. Cahircion demesne, in the vicinity, the property of John Scott, Esq., is one of the most picturesque in character, and beautiful in situation, on the Shannon.

CAHIRCONLISH, a parish containing a small post-town of the same name, in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 8,173 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,954; in 1841, 3,925. Houses 570. The surface is partly tame, yet prevailing exhibits low, verdant, beautiful hills; it consists, for the most part, of excellent land; and it is drained north-westward by the Groody rivulet which falls into the Shannon at Limerick, and traversed in the same direction by the mail-road from Waterford to Limerick. The village stands about a mile south of the mail-road, 7 miles south-east by east of Limerick, and 101 south-west of Dublin. Area, 51 acres. Pop., in 1831, 708; in 1841, 562. Houses 80. A dispensary here is within the Limerick Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 10,000; and, in 1839-40, it received £90 16s., expended £101 12s., and administered to 3,575 patients. The Shannon line of railway, as projected by the Commissioners, passes within 2 miles of the village, and will effect travelling thence to Dublin in 5 hours and 29 minutes. Cahircionlish-house, the seat of Mr. Wilson, is a handsome residence, and adjoins the village.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Emly. Vicarial tithe composition, £212 6s. 2d.; glebe, £40 19s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £369 4s. 7½d., and are inappropriate in the vicars choral of Dublin. The vicarages of Cahircionlish and LUDDONBER, and the rectory of CARRIG-

PARSON [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Cahircionlish. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2. Pop., in 1831, 5,288. Gross income, £441 0s. 6½d.; nett, £385 4s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. The date and cost of the church's erection are unknown. Sittings 200; attendance, from 50 to 60. Cahircionlish Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Isertlaurence. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Carrigparson. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 105, and the Roman Catholics to 4,025; the Protestants of the union to 109, and the Roman Catholics to 5,395; and 5 daily schools in the union—4 of which were in the parish, and 3 of these 4 salaried with respectively £12 from the National Board, £4 from the London Hibernian Society, and £14 from the London Ladies' Society or from subscription—had on their books 147 boys and 119 girls. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Cahircion, Kilmurray, and St. Lawrence's Inch, on salaries of £4, £12, and £10.

CAHIRCONREE, a mountain on the eastern border of the barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It is situated 7 miles south-west of Tralee, and occupies the greater part of the isthmus between Tralee bay and Castlemaine Harbour. It has a conoidal form and steep declivities; and Bautre-gaun, its most westerly summit, has an altitude of 2,784 feet above sea-level. On the summit of Cahircionree is a circle of massive, rude stones, superimposed in the manner of a Danish intrenchment, and several of them measuring from 8 to 10 cubic feet. How such ponderous stones could have been lifted to the top of so acclivitous and lofty a mountain in the untutored age in which the monument must have been formed, is a problem as curious to the learned as to the vulgar. The name Cahircionree, or more properly Cahircion-righ, means 'the stone fortress of King Con,' and appears to allude to the massive stone circle; and the Conrigh, or King Con, from whom the name is derived, makes a considerable figure in legendary story.

CAHIRCORNEY, a parish in the barony of Small County, 2 miles south-east of Six-Mile-Briggs, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, ½ of a mile; area, 1,546 acres. Pop., in 1831, 880; in 1841, 522. Houses 75. It comprehends the townlands of Cahircorney, Ballingoola, and Raleighstown. The river Comogue traverses the interior. The surface consists of two parallel chains of hills, the one richly pastoral, and the other verdant, beautiful, and carpeted with limestone soil; and of an intermediate plain, traversed and much overthrown by the Comogue, and constituting what is provincially called corcess land. Two-thirds of the parochial area are meadow and pasture. Lough Gur is on the western border. See GUR. Near the road from Cork to Limerick is the very beautiful and highly improved demesne of Cahir, the property of the Hon. Standish O'Grady. Near the glebe-house of Ballingoola are the remains of a small abbey, called Little Friarstown; and near Ballinguard, on a bill or rising ground, is Rockstown-castle. Danish raths and Druidical monuments occur in various localities in and around the parish; and the former abound about the acclivitous and craggy hill of Carrigfagh or Raven's Rock, whose summit is crowned by a strong circular stone building. On the road from Limerick to Hospital is the village of HENBERTSTOWN: which see.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Emly. Vicarial tithe composition, £50; glebe, £14. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £100; and are inappropriate in John Croker, Esq. The vicarages of Cahircorney and

Kilkellane constitute the benefice of Cahircorney. See KILKELLANE. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. Pop., in 1831, 1,559. Gross income, £109; nett, £84 17s. 2d. Patron, Earl Kenmare. The church was built upwards of a century ago, and new roofed about the year 1804. Sittings 60; attendance 20. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and the union amounted to 15, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 887, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 1,593; and a hedge-school in the union and parish had on its book 43 boys and 25 girls.

CAHIRDRINEY, a ruined castle on the southern margin of the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, about 3 miles south-south-west of Mitchelstown, co. Cork, Munster. The ruins crown the summit of a hill about a mile west of the road from Mitchelstown to Fermoy, and are a conspicuous object in the views from most parts of the neighbouring country. Smith and Seward mistakenly say that this castle was a fastness of the Roche family. The real proprietors were the Condons; and, in the 28th of Elizabeth, Richard Fitz-Piers Condon, surnamed Ny-Caharrach, of Cahirdrincny, suffered attainder.

CAHIRDUGGAN, a parish in the south-west corner of the barony of Fermoy, 3 miles south-west of Doneraile, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 6,131 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,801; in 1841, 1,626. Houses 244. The surface is partly hilly; and the lands have a limestone soil, and constitute pasture and tillage grounds of middling quality. The interior is bisected by the road from Buttevant to Mallow, and contains several mansions.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and part of the benefice of BUTTEVANT [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. The tithes are compounded for £340 11s.; and are inappropriate in C. D. O. Jephson, Esq. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 62, and the Roman Catholics to 1,817.

CAHIRELLY. See BALLYBRICKEN.

CAHIRFOSSORGE. See BALLINARD.

CAHIRKEEN, a village in the parish of Kilkatherine, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1841, 320. Houses 55.

CAHIRLAG, a parish in the south-west corner of the barony of Barrymore, 6 miles east by north of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of New Glanmire. See GLANMIRE. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 3,557 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,840; in 1841, 1,767. Houses 273. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,567. Houses 249. The surface is separated from the barony of Cork, on the west, by the Glanmire river; and from Little Island, on the south, by a belt or sound of Cork Harbour. The whole surface, excepting demesne grounds and woodlands, is arable; and most of it is prime land. The valley of the Glanmire is a continuous sheet of beauty; and its eastern screen is undulated hill-ground, whose slopes toward the river are finely embellished with wood. The hamlet of New Glanmire, and the village of Riverstown on the Glanmire river, are, to some extent, seats of factorial industry; and the former has long been the site of a curious bolting-mill. See RIVERSTOWN. Among various mansions which adorn the parish is Dunkittle, the seat of Abraham Morris, Esq., which commands extensive views of the rich circumjacent scenery. The road from Cork to Youghal bisects the parish eastward.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of RATHCOONEY [which see], in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £300; glebe, £7. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilquane. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 217 churchmen, 1 Presbyterian, 17 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,699

Roman Catholics; and a hedge-school had on its books 27 boys and 8 girls. In 1840, a National school at New Glanmire had on its books 100 boys and 73 girls, and was salaried with £11 6s. 8d. from the Board.

CAHIRNARRY, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east of the city of Limerick, co. Limerick, Munster. It contains the village of BALLINRETT; which see. Length, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 2,478 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,388. Houses 212. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,157. Houses 176. The pop. of 1831 is returned by the civil reports at 882, and by the ecclesiastical reports at 1,939. The larger part of the parish formerly lay within the county of the city of Limerick, and was transferred to the barony of Clanwilliam by the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV. The parochial surface consists of good land; and is traversed by the road from Limerick to Cork. On the northern border is Cahirnarry-house, the seat of Mr. Crips; and 2 miles farther south is Ballinaguard, the seat of John Croker, Esq., amidst an extensive demesne of beautifully varied surface.—This parish, whose tithes are compounded for £175 7s. 8d., is appropriated to the deanery of Limerick; yet it constitutes a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Gross income, £104 6s.; nett, £91 2s. Patron, the dean of Limerick. The church was built in 1812, by means of a loan of £230 15s. 4d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 60; attendance, about 12. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 2,001; and 2 pay daily schools were attended, on the average, by from 200 to 220 children.

CAHIRSIVEEN. See CAHIRCIVEN.

CAHIRULTON. See CAHIRALTON.

CAHIRVALLA, or CAHIRAVALLA, a parish, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles south by east of the city of Limerick, and formerly within the county of that city, but now in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 3,833 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,463; in 1841, 1,717. Houses 269. The land is in general good.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Patrick's, and of the corps of the treasurership of Limerick cathedral, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £210. The prebendary of Kilpeacon has a stipend of £5 for performing the occasional duties. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Donaghmore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 19, and the Roman Catholics to 1,498; and a pay daily school was attended, on the average, by about 40 children.

CAIRME, a lead mine in the vicinity of Ennis-corthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. It belongs to the Mining Company of Ireland. The ore is conveyed in boats from Ennis-corthy to Wexford, either for sale or for shipment to the Company's smelting works at Ballycorus; and supplies of timber and other heavy materials are sent up the Slaney to Ennis-corthy, and conveyed thence to the mine on cars.

CAIRNCASTLE. See CARNCASTLE.

CAIRNLOUGH. See CARNLOUGH.

CAIRNSHILL, a considerable eminence, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles east of Sligo, barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. From its summit, "a comprehensive view is obtained of Lough Gill, Hazlewood, and the romantic hills stretching far eastward; and, on the west, Sligo, with its magnificent environs bounded by the Cope Mountain, Benbulbin, and Knocknara, together with the bay, its various ramifications, and the distant Atlantic, are distinctly seen."

CALABBER (THE), a rivulet, a mountain-stream, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It rises on the north-east side of the Arrigal mountain, and runs 6 miles north-north-eastward to a confluence, a little below Lough Veagh, with the stream which carries off the superfluous waters of that romantic lake.

CALABBER-BRIDGE, a hamlet on the above rivulet, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Glenveagh-Bridge, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of Dunlewy, co. Donegal, Ulster. The road from Letterkenny hither forks here into two lines toward respectively Clady-Bridge and Falcarragh.

CALARY, a parish in the baronies of Newcastle, Rathdown, and North Ballinacor, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-west of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is properly a *quoad sacra* parish, and comprises portions of the *quoad civilia* parishes of Kilmacanogue, Kilcoole, Derralossory, Newcastle, and Powerscourt. Length, south-eastward, 7 miles; breadth, from 1 mile to 5 miles. Area of the Newcastle section, 5,153 acres, 3 perches; of the Rathdown section, 3,078 acres, 2 roads, 3 perches; of the Ballinacor section, 11,352 acres, 1 road, 7 perches,—of which 99 acres, 2 roads, 27 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,533; in 1841, 2,954. Houses 426. Pop., in 1841, of the Newcastle section, 1,414; of the Rathdown section, 423; of the Ballinacor section, 1,117. Houses in the Newcastle section, 218; in the Rathdown section, 52; in the Ballinacor section, 156. The surface contains some land of a middling quality; but aggregately is a dreary tract of moorish and boggy uplands and alps. Loughs Tay and Dan lie on the western boundary, and have a surface elevation above the sea of respectively 607 and 685 feet. A wing of $\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $\frac{1}{4}$ projects from the north-west; and is partly bounded by the nascent Liffey down to the water-level of 1,256 feet, partly bounded by the Annamoe river down to Lough Tay, partly defined on the south-west by Sally-Gap at an altitude of 1,631 feet, and partly defined on the north-east by Crocan Pond and War-Ilill, at altitudes of 1,770 and 2,250 feet. The Vartry river bisects the interior from an elevation of 891 feet on the north, to the vicinity of Roundwood on the south. A mountain on the north-eastern frontier, and forming the southern out-screen of the Glen of the Downs, has an altitude of 1,232 feet; and Douce mountain, on the northern frontier, and one of the monarch-heights of the northern division of the county, has an altitude of 2,384 feet. The military road crosses the north-western wing; and the road from Dublin to Glendalough by way of Roundwood passes down the vale of the Vartry. A dispensary in the parish is within the Rathdrum Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 3,731; and, in 1839-40, it expended £97 10s., and administered to 1,841 patients.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Gross income, £45 7s. 8d.; nett, £33 7s. 8d. Patrons, the incumbents of Derralossory, Delgany, Powerscourt, and Newcastle. The church was built in 1834, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 220; attendance 40. In 1834, the Protestants of the Kilmacanogue section amounted to 92, and the Roman Catholics to 124; the Protestants of the Kilcoole section to 63, and the Roman Catholics to 570; the Protestants of the Derralossory section to 423, and the Roman Catholics to 712; the Protestants of the Newcastle section to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 642; the Protestants of the Powerscourt section to 0, and the Roman Catholics to 169; the Protestants of the whole parish to 640, and the Roman Catholics to 2,217.

In the same year, a Sunday school in the parish had on its books 64 boys and 76 girls, a parochial school had 31 boys and 33 girls, and a daily school at Ballymastown had 23 boys and 37 girls; and the latter two schools had each an allowance from the Foundling Hospital for some foundlings, and received aid respectively from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and from Lady Powerscourt.

CALEDON, an alias name of the parish of AUGHALOO: which see.

CALEDON, a market and post town in the parish of Aughaloo, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the river Blackwater, on the eastern margin and near the southern extremity of the county, and on the road from Armagh to Aghnacloy, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-north-west of Tynan, and 8 north-north-east of Monaghan. Previous to 1816, it was a poor village, but now it is one of the most neat and beautiful small towns in the kingdom. Both the town itself, and its thickly peopled and exquisitely though softly contoured environs, owe their improvement to the taste, liberality, and patriotism of the Earl of Caledon. The site is low, and closely adjacent to the river; but is so immediately zoned and overhung by the richly decorated grounds of Caledon demesne, and by fertile and finely undulated tillage lands, as to blend in pictorial composition with these expressive and pleasant features of landscape. The town contains several private houses in the picturesque old English style, upwards of 150 well-built private houses, an elegant parish-church, a Methodist chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, a dispensary, several schools, and one of the largest and best contrived corn-mills in Ireland. The dispensary is within the Armagh Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 19,583 acres, with a population of 10,141; and, in 1839, it expended £99 6s., and administered to 1,531 patients. A great part of the wheat grown in the surrounding country is sold at the town's markets; and some business is done in the linen trade. Fairs are held on June 21 and Aug. 21. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a car to Armagh and three cars in transit between Armagh and respectively Aghnacloy, Monaghan, and Clogher. The Ulster Canal passes along the southern environs, and is crossed at about three-fourths of a mile's distance by the road to Tynan. Caledon Hall, the seat of the Earl of Caledon, occupies comparatively high ground, in the immediate vicinity of the town: it is one of the most superb mansions in Ulster; and is surrounded by an extensive, well-wooded, and highly improved demesne. The elder branch of the Alexanders, now Earls of Caledon, was represented in the reign of Charles I. by Sir William Alexander, of Menstrie, secretary to that monarch, and afterwards Earl of Stirling, in the peerage of Scotland. Area of the town, 45 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,079; in 1841, 1,046. Houses 171. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 83; in manufactures and trade, 86; in other pursuits, 52. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 18; on the directing of labour, 82; on their own manual labour, 106; on means not specified, 15.

CALF, a rocky islet, about three-fourths of a mile south-west of Dursay Island, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster.

CALLABEG, KILNASEAR, or LOUGHMORE, (EAST), a parish in the barony of Eliogurty, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles south-east of Templemore, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; breadth, $\frac{2}{3}$; area, 6,014 acres, 1 road, 27 perches,—of which 267 acres, 2 roads, 17 perches form a detached district. Pop., in 1831, 1,951; in 1841, 2,429. Houses 361. The ecclesiastical parish is not so extensive as the civil one, and contained, in 1831, a pop.

of 1,600. The surface forms part of the valley of the Suir, lies a little to the east of the road from Templemore to Thurles; and partly consists of a section of a very extensive morass. The seats are Castleview and Brownstown; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of a church and two castles.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of TEMPLETUOHY [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £249 4s 7½d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 1,670; and a pay daily school had on its books 30 boys and 20 girls.

CALLAGHAN'S-MILLS, or **O'CALLAGHAN'S-MILLS** (LOWER and UPPER), two villages in the parish of Killuran, barony of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. They stand on the Ongarnee river, midway between Loughs Bredly and Cloonlea, and on the road from Ennis to Killaloe, 3 miles south-east of Tulla, and 3 north-west of Broadford. Fairs are held on May 8, June 27, and Nov. 15. The surrounding country, though of limestone soil, is generally bleak and repulsive, and enjoys partial relief only from some isolated hills and small lakes. In the vicinity are the seats of Kilgoury and Fort Anne. Area of Lower O'Callaghan's-Mills, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 183. Houses 25. Area of Upper O'Callaghan's-Mills, 19 acres. Pop., in 1841, 148. Houses 31.

CALLAN, a locality in the parish of Kilgarvan, barony of Glancorought, co. Kerry, Munster. In 1261, the MacCarties, having entered Desmond, made an ambuscade at Callan, sprang upon the Fitzgeralds by surprise, slew John Fitz-Thomas and his son Maurice, who were at the head of the sept, and so grievously crushed the power of their opponents that no Fitzgerald dared, for 12 years after, to put a plough in the ground.

CALLAN, or **CALLEN (THE)**, a river of co. Armagh, Ulster. Two head-streams rise on the boundary with co. Monaghan, have a separate course of about 4 miles, but in opposite directions along that boundary; and they unite at a point 2½ miles south-west of Armagh-Breague. The united stream then flows 10½ miles northward, and 3 north-westward to the Blackwater at Charlemont. A stream which joins this a little north of Lough Clay, and rises in the parish of Mullabrack at nearly the centre of the county, is popularly regarded as the parent Callan. The other chief tributaries are White water and Butter water. The Callan flows near Lisnadel church, and contiguous to the city of Armagh. An aqueduct of the Ulster canal crosses it at Derby's Bridge. Nial, a King of Ireland, was drowned in the Callan.

CALLAN, a small and recently constituted barony in co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Excepting the uninhabited townland of Gortnasragh in the parish of Killaloe, it consists wholly of the parish of **CALLAN**: see next article. Area of the barony, 5,653 acres. Families, in 1841, employed chiefly in agriculture, 727; in manufactures and trade, 363; in other pursuits, 172. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,111; who could read but not write, 360; who could neither read nor write, 1,044. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 480; who could read but not write, 565; who could neither read nor write, 1,767.

CALLAN, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Callan, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 5,634 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,111; in 1841, 6,128. Houses 1,075. The parish formerly lay in the baronies of Kells and Shillelogher. Pop., in 1831, of the Kells section, 3,800; of the Shillelogher section, 2,311. The land is of the very best description, and is

watered by the small stream called the King's river. Westcourt, the seat of the Rev. C. B. Stephenson, adjoins the town; and Harley-park, the seat of J. P. Poe, Esq., is situated to the north. The two highest grounds are situated on respectively the south and the north borders; and they have an altitude, the former of 260 feet, and the latter of 308 feet. Other objects of interest belong to the notice of the town.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £550; glebe, £50 4s. The rectories of **CALLAN**, **COOLUGHMORE**, **KILLALOE**, **TULLAMAIN**, **BALLYCALLAN**, and **TULLAROAN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Callan. Ballycallan and Tullaroan are separated from the other members of the union by the intervention of Tullahane parish. Length of the other and contiguous members, 6 miles; breadth, 5; length of the union, measured across Tullahane, 12 miles. Pop., in 1831, 14,637. Gross income, £2,415 11s. 3½d.; nett, £2,197 15s. 7½d. Patron, the Marquis of Ormonde. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church of Callan is a very old edifice. Sittings 250; attendance, from 46 to 130. There is a church also in Ballycallan. The Callan parochial Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,200 to 1,400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Coolughmore and Newtown,—the latter of which is in Earlstown parish. The Callan convent chapel is attended by about 400, and has three friars as officiators. There are Roman Catholic chapels in Coolughmore, Killaloe, Ballycallan, and Tullaroan. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 197, and the Roman Catholics to 6,068; the Protestants of the union to 328, and the Roman Catholics to 14,691. In the same year, a Sunday school in the parish had on its books 19 boys and 23 girls; 5 daily schools in the parish, one of which was chiefly supported by the rector and Lord Clifden, had 301 boys and 153 girls; and 16 daily schools in the union had 908 boys and 472 girls. In 1840, two National schools, male and female, had on their books 197 boys and 157 girls, and were salaried with respectively £18 and £10 from the Board.

CALLAN, a market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the above parish, stands on the King's river, and on the road from Kilkenny to Clonmel, 8 miles south-west of Kilkenny, 17 north-east by north of Clonmel, and 65½ south-west by south of Dublin. One street, bearing in different parts the names of East-street and West-street, runs about 800 yards parallel with the right bank of the river; another street, called Green-street, and extending about 500 yards, intersects the former at right angles, and terminates at the bridge; and a street, in continuation of Green-street, but on the opposite side of the river, speedily forks into two streets, each about 200 yards long. All other parts of the town are either subordinate thoroughfares or straggling outskirts. Though Callan was once a place of comparatively high importance, it has long been lugubriously known to fame as the very imperiousness of Irish poverty and wretchedness. Mr. Inglis, who visited it within the last eight years, says, "In so execrable a condition are the streets of this town, that the mail-coach, in passing through it, is allowed 12 minutes extra,—an indulgence which can surprise no one who drives, or rather attempts to drive, through the street; for no one who has the use of his limbs would consent to be driven." * * I had not yet seen in Ireland any town in so wretched a condition as this. I arrived in it very early in the morning; and having been promised breakfast at a grocer's shop (for there is no inn in Callan), I walked through the outskirts of the town, and round a little

common which lies close to it, and there I saw the people crawling out of their hovels,—they and their hovels not one shade better than I have seen in the sierras of Granada, where the people live in holes excavated in the banks. Their cabins were mere holes, with nothing within them (I speak of two which I entered) excepting a little straw, and one or two broken stools. And all the other outskirts of the town are in nearly a similar condition; ranges of hovels, without a ray of comfort or a trace of civilization about them; and people either in a state of actual starvation, or barely keeping body and soul together. All this I saw, and cannot be deceived; and from inquiries which I made of intelligent persons, the Protestant clergyman among the number, I may state, that in this town, containing between four and five thousand inhabitants, at least one thousand are without regular employment, six or seven hundred entirely destitute, and that there are upwards of two hundred actual mendicants in the town, persons incapable of work.” Yet though this picture is essentially correct, it makes a highly overcharged impression. Many of the domestic dwellings, it is true, are mere mud-buts, most are miserable cabins, and the best, excepting a very few, are plain and unsung abodes of small tradesmen; yet they aggregatedly present features of relief and indications of begun improvement which greatly falsify the idea of utterly prostrate and abject misery which Mr. Inglis' description conveys. Viscount Clifden, the proprietor of the town—at whom, in a passage we cannot quote, Mr. I. makes a fling as severe as it is unmerited—is proprietor only in fee, and, in consequence, has been able to wield exceedingly little ameliorating control. But the guardians of his lordship have of late made improvements to all the extent admissible by the existing leases; and, to use the words of Mrs. Hall, the town “has recently undergone considerable improvement, and is no longer a disgrace to the noble family who are its owners.”

The present parish-church is the choir of a church which was attached to an abbey for Augustinian Eremites, built in the 15th century by Sir James Butler of Poolestown. The nave of the old church, with its fine lateral aisles, is still also in tolerable preservation; the cemetery of the founder's family, overgrown with moss and ivy, adjoins the choir; and some remains of the abbey itself on the banks of the river, present features interesting to the artist. The abbey and its possessions were given, at the dissolution, to Thomas, Earl of Ormond. Near the ruins are a modern Augustinian friary and chapel, a large and substantial stone structure, plain yet respectable in architecture. The parochial Roman Catholic chapel occupies an elevated site near the south end of Green-street, and forms a conspicuous feature in a landscape of many miles in diameter. The market-house is so small and abject as to indicate the absence of nearly all profitable traffic. A few persons are employed in making flannel; a considerable number are makers of brogues or coarse shoes; and the great majority are either small traders or agricultural labourers. Fairs are held on May 4, June 12 and 29, Aug. 10, Nov. 4, and Dec. 14. The nearest available point of any projected railway, is the terminus of the Kilkenny line at Kilkenny. In 1838, the chief public conveyances were the mail-coach in transit between Dublin and Cork, a coach between Dublin and Clonmel, and a car between Kilkenny and Clonmel.

The Callan Poor-law union ranks as the 24th, and was constituted on May 4, 1839. It lies partly in co. Tipperary, but chiefly in co. Kilkenny, and comprehends an area of 106,633 acres, with a pop., in

1831, of 42,707. Its electoral divisions are Ballingarry, Lismolin, and Mullinahone, in co. Tipperary, and Callan, Killamurphy, Kilmaganny, Donemaggin, Knocktopher, Kells, Burnchurch, Grove, and Kilmannagh, in the county of Kilkenny. The number of ex-officio guardians is 8, and of elected guardians is 25; and of the latter, 7 are returned by the division of Callan, 4 by Ballingarry, 3 by Mullinahone, 2 each by Kilmaganny and Knocktopher, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The valuator was appointed on July 29, 1839; and the workhouse was contracted for on May 22, 1840,—to be completed in Sept., 1841,—to cost £5,500 for building and completion, and £1,140 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches, purchased for £700,—and to contain accommodation for 600 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was March 25, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,352 12s. 7½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,388 5s. 3½d. The union's dispensary districts are 6 in number, and aggregately co-extensive with the union's own area; and they have their seats at Callan, Ballingarry, Kilmaganny, Kilmannagh, Knocktopher, and Mullinahone. The Callan dispensary serves for a population of 9,648; and, in 1839, it expended £124 10s., and administered to 4,347 patients. A fever hospital exists at Kilmaganny; and, in 1840, fever hospitals were strongly desired at Callan and Gowran. The Kilkenny infirmary is available for all parts of the union, but does not contain sufficient accommodation. A Loan Fund was instituted in 1836 by the rector, aided by a donation of £200 from Lord Clifden and his lordship's trustees; in 1841, it had a capital of £1,450, circulated £6,636 in 2,680 loans, realized £105 5s. in nett profit, and expended £93 4s. 4d. on charitable purposes; and from its commencement till the close of that year, it circulated £18,323 in 7,681 loans, realized £322 6s. of nett profit, and expended £220 12s. 8d. on charitable purposes. A second Loan Fund was instituted in 1841, with a capital of £1,075; and, before the close of the year, it circulated £926 in 230 loans.

Callan is said to have been a borough by prescription; and it had charters or equivalent documents of 3 Edward III., 4 and 19 Richard II., 4 Henry IV., 11 Elizabeth, 7 Charles I., 3 James II., and 30 George III. The limits of the old borough were identical with those of the parish, and passed at distances of from half-a-mile to nearly 2 miles from the town; but the limits under the new arrangements enclose a space of only about three-fourths of a mile by half-a-mile statute measure. The corporation, according to charter, was styled “The Sovereign, Burgesses, and Freemen of Callan”; and consisted of a sovereign and an undefined number of burgesses and freemen. Previous to the Reform act, the sovereign was practically and absolutely appointed by Lord Clifden; he had been the same individual from 1823; and he was the principal magistrate of the town, and presided in the town court; and the burgesses and freemen appeared to be mutually identical, were elected or admitted for life, and amounted in number to about 20. When the borough was disfranchised at the Legislative Union, George, Lord Callan, received the whole £15,000 of compensation. The property of the corporation, in lands, yields about £10 a-year; and, in customs, about £50; and its expenditure, during the year preceding the Municipal Corporation Inquiry, was £30 of salary to the sovereign, and £39 16s. for other objects. Mr. Inglis' statement respecting the customs levied, though severe, and also exaggerated as to the total amount, is so substantially correct that we copy it: “Will it be credited, that a toll is levied on the entrance

into the town of every article of consumption, and that not one shilling of the money so received is laid out for the benefit of the town? The potatoes, coal, butter-milk, with which the poor wretches, who inhabit this place, supply their necessities, are subject to a toll, which used to produce £250 per annum, but which, having been resisted by some spirited and prying person, who questioned the right of the toll, the receipts have been since considerably diminished." The assessment by the Grand Jury on the town is about £7, and on the town and liberties about £370.

The territory of Callan was anciently the lordship of the O'Gloherneys and the O'Caillys or O'Callans; and, in later times, it was the site of castles belonging to the Floristalls, the Butlers, and the Comerfords, the first of whom were distinguished, for many ages, by the title of Knights of Callan. Records which have been preserved of various grants of murage to the local authorities, prove that the town anciently was walled. In 1345, a parliament was summoned by the Earl of Desmond to be held at Callan, in opposition to one summoned by the Lord-deputy; but, in consequence of the activity of the Earl's opponent, it was prevented from assembling. In 1405, a fierce battle was fought near the town between James, Earl of Ormond, Lord-deputy to the Duke of Clarence, then Lord-lieutenant, and O'Carroll at the head of his own followers and of the Tipperary sept of Burkeens; and, in the course of it, O'Carroll was slain. In the reign of Elizabeth, the celebrated James Fitzmaurice of Desmond took the town, and held it for some time against the Queen's forces; and, in 1650, it resisted for a few days, at great expense of blood, the victorious arms of Cromwell, and eventually was captured.—The family of Agar claim from Callan the title of Baron, and the family of Fielding take from it that of Viscount. Area of the town, 232 acres. Pop., in 1841, 3,111. Houses 536. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 264; in manufactures and trade, 289; in other pursuits, 128. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 31; on the directing of labour, 312; on their own manual labour, 281; on means not specified, 57.

CALLAN. See **CALLAN.**

CALLIAGH-CRUM, a rock between Benwee Head and the Stags of Broadhaven, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connought.

CALLIAGHSTOWN, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Newcastle, 2 miles south-south-west of Rathcoone, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile; area, 600 acres. Pop., in 1831, 67. In civil matters it is regarded as a townland of the parish of Rathcoole; and in ecclesiastical matters, it was originally a separate chapelry, and is now part of the benefice of Rathcoole, in the dio. of Dublin. See **RATHCOOLE.** All its inhabitants, in 1831, excepting 3, were Roman Catholics.

CALLOWHILL, an ancient chapelry in the barony of Knockninny, co. Fermanagh, and dio. of Kilmore, Ulster. It lies about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Ballyconnell, and about the same distance north-west by north of Belturbet, on the road from both to Enniskillen. Fairs are held on March 28, Aug. 2, and Dec. 11.

CALRY, a parish in the barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connought. It contains the villages of **BALLYTIVAN** and **NEWTOWN-ANDERSON**, and part of the town of **SLIGO**: see these articles. Length, westward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 11,510 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches,—of which 1,536 acres, 2 perches, are in Lough Gill, and 98 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches, are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 6,420; in 1841,

6,045. Houses 1,078. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,679; in 1841, 3,221. Houses, 514. The surface partakes richly of both the natural picturesqueness and the artificial embellishment which so highly distinguish the environs of Sligo; and presents great variety to both the agriculturist and the lover of scenery, from waste and rugged land to the romance of lake and river basin, and the luxuriance of fertile fields, ornate villas, and beautified demesnes. But its chief features will be noticed under the words **SLIGO**, **GILL (LOUGH)**, and **HAZLEWOOD**: which see. About 3,400 acres are rough land and mountain. The highest ground is on the eastern frontier, and has an altitude of 1,430 feet. The principal small lakes are Colgash and Analteen. The chief country residences are Hazlewood, Percymount, Ballytivnan, Marlbrook, Wellsborough, Colgash, Willowbrook, Rathbraghan, Auburn, and Ballyglass.—This parish is at once a rectory, a vicarage, and a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Elphin. The rectory is inappropriate in the vicars choral of the two cathedrals of Dublin. Tithe composition, £163 3s. 10d. The vicarage is part of the benefice of St. John's: see **JOHN'S (ST.)**. Vicarial tithe composition, £163 3s. 10d. The perpetual curacy is a separate benefice. Gross income, £76 5s.; nett, £74 8s. Patron, the incumbent of St. John's. The church was built in 1824, at the cost of £5,246 15s. 3d.,—of which sum £823 7s. 8d. was raised by subscription and the sale of pews, £830 15s. 10d. was lent by the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was gifted by that Board. Sittings 900; attendance 500. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of St. John's and Killaspickbrone. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,037 Churchmen, 100 Presbyterians, 10 other Protestant dissenters, and 4,154 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school at Hazlewood had on its books 7 boys and 13 girls; and 4 daily schools,—one of which was aided with £20 a-year from subscription, one with £16 a-year from the London Ladies' Society, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and one with an endowment of £100 from Sir Erasmus Smith—had on their books 169 boys and 101 girls.

CALT, or **TALT,** a lake in the parish of Kilmactigue, barony of Leney, co. Sligo, Connought. Its length is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; its area about 300 acres; and its surface-elevation above sea-level 455 feet. It lies near the western boundary of the county, and sends off its superfluous waters by the rivulet of Aclassa, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to the Moy, at a point near Swineford in co. Mayo.

CALTRAGH, a village in the parish of Killosohan, barony of Tyaquin, co. Galway, Connought. It stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Westport, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Castleblakeney. Fairs are held on May 14, and the first Monday after July 12, and on Sept. 21, and Dec. 14. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 164. Houses 26. The village gives name to a parish in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. Post-town, Castleblakeney.

CALVERSTOWN, a village in the parish of Davidstown, barony of East Narragh and Rheban, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands about a mile north-north-east of Ballytore. Fairs are held on May 1, and Sept. 21. Pop., in 1831, 150; in 1841, not specially returned. The estate of Calverstown, the property of Robert Burrowes, Esq., presents features which arrest attention in the flat country amidst which it lies, particularly extensive plantations, neat and comfortable farm-houses, and other results of a judicious spirit of improvement.

CALVES, three islands off the entrance of Roar-

ing-Water bay, district of Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. They lie about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Cape Clear Island, $2\frac{1}{2}$ west of Sherkin Island, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ south-east of the entrance of Skull Harbour. They are called West Calf, Mid Calf, and East Calf, and jointly extend about 2 miles north-eastward, West Calf being on the south-west, and East Calf on the north-east. The area of West Calf is 44 acres. The islands produce large crops of barley, and are manured chiefly with calcareous sea-sand. Pop. not specially returned.

CAM. See CAMMA.

CAMALTHA, the mountain-seat of Lord Bloomfield, in the barony of Ownney and Arra, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Newport-Tip, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands among the western skirts or offshoots of the Keeper Mountain, whose huge dome-like outline is seen rising high above the adjacent heights; and it is surrounded by an estate which has been extensively improved.

CAMERON. See CAMMIN.

CAMLIGHT. See CAMLOUGH.

CAMLIN (THE), a river of co. Longford, Leinster. Two head-streams arise respectively in the town of Granard, and on the skirts of the Clonhugh mountains, and flow, the one westward and the other eastward, to a confluence in a small lake, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-eastward of St. Johnstown; and the united stream, on issuing from the lake, flows 8 miles south-westward past St. Johnstown to Longford, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the direction of west by north, from Longford to the Shannon at Richmond Harbour. The Keenagh river, which has uniformly a north-westward course, enters the Shannon almost at the same point, and is sometimes called the southern branch of the Camlin; and the two streams, just at their inoculation with the Shannon, form the island of Cloondragh, at which terminates the Royal Canal navigation,—a navigation which, for some distance, is conducted along the natural river-channel of the Camlin. See CLOONDRAUGH, RICHMOND HARBOUR, and TARMONBARRY.

CAMLIN, or CRUMLIN (THE), a rivulet of co. Antrim, Ulster. It rises on the west side of Devils mountain, and flows about 7 or 8 miles westward to the head of a bay about the middle of the east side of Lough Neagh. This stream is famed for its supposed petrifying qualities [See NEAGH, LOUGH]; it drove the wheel of the first flour-mill known in this part of the country, and erected, in 1763, by Mr. Heyland; and it now propels the machinery of the extensive flour and oatmeal mills of Messrs. Macaulay.

CAMLIN, or CRUMLIN, a parish in the barony of Upper Massarene, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Glenavy, co. Antrim, Ulster. It contains the small town of CRUMLIN, and part of the village of GLENAVY: see these articles. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 6,417 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 2,157; of the rural districts, 1,508. Houses, in the whole, 397; in the rural districts, 292. The ecclesiastical parish is much less extensive than the civil one, and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 1,274. The surface extends along the south side of the Camlin rivulet to Lough Neagh; and the parochial limits are understood to include, in addition to the territorial area we have stated, 708 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches, of the area of the lake. The land has prevalently a clayey soil, and is, for the most part, arable. The seats in the environs of Crumlin town, though not all in the parish, are Glendarragh, the beautiful seat of Col. Heyland,—Ben-Neagh, J. Macaulay, Esq.—Thistleborough, J. Whittle, Esq.—Gobrana, J. Whittle, Esq.—and Cherry Valley, C. W. Armstrong, Esq. The interior is traversed northward by the joint-road from Newry, and from most parts of the county of Armagh

to Antrim. The old church is a venerable ivy-clad ruin, situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from Crumlin, and on the verge of the parish, upon a precipitous bank which overhangs the Camlin rivulet.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of GLENAVY [which see], in the dio of Connor. Vicarial tithe composition, £151 15s.; glebe, 18s. 5½d. The rectorial tithes amount to two-thirds of the whole tithes, and are impropriate in the Marquis of Hertford; but his lordship accepts a commutation of them which amounts to only £43 5s. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 193 Churchmen, 836 Presbyterians, and 308 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by about 120 children; and 5 daily schools—one of which was aided with £2 2s. a-year from the vicar, and one with £60 for master and mistress from the Hon. Col. Pakenham—had on their books 151 boys and 110 girls.

CAMLUGH (THE), a lake and a rivulet of co. Armagh, Ulster. The lake lies near the north base of Slievegullion, in the parish of Killyny, and barony of Upper Orior, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Newry; but, though one of the largest in the county, it would be rated as of very inferior magnitude in some neighbouring counties. The rivulet issues from the lake, and has a course of only about 4 miles north-eastward to the Newry Canal; yet it is so narrow and rapid, and has so great and gradual a descent as to be more valuable for its water-power than some of the second-rate rivers of the kingdom. The amount of business performed in the numerous mills on the stream is astonishing. "The falls of the stream," says Sir Charles Coote, "are so sudden, that no head of water is required as a mill-pound for any of the works, the tail-race of the higher mill being the head of the next below, and so in succession till it reaches the valley."

CAMLUGH, or CAMLAGHT, a *quoad sacra* parish, in the *quoad civilia* parish of Killyny, barony of Upper Orior, 3 miles west of Newry, co. Armagh, Ulster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, about 9,649 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,822. About one-fifth of the area consists of lake, bog, and waste mountain; and the remainder is pasture and tillage ground. The surface is drained into the lake noticed in the preceding article.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Composition for the tithes of 5 townlands assigned to the curate, £145 1s.; glebe, £50. Gross income, £195 1s.; nett, £181 8s. Patron, the incumbent of Killyny. The church was built about the year 1776, by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 140; attendance, from 50 to 65. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Lesh and Carracurpon are attended by respectively 600 and 750; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Lessummar. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 301 Churchmen, 708 Presbyterians, and 4,890 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with a salary of £20, and an occasional gratuity of £10, from the Board of Erasmus Smith—had on their books 139 boys and 59 girls.

CAMMA, a parish nearly in the centre of the barony of Athlone, 8 miles north-north-west of the town of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It contains the village of CERRAGHIBOX: which see. Length, south-eastward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 12,403 acres, 1 rood, 13 perches,—of which 570 acres, 39 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,114; in 1841, 3,830. Houses 707. The surface is covered in general with a light soil; and is drained south-eastward by a rivulet which falls into the Shannon at Athlone. The greater portion of the water area consists of part of Lough Ballagh, lying

at a surface-elevation of 219 feet, within the north-east boundary; part of Lough Cuilleenirwan, within the south-west boundary; and the whole of Lough Coolagarry, a little north-east of the former, and in the interior. The highest ground, Feacle-hill, is situated in the south, and has an altitude of 391 feet. The principal seats are Lysterfield House, Grange, Curraghboy House, and Curraghboy Lodge. The chief hamlets are Brideswell, Newfarm, Calragh, Gortfree, and Corralea. The interior is traversed north-westward by the road from Athlone to Mount Talbot and Athleague.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILTOOM [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £110, and the rectorial for £85; and the latter are inappropriate in the Incorporated Society. Two Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,000 and 80; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Kiltoom. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 25, and the Roman Catholics to 4,342; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board—had on their books 240 boys and 101 girls.

CAMMA-BRIDGE, a hamlet, named from a bridge across the Inny, on the road from Castlepollard to Granard, and on the boundary between the counties of Westmeath and Longford, Leinster.

CAMMIN, or **CAMERON (THE)**, a rivulet of co. Tyrone, Ulster. It rises close on the mountain water-shed between Tyrone and Fermanagh, 5½ miles west of Clogher; flows 11 miles northward, past Fintona to Omagh; and then runs 1½ mile north-westward to a confluence with the Poe, and the formation of the Strule. Between Fintona and Omagh, it receives on its right bank the Garryaghy, which has about 8 miles of run, and on its left the Onreagh, which has about 9 miles of run; and, at Omagh, it receives, from the east, a stream which rises in the vicinity of Pomeroy, and has a tortuous course of about 15 miles.

CAMMOGUE (THE), a rivulet of co. Limerick, Munster. It rises on the west side of Slievreagh, in the barony of Coshlea, and runs 8 miles westward, past Kilmallock, to a confluence with a stream which has about the same length of run as itself, and which rises within co. Cork, and has most of its course eastward on the boundary between that county and co. Limerick; and the Cammogue, flung by this accession from its previous direction, now runs 3½ miles northward to pour itself into the Maig, at a point 5 miles west of Bruff.

CAMOLIN, a small post-town in the parish of Tomb and barony of Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the river Bann, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Wexford, 5½ miles south-west of Gorey, 8½ north-north-east of Enniscorthy, and 53½ south by west of Dublin. Fairs are held on June 9, Aug. 9, and Nov. 9. A little to the west of it is Camolin Park, the handsome seat of the Earl Mountnorris; a little to the east are Norrismount and Medop Hall, the seats of R. Brownrigg and T. Smith, Esqrs.; and on the rising grounds, on the same side, is Ballymore, the seat of R. Donovan, Esq. The village gives name to a parish in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. See **TOMB**. Area of the village, 40 acres. Pop., in 1831, 639; in 1841, 561. Houses 93.

CAMROSS, a hill on the mutual border of the baronies of Bantry and Shelmahall, 2½ miles north-west of Taghmon, co. Wexford, Leinster. It serves, with other heights in the vicinity, agreeably to vary a rich champaign country. Some Culdee establishment appears to have existed on or near the hill; and, of course, is manufactured by Archdall into an

abbey. "St. Abban," quoth he, "who died about the year 640, built an abbey here, of which St. Mosacre was abbot about A. D. 650."

CAMUS-JUSTA-BARNE. See **MACOSQUIN**.

CAMUS-JUSTA-MORNE, a parish on the western border of the barony of Strabane and county of Tyrone, Ulster. It contains the greater part of the town of STRABANE: which see. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 4; area, 7,505 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches. Pop., in 1831, 6,571; in 1841, 6,039. Houses 1,029. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,870; in 1841, 2,428. Houses 430. The surface occupies the peninsula between the Morne on the south, and the Foyle on the west, and consists, in nearly equal quantities, of profitable and unprofitable land, the former aggregately good, and the latter moorish or mountainous. The vale of the Morne exhibits luxuriance and fine cultivation; and is immediately screened by beautiful grassy slopes. A little east of Strabane are its fever hospital, and Milltown Lodge, the seat of Major Humphries, the agent of the Marquis of Abercorn.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £468; glebe, £222 11s. 11d. Gross income, £600 11s. 11d.; nett, £597 5s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church is situated in the town, and is one of the oldest in the diocese. Sittings 750; attendance, from 600 to 700. A Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 400; a Wesleyan Methodist, of from 40 to 250; a Primitive Wesleyan, of from 60 to 70; a Roman Catholic chapel, of from 500 to 1,300; and the last is united, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, to the chapel of Clonleigh. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,365 Churchmen, 1,719 Presbyterians, 19 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,328 Roman Catholics; a day-school at Liskennedy was averagely attended by from 70 to 80 children,—a Blue-coat school had been discontinued since 1829, and its income of £30 a-year applied to the clothing of 12 boys,—a male school and a female school at Milltown were each aided with £10 Irish a-year from the Marquis of Abercorn, and had on their books 88 boys and 66 girls,—a National school at Strabane was salaried with £10 from the Board, aided with subscriptions at the Roman Catholic chapel, and averagely attended by about 89 children,—a school at Edlymore was salaried with £5 from Lord Abercorn, and had on its books 55 boys and 33 girls,—and a school of Erasmus Smith was aided with £20 of salary and usually £10 of gratuity, and had 22 boys and 12 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a second school at Strabane, and granted £111 5s. toward the erection of two schools at Camus and Derrygalt.

CANAL. See **GRAND, ROYAL, ULSTER, NEWRY, KILKENNY, SHANNON AND ERNE, JUNCTION, CONNAUGHT, TYRONE, BARROW, BOYNE, LAGAN, SLANEY, BELMULLETT, BALLYSHANNON, KILBEGGAN, BALLINASLOE, LIMERICK, COAL-ISLAND, &c.**

CANICE (ST.). See **KILKENNY**.

CANNA. See **CANON**.

CANNAWAY, or **CANNABOY**, a parish in the barony of East Muskerry, 4½ miles south-east by east of Macroom, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,225 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,518; in 1841, 1,547. Houses 240. The surface extends along the south side of the river Lee, and consists of rather good land.—This parish is a rectory and a vicarage, in the dio. of Cork. A moiety of the tithes of certain ploughlands is compounded for £55, and appropriated to the archdeaconry of Ross. The vicarage and part of the rectory constitute a separate benefice. Tithe composition, £212 6s. 2d.; glebe, £2 12s. Gross income, £214 18s. 2d.; nett,

£202 16s. 9d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1814, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and new roofed and repaired in 1831, at the cost of £96 16s. 11d., raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 150; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Moviddy and Kilmurry. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 67, and the Roman Catholics to 1,509; and a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 6 boys and 6 girls.

CANON-BROOK, a hamlet in the parish of Luccan, barony of Newcastle, co. Dublin, Leinster. It has its name from being on the estate of the minor canons of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and on a pleasant rivulet. Adjacent to it are a beautiful mansion and demesne, which were long occupied by the late distinguished architect, James Gandon, Esq.

CANON-ISLAND, or **CANNA**, an islet in the barony of Clonderalaw, co. Clare, Munster. It is about a mile long, lies about 1½ mile east of Kildysart, and is one of a cluster of islets at the confluence of the Fergus with the Shannon. Its present Irish name is *Eilunagrannoch*, and its ancient name was *Innisnegananagh*. In the 12th century, Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, founded a priory here for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. At the dissolution, this establishment possessed the island on which it stood, consisting of 4½ acres of arable ground, and 14 of upland and pasture,—three other islands in the vicinity, then called *Inishorlith*, *Iniskeirke*, and *Inistubred*, but now called *Horse-Island*, *Inishark*, and *Inistubber*,—13 acres of mountain at *Iniskedragh*, near the Galway river,—and two parts of the rectorial tithes of Kildysart, and of the vicarial tithes of Kilchrist; and a moiety of these possessions, together with other ecclesiastical property, was granted, in 1605, to Donough, Earl of Thomond. The ruins of the priory still exist.

CAPE CLEAR ISLAND, an island and a parish in the eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. The island is co-extensive with the parish, and lies 2 miles south by west of the southern point of Inishherkin, and about 15 south by west of Skibbereen. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,506 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,057; in 1841, 1,052. Houses 207. It extends south-south-westward; and the cape in which it terminates, and from which it has its name, is a conspicuous object, a well-known marine landmark, and reputedly the most southern ground in Ireland. Except that the Fastnet Rock lies 4½ miles immediately to the south-south-west, its claim to be the most southern Irish ground is undisputed by about the length of the whole island. Its coast is in most parts rocky, and around the cape, or southern extremity, presents an almost mural cliff; but it yields to two opposite indentations, which form coves, and nearly bisect the island. The south cove, called the South Harbour, is so open to the Atlantic, as often to menace with ruin all craft which approach it; yet, when the wind blows from any point in the northern half of the compass, it affords good shelter. The north cove, called St. Kieran's Port, is more sheltered, and has been provided with a pier, at the expense of £470 0s. 11d. to government, and of £230 15s. 4d. to Sir W. Beecher, the proprietor of the island. This pier affords very great protection to about 350 of the inhabitants who are employed in the fisheries, and who, previous to its construction, were compelled to use such tiny and insufficient boats as they could at any time draw on shore.—The surface of the island is prevalently rough, rocky, and fit only for pasture; yet where arable, it has an extremely fer-

tile soil. Sea-weed is the chief manure, and is procured by means of an implement resembling a scythe. The women take as active a part in the cultivation of the ground as the men. Six or seven years ago, there were only two trees on the island. Cows are numerous, but small; and there are not more than about half-a-dozen horses. The sheep are a tiny breed, fed on the most barren spots; and are kept for the sake of furnishing wool for the home-made manufacture of coarse frieze clothing. The game are rabbits, pigeons, snipe, green and grey plover, wild ducks, a very few partridge, and a great number and variety of sea birds. Crabs and lobsters abound round the coast.—Much of the substratum of the island consists of an excellent white sand-stone, resembling Portland stone; and part consists of a black laminated stone, suitable for flags and hearth-stones, and long ago quarried as an article of export to Cork.—Of four fresh-water lakes which exist, two are full of reeds, which the inhabitants use for thatching their houses, and one has the absurd local reputation of being enchanted. Dr. Smith, speaking of the last of these, says, it "abounds with a black kind of worm, about two inches long, shaped like a leech, soft, and easily breaking to the touch. The water of this lake is of a most saponaceous absterive quality; it very readily dissolves soap; and the inhabitants affirm that if a cask in which train oil had been kept was to be laid for a few days in this lough, it would be taken out sweet and clean." Spring water is everywhere abundant; and, after undergoing chemical analysis, has been pronounced the best in Ireland. A kind of mud at the lakes is worked and dried into fuel; and some turf—there being none in the island—is imported from the mainland, and sold on Sundays and holidays.

The inhabitants are a hardy, simple, and primitive people. Their cabins are of a mean description, constructed of stone and mud, thatched with straw, and secured against being unroofed in tempests by ropes of straw or old netting, interwoven with the thatch, or thrown over it, and made steady by the appendage of heavy stones. Their dress is of the humblest kind, and almost all of domestic manufacture. Their food consists chiefly of potatoes and fish, boiled together, and seasoned with leeks, onions, or garlic. Their prevailing or most open vices are drunkenness, excessive appetite for tobacco, dissipating delight in dancing, and the pursuit of pastimes, including dancing to the bagpipes in the open air on the Lord's day. They marry chiefly at one season of the year, and abound in superstition, and a passion for legendary tales. But they are kind to one another, and courteous to strangers; they are, on the whole, industrious and honest; and, in consequence perhaps of having hardly any intercourse with the mainland except for the purpose of a little barter, they are free from both the refinements and the grosser brutalities of vice which disgrace and ruin so large a proportion of the lower classes of the three kingdoms. They are, in general, strong and healthy; and, in a large proportion of instances, they die of sheer old age. "No attached are they to their sterile home, that they never quit it, even for a short time, without evident reluctance; and they view an expulsion from the island as the greatest of all possible calamities. Thus, the inhabitant of this sequestered region affords a striking illustration of the truth, as well as fine poetry, of Goldsmith's lines:—

"Dear is that shed to which his soul conforms,
And dear that hill which lifts him to the storms;
And as a child, when scaring sounds molest,
'Tis close and closer to the mother's breast;
So, the loud torrent, and the whirlwind's roar,
But bind him to his native mountains more."

A lighthouse, on the south side of the island, is a remarkably well-executed circular tower of cut granite, built about the year 1817 by the Ballast Board. It rises 448 feet above the level of high-water mark; and is about 36 feet high from the base to the balcony which surrounds the lantern. The light is produced by 21 lamps, placed in the foci of large reflectors of the parabolic form, and supported by a branch which revolves by gigantic machinery resembling in principle that of clock-work. The light appears once in every two minutes; and, seen at the distance of 6 or 7 leagues, it appears like a star of the first magnitude, and gradually dims away to extinction. Attached to the lighthouse by a corridor is a square tower, which was formerly used for making telegraphic signals, and which is now the residence of the keeper of the lights. The disbursements on account of the lighthouse, during 1840, amounted to £1,216 5s. 5d.—At St. Kievan's Port are the ruins of an old church, dedicated to St. Kievan, and surrounded by a cemetery. In its vicinity are a stone pillar with a rudely cut cross, fabled to be the workmanship of the saint; and 'a holy well,' round which the people collect on certain days, in the superstitious manner still common in many parts of Ireland. Archbishop Usher says, that St. Kievan was a native of Cape Clear.—The ruins of the castle of the O'Driscolls, who formerly were toparchs of the island, are seated on a wild point of a cliff overhanging the sea, and bear the name of Dunanore, or the Golden Fort. A narrow path, about 30 feet in length, steep in ascent, high above the sea, and along a ledge of rock, is the only means of approach. The cliff on which the castle stands is quite mural on the seaward face; and sustains, even in the calmest weather, a collision with the heavy swell of the Atlantic, which resounds to a great distance along the shore. Traditional story crowds the castle with incidents; but authentic history narrates nothing respecting it worth notice, except that it was captured in 1601 by a force under Captain Harvey, and that Sir Fineen O'Driscoll was obliged soon after to submit to Queen Elizabeth.—The island is called, in old Irish manuscripts, *Inish Damhly*; in ecclesiastical writings, *Insula Sanctæ Clare*; and among some modern topographers, *Clare Island*.—Cape Clear parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILCOE [which see], in the dio. of Ross. Vicarial tithes composition, £17; glebe, £21 12s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £17, and are inappropriate in Lord Riversdale. The Roman Catholic chapel—a long, narrow, thatched barn-like building, near the middle of the island—has an attendance of 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Sherkin Island. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 1,024; and a pay daily school had on its books 27 boys and 3 girls.

CAPPA. See CAPPAGH.

CAPPACLOUGH, a village in the parish of Kilgobbin, barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands on the road from Tralee to Dingle, nearly midway between these towns. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 419; in 1841, 277. Houses 56. The village gives name to a parish in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. Post-town, Tralee. See KILGOBBIN.

CAPPAGH (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Leitrim, co. Galway, Connaught. It has an eastward course of about 7 miles to a junction with the Ballyshrule rivulet; and, in a little more than half-a-mile lower down, falls into the fine deep bay of Gloomagave, on the north-west of the Shannon's great expansion of Lough Derg. A proposal was officially made in 1832, to render it navigable to

Cappagh-Bridge, 2½ miles from Lough Derg, and 8 from Longhena, and, in consequence, to render it an outlet for the traffic of Loughrea with the widely ramified connections of the Shannon.

CAPPAGH, a bog in the barony of Killian, 5 miles north-east of Newtown-Bellew, co. Galway, Connaught. It is reported on jointly with Keelogue bog, situated a little to the east. Area of the two bogs, 6,055 English acres; average depth, 18 feet; estimated cost of reclamation, £7,222 3s. 3d. A great aggregate extent of the immediately circumjacent country is also morass.

CAPPAGH, one of three bogs, extending from within a mile of Castlebar, 6 miles north-eastward to Lough Cullen, barony of Carra, co. Mayo, Connaught. The other two bogs are those of Ballinsilla and Turlough. The whole are bounded, on the west-north-west, by Barnagee mountain; on the east, by Lough Cullen, or the lower part of Lough Conn; and, on the south, by an arable limestone country. Area, 8,228 English acres; greatest depth, 35 feet; medium depth, 10 feet; greatest elevation, 237 feet above the level of Lough Conn; least elevation, the same level as Lough Conn; estimated cost of reclamation, £6,423 0s. 1d. The bogs are incumbent on sandstone and granite; they are traversed across one angle by the Castlebar river; and they discharge their waters into Killalla bay through Lough Conn and the river Moy.

CAPPAGH, a demesne on the north side of the parish of Whitechurch, barony of Decies-without-Drum, 4 miles west by north of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. It is the property of R. Usher, Esq., sends sheets of plantations over heights which surround the mansion, and constitutes a series of well-defined features in a pleasant landscape. In the vicinity are vestiges of an ancient building which is said to have belonged to the Knights Templars.

CAPPAGH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Lower Connello, 2½ miles north-north-east of Rathkeale, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 1,268 acres. Pop., in 1831, 694; in 1841, 755. Houses 108. Area of the village, 82 acres. Pop., in 1841, 108. Houses 20. The parochial surface is flat, without character, and agriculturally poor. The tall ruins of Cappagh-castle are rather an arresting feature, as seen from the Limerick and Killarney road a little to the south.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Mary's, in the dio. of Limerick. See LIMERICK. Tithes composition, £95. The curate of the adjoining parish of Creagh receives £5 a-year for performing the occasional duties. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 530; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in the parish of Kilcorran. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 10 Churchmen, 6 Protestant dissenters, and 706 Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school was attended by about 140 children.

CAPPAGH, a parish, partly in the barony of Omagh, but chiefly in that of Strabane, 2½ miles north of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. Its outline is nearly circular, with a diameter of 9 miles. Area of the Omagh section, 3,043 acres, 3 roads, 12 perches,—of which 64 acres, 2 roads, 38 perches, are water. Area of the Strabane section, 34,626 acres, 2 roads, 17 perches,—of which 202 acres, 14 perches, are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 13,580; in 1841, 13,330. Houses 2,326. Pop. of the Strabane section, in 1831, 11,145; in 1841, 11,523. Houses 2,005. The *quoad civilia* parish includes the *quoad sacra* parish of MOUNTFIELD, and the ecclesiastically extra-parochial district of DOXAHOENRIE: see these articles. The surface comprises part of the vale of the Strule river, the glens

of some of its tributaries, and a portion of the southern frontier of the Tyrone Highlands up to the southern face of Bessy Bell and Mary Grey. Mullaghcarra mountain, about 5 miles north-east of Omagh, and situated on the boundary with Lower Badoney, is the highest summit, and has an altitude of 1,778 feet above sea-level. About one-half of the whole parochial area is mountainous; and the remainder is distributed into pastures, tillage-grounds, woodlands, and mansion and villa parks. The road from Dublin to Londonderry passes up the Strule, and that from Omagh to Gortin passes farther east, and past the base of Mullaghcarra; and both of them command a series of interesting views. Mountjoy Forest, watered by the Strule, situated on the south-west border of the parish, and commonly called Rash, is one of the best planted, and most extensive and splendid demesnes, in the north of Ireland; and, from the beautiful undulations of its grounds, and the extent and disposition of its plantations, it fascinatingly draws the attention of the tasteful tourist. This demesne formerly belonged to the quondam Earls of Mountjoy; and is now the property of C. G. Gardener, Esq. Mount Pleasant demesne adjoins it on the south, and also spreads out a profusion of wood. Various villas nestle in the vicinity of the wynn forests of these demesnes.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £1,000; glebe, £600. Gross income, £1,600; nett, £1,423. Patron, Trinity college, Dublin. Two curates have each a stipend of £75. The church was built about 55 years ago by subscription. Sittings 300; attendance, from 100 to 200. Four schoolhouses, in different localities, are also used as parochial places of worship; and each has an attendance of about 150. There is a church likewise in the perpetual curacy of Mountfield. A Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of from 120 to 300; an Anabaptist meeting-house, of from 40 to 100; and two Roman Catholic chapels, at Knockmoyle and Killycloher, of respectively from 700 to 1,200, and from 600 to 1,000;—and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the two Roman Catholic chapels are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners, inclusive of Donaghernie, but exclusive of Mountfield, consisted of 2,720 Churchmen, 2,941 Presbyterians, 12 other Protestant dissenters, and 5,227 Roman Catholics; 6 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by from 305 to 440 children; and 18 daily schools had on their books 863 boys and 504 girls. The daily schools at Tircur, Killymure, Common, Crevanagh, Lielap, and Carrigan, were aided with various sums from the London Hibernian Society; those at Killycloher, Castlerody, Tetraconnaught, and Bottoney, and a second one at Carrigan, were in connection with the National Board; that at Dunmullard received some aid from Mr. Richardson; that at Edenderry was slightly aided by Lord Belmore; and a parochial school had some advantages from the rector. In 1838, the National Board granted £82 toward the erection of a school at Ballinabert; and, in 1840, they had a school at Calkill.

CAPPAGH-HILL, or AUDLEY, a copper mine in the vicinity of Skibbereen, district of Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. The West Cork Mining Company have rented and opened a copper mine in Cappagh-hill, and are also quarrying in its vicinity excellent slates for the markets of England. The mine and quarries are on the estate of Lord Audley, and in the near neighbourhood of Audley Cove, whence their produce can be transported in tolerably large vessels.

CAPPAGHWHITE, a small post-town in the parish of Toem, barony of Upper Kilnemanagh, co.

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Tipperary, Munster. It stands on the western border of the county, about 7 miles north of the town of Tipperary. Fairs are held on June 4, July 27, Sept. 29, Nov. 16, and Dec. 21. Two copper mines were opened in the vicinity, after December, 1836, by the Mining Company of Ireland; the one at Hollyford and the other at Ballysinode,—each employing 20 persons on its immediate works, besides many scores in effecting carriage. When the mines were opened, the ore was proposed to be shipped at Clonmel in boats, for conveyance to Piltown or Waterford, there to be shipped for Swansea; and supplies to be received from either Limerick, Waterford, or Dublin. Area of the village, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 695; in 1841, 1,046. Houses 166. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 89; in manufactures and trade, 79; in other pursuits, 32. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 78; on their own manual labour, 99; on means not specified, 14. The village gives name to a parish in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. See CASTLETOWN.

CAPPANORE, or TOUGH, a village in the parish of Tough, barony of Owneybeg, co. Limerick, Munster. It stands on the road from Pallas-Green to Newport-Tip, 2½ miles north of the transit of the projected railway between Dublin and the Lower Shannon, 4 miles north by east of Pallas-Green, and 10 east-south-east of Limerick. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cashel and Enly. See TOUGH. Area of the village, 28 acres. Pop., in 1831, 711; in 1841, 551. Houses 101.

CAPPANACUSHY, a group of islets, and an old castle, in the parish of Templemore, barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. The islets lie near the head of the Kenmare river or estuary, 1 mile east of the mouth of the Blackwater, and 3 miles west of Kenmare. A tolerable kind of grey marble on them was long ago quarried in considerable quantities at the charge of Sir Wm. Petty. The castle stands nearly opposite the islets on the Kerry shore of the estuary. It is said to have been built by MacCrath, brother to O'Sullivan More; and it belonged to a younger branch of the O'Sullivan family, who bore the name of MacCraths, and who, in the event of every failure of heirs in O'Sullivan More's house, succeeded to his lauds.

CAPPATEGAL, a Roman Catholic parish in co. Galway, and dio. of Clonfert, Connaught. Post-town, Loughrea. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

CAPPAVARNA, a village in the parish and barony of Kiltartan, co. Galway, Connaught. Post-town, Gort. Pop. returned with the parish.

CAPPOG, a village on the northern border of the barony of Ikenathy and Oughterany, and of co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands near the Royal Canal, 3½ miles west-north-west of Kilcock. Pop. not specially returned.

CAPPOG, a parish in the barony of Ardee, 1 mile north by west of Dunleer, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,284 acres. Pop., in 1831, 542; in 1841, 568. Houses 97. The surface consists of good land; and is traversed northward by the road from Dublin and Belfast. There is in the parish a village of its own name. Pop., in 1831, 128; in 1841, not specially returned. The only seat is Mooremount.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of DUNLEER [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £123 19s. 10d. In 1834, the parishioners, with just one exception, were all Roman Catholics.

CAPPOQUIN, a town in the parish of Lismore and Macollop, barony of Coshbride and Coshmore,

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co. Waterford. It stands on the road from Cork to Waterford, 24 miles east by north of Lismore, and 8½ miles north-west of Dungarvan. Its site is singularly beautiful; it consists of undulating ground, at the base of heights which slowly soar aloft till they blend with the cloud-cleaving altitudes of Knockmeledown; it occurs at the knee or angular bend of the Blackwater, where that magnificent river wheels suddenly from an easterly to a southerly course; it commands, at various points, noble reaches of picturesque view along the Blackwater's exultant vale; it is ploughed by the Beal-licky rivulet, hastening to pay tribute to the monarch river; and it borrows much embellishment from the immediate vicinity of Cappoquin-house and demesne. The town was anciently a great thoroughfare, and commanded an ancient bridge across the Blackwater. An act of 17 and 18 Charles II. commanded a bridge to be built here; but employed language in the preamble which implied that a previous one existed. The bridge, though a wooden one, possesses interest from its antiquity; yet, 8 or 9 years ago, it became so crazy that it could be made to oscillate from end to end by a single individual. A castle was built at Cappoquin by the Fitzgerald family; though at what time is uncertain. This castle was garrisoned, during the civil war of the 17th century, by Capt. Hugh Croker, for the Earl of Cork; in 1642, a party of rebels took post in the vicinity, and were defeated, with the loss of 2 captains and 200 men, by Lord Broghill; and, in 1645, the castle, after an obstinate resistance, was captured by Lord Castlehaven. The pile was long ago entirely modernized. Cappoquin-house, the seat of Sir Richard Keane, Bart., is situated on a high natural terrace above the town; and commands brilliant and prolonged prospects of the vale of the Blackwater both to the west and to the south. In the vicinity of the town is a commodious barrack. A church in the town lifts a very pretty spire from among a cluster of cabins; has an average attendance of from 50 to 60; and is variously regarded as a separate parish-church, and as a chapel-of-ease to Lismore. The population-books of 1831 treat Cappoquin as a parish; while ecclesiastical documents include not only the territory around the town, but the town itself, in the parish of Lismore. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 3,000, is served by 3 officiates, and is the only chapel in the parish of Cappoquin as defined in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. A dispensary in the town is within the Lismore Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 14,155; and, in 1839, it received £164 8s. 8d., expended £112 10s., and administered to 1,752 patients. Fairs are held on March 17, May 31, July 5, Sept. 20, and Oct. 14. The Blackwater is navigable to Cappoquin for barges. This town is decidedly more neat and cleanly than the majority of Irish towns of its size. Mr. Inglis, noticing it on his way to the Trappist establishment, 4 miles distant, on the mountain road to Clogheen, says, "Cappoquin, prettily situated, just at the turn of the river, is rather a clean little village, consisting of one street, which at the upper end degenerates into a suburb of cabins. Beyond this, the road climbs up the side of a deep wooded dell, and gradually rises till it leaves cultivation behind, and enters upon the moor and bog land which stretches over all the neighbouring mountains." Pop. of Cappoquin, regarded as a parish, in 1831, 6,131. Area of the town, 42 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,289; in 1841, 2,341. Houses 316. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 166; in manufactures and trade, 194; in other pursuits, 112. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 219; on their own manual labour, 206; on means not specified, 31,

CARAGH, CAROGH, or CARRAGH, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Clane, 2½ miles north-west of Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, southward, 3 miles; breadth, from 1 to 2½; area, 3,733 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches,—of which 21 acres, 2 roods are in the river Liffey. Pop., in 1831, 1,031; in 1841, 921. Houses 147. The surface consists partly of bog, but chiefly of good land; and is washed by the Liffey on the east, a small affluent of that river on the south, and the Grand Canal on the north. Yeomanstown, the seat of Walter H. Mansfield, Esq., is situated in the south-east corner; and Donore House and Donore Lodge are situated in the northern district.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Kildare. Vicarial tithe composition, £68 6s. 8d. The rectorial tithes are appropriated to the incumbent of Naas. The vicarages of Caragh and Downings, and the rectory of Bridechurch, constitute the benefice of Caragh. See DOWNINGS and BRIDECHURCH. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 2,800. Gross income, £204 8s. 8d.; nett, £146 12s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. A private house, fitted up for the purpose, was used, up to 5 or 6 years ago, as the place of worship for the union, and had an attendance of 25; but the erection of a church was then about to be commenced. The Roman Catholic chapel is crowdedly attended; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killybeg. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 978; the Protestants of the union to 87, and the Roman Catholics to 2,694; and 2 National schools in the parish and union were salaried with respectively £12 and £8 from the Board, and had on their books 116 boys and 87 girls.

CARBERRY, a district of co. Cork, the largest subdivision of that great county, Munster. It is bounded, on the west, by the bay and barony of Bantry; on the north, by the barony of Muskerry; on the north-east, by Kinnalmeaky; on the east, by Kinnalea and Courceys; on the south-east, by Barryroe; and on the south, by Ibane and the ocean. Its length, from east to west, is 41 miles; and its breadth, from north to south, and exclusive of islands, is 21 miles. It was formerly all one barony; but is now divided into Carbery-East and Carbery-West, and subdivided into eastern and western divisions of each barony.—The Eastern Division of East Carbery contains part of the parishes of Ballinadee, Ballymodan, Brimny, Desertserges, Desert, Inishannon, Island, Kilgriff, Ringrone, Templequinlan, Templetrine, and Timoleague; and the whole of the parishes of Ballymoney, Kilbritton, Kilmaloda, Kilnagross, Rathelarn, and Templebrian; and its chief towns and villages are Clonakilty, Ballineen, Ballinadee, Ballymacarthy, and part of Bandon. Area, 67,944 acres. Pop., in 1831, 36,123; in 1841, 36,450. Houses 5,830. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,766; in manufactures and trade, 1,172; in other pursuits, 501. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,262; who could read but not write, 1,701; who could neither read nor write, 10,099. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,369; who could read but not write, 1,833; who could neither read nor write, 11,903.—The Western Division of

* The Act 6 and 7 William IV. occasioned the following alterations to be made:—The townland of Garranbeg, in the parish of Ballymodan, was transferred from Kinnalmeaky to the eastern division of East Carbery; three townlands of the parish of Templetrine were transferred from Courceys to the eastern division of East Carbery; and four townlands of the parish of Caheragh were transferred from the western division of West Carbery to the eastern division of West Carbery.

East Carbery contains part of the parishes of Castle-Ventry, Drinagh, Inchegeelagh, Kilkerranmore, Kilmacabea, Kilmee, Kilmichael, Kilmacmogue, Rathbarry, Moragh, and Ross-carbery; and the whole of the parishes of Fanlobus, Kenneigh, and Killaugh-nabeg; and its chief towns and villages are Dunmanway, Ross-carbery, and Castletown. Area, 105,143 acres. Pop., in 1831, 41,571; in 1841, 42,947. Houses 6,901. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,989; in manufactures and trade, 943; in other pursuits, 449. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,841; who could read but not write, 1,784; who could neither read nor write, 12,326. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,425; who could read but not write, 1,739; who could neither read nor write, 14,431.—The Eastern Division of West Carbery contains part of the parishes of Caheragh, Drinagh, and Kilmacabea; and the whole of the parishes of Abbeystown, Aghadown, Castlehaven, Cape Clear Island, Cragh, Drumdaigue, Myross, and Tullagh; and its chief towns and villages are Skibbereen, Castletownsend, and Baltimore. Area, 78,034 acres. Pop., in 1831, 38,338; in 1841, 43,521. Houses 7,289. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,742; in manufactures and trade, 1,404; in other pursuits, 817. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,065; who could read but not write, 1,483; who could neither read nor write, 13,363. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,108; who could read but not write, 1,448; who could neither read nor write, 15,273.—The Western Division of West Carbery contains part of the parishes of Caheragh, Kilmacmogue, and Durrus; and the whole of the parishes of Kilcoo, Killohane, Kilmoe, and Skull; and its chief towns and villages are Ballydehob, Crookhaven, and Skull. Area, 109,170 acres. Pop., in 1831, 41,503; in 1841, 44,425. Houses 7,474. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6,537; in manufactures and trade, 721; in other pursuits, 304. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,770; who could read but not write, 1,644; who could neither read nor write, 13,883. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,741; who could read but not write, 1,342; who could neither read nor write, 15,649.

The whole coast of the district is a constant series of such interweavings of land and water, and such alternations of soft and grand territorial features, as produce an absolute profusion of rich landscapes. The chief marine indentations are Clonakilty bay, Glandore Harbour, Castlehaven, Baltimore Harbour, Roaring-Water bay, Skull Harbour, Crookhaven, and Dunmanus bay; the chief headlands are Gully Head, Toe Point, Cape Clear, and Mizen Head; and the chief islands are Cape Clear, Inisharkin, Inishidris, Long Island, and the Calves. The eastern half of the district is preëminently soft-featured and arable; but the western half is aggregately hard-featured, rough, rocky, and mountainous; and the extreme west is strictly akin in alpine and almost savage character to the baronies of Bantry and Bere. The principal rivers are the Bandon, the Arigadeen, and the Ilen. Rents throughout the district—considering the quality of the soil and the remoteness of markets—are very high; agriculture is in a comparatively unimproved condition; and the peasantry are very numerous shoeless, ill-clad, half-starved, scantily-paid drudges.—The district was anciently more extensive than at present, and comprehended all the south-west part of the county; and it was the country of the MacCarty's, the O'Mahoneys, the O'Donovans, and the O'Driscolls. These four fam-

ilies all claimed a royal pedigree, and are alleged by some antiquarians to have been one-half of all the families of royal extraction in Munster.

CARBERY, a barony in the north-west corner of co. Kildare, Leinster. It is bounded, on the west and north, by co. Meath; on the east, by the barony of Ikeathly and Oughterany; and on the south, by the barony of Clane. Its greatest length is 11 miles; its greatest breadth, 9½; and its area, 48,287 acres. Very nearly one-third of the whole area consists of part of the Bog of Allen; and most of the remainder has a flat and very tame aspect. The Grand Canal crosses the south end, and the Royal Canal impinges on the north. The Boyne and the Blackwater are the chief streams, or rather drains; for, in common with nearly every other drainage within the limits, they are almost stagnant.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Ardkill, Ballindrimma, Cadamstown, Carbery, Carrick, Dunfort, Kilpatrick, Kilreeny, Kilmore, Mylerstown, and Nurney.* The only noticeable village is Johnstown. Area, 48,287 acres. Pop., in 1831, 10,062; in 1841, 9,890. Houses 1,540. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,150; in manufactures and trade, 230; in other pursuits, 283. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,664; who could read but not write, 831; who could neither read nor write, 1,839. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 907; who could read but not write, 1,144; who could neither read nor write, 2,325.

CARBERY, a barony in the extreme north or north-east of co. Sligo, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north-west and north, by Donegal bay; on the east, by the county of Leitrim; on the south, by the baronies of Tiraghbrill and Leney; and on the west, by Sligo bay. It is about 3 miles long and 9 broad; but, except at three places where it is projected westward in peninsula, it has a breadth of only from 2 to 4½ miles. Its area is 78,884 acres. The indentations and coast-line of Sligo bay along the west, the gorgeous shores of Lough Gill on the southern border, the immediate environs of the town of Sligo, and the beautiful outline of the verdant Benbulbin, not far from the centre of the barony, are the most conspicuous features. See SLIGO, GILL, and BENBULBIN. The soil of the northern third of the barony is either a thin turf moss, on a bottom of sandstone gravel, or a thin, sandy, gravelly loam, mixed with roundish white stones,—cold, infertile, and skirted with considerable tracts of bog; that of the central third is in general a light mixture of bog, sand, gravel, and small boulders on a strong gravelly bottom,—tolerably productive of potatoes, oats, and barley; and in the southern third, it varies from soil such as the former, to good, fertile loam, on limestone rock and gravel,—the latter preponderating throughout the town's beautiful and picturesque environs.—This barony contains part of the parish of Rossinver, and the whole of the parishes of Ahamplish, Calry, Drumcliffe, Killaspicrone, Kilmacovnan, and St. John. Its only town is Sligo, and its chief villages are Ballintemple, Grange, Roughley, and Upper Rosses. Pop., in 1831, 48,887; in 1841, 46,507. Houses 7,820. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,400; in manufactures and trade, 2,069; in other pursuits, 1,004. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,865; who could read but not write, 2,667; who could neither read nor write, 11,026. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,193; who could read

* Three townlands, and part of a fourth, in the parish of Castleckard, were transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. to Upper Moyfearagh, in co. Meath.

but not write, 3,144; who could neither read nor write, 14,809.

CARBERY, a small island nearly in the centre of Dunmanus bay, western division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster.

CARBERY, a parish in the barony of Carbery, co. Kildare. See **CASTLE CARBERRY**.

CARDANGAN, **CORDANGAN**, or **CURDANGAN**, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, containing a part of the town of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, southward, 4 miles; breadth, from a few perches to 1½ mile; area, 3,905 acres, 3 roads, 22 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,145; in 1841, 3,088. Houses 498. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,376; in 1841, 1,516. Houses 221. The surface extends from the town, over a central district of mountainous ground, to a point a mile south of the beautiful rivulet Aharlow; and though partly mountainous, it contains some of the richest land in the kingdom. The highest ground is on the western boundary, and has an altitude of 1,000 feet. The seats are Sandymount, Cardangan, and Scalagheen.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **LATTIN** [which see], in the dio. of Emly. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £51 5s., and the rectorial for £102 10s.; and the latter are inappropriate. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 45, and the Roman Catholics to 2,167; and a hedge-school had in its books 28 boys and 10 girls.

CARDIFFSTOWN, or **KERDIFFSTOWN**, a parish in the barony of North Naas, 2½ miles north-north-east of the town of Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. It forms nearly an equilateral triangle of between 5 and 6 furlongs each side. Area, 703 acres, 27 perches. Pop., in 1841, 35. Houses 7. The surface is much beautified by the demesne of Cardiffstown; and is partly bounded on the north-west by the Grand Canal.—This parish is ecclesiastically regarded as merely a denomination of **KILL**: which see.

CARDY ROCK, an islet in the barony of Rathorey, co. Dublin, Leinster. It lies off the mouth of Nanny Water, ¼ mile north of Ballbriggan.

CARENTEEL. See **CARENTEEL**.

CAREY, or **CARY**, a barony in the extreme north of co. Antrim, Ulster. It is bounded on the north by the Atlantic ocean; on the east by the North channel; on the south by the baronies of Glenarm and Glencue; and on the west by the Bush river, which divides it from Glencue. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 17½ miles; its greatest breadth, exclusive of islands, is 5½ miles; and its area is 74,902 acres. It includes the large island of Rathlin, and several islets, the chief of which is Sheep Island. The surface is principally basaltic, and hold or mountainous, cloven and ploughed with the most exquisite ravines and vales; and terminating in a series of mural and columnar headlands, and of precipitous or intricately outlined sea-cliffs, which are unsurpassed in wondrousness and noble beauty by any in the world. Most of the grander features of interest will be found noticed in our articles on the parishes, towns, and villages, and under the words **GIANT'S CAUSEWAY**, **BENGOORE FAIR-HEAD**, **KNOCKLADE**, and **RATHLIN**; and minor features of picturesqueness and of antiquarian interest will be noticed in articles too numerous to be here conveniently enumerated.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Armony and Billy, and the whole of the parishes of Ballintoy, Culfeightrin, Drumtullagh, Ramonn, and Rathlin-Island. Its towns are Ballycastle and Bushmills; and its chief villages are Armony, Ballintoy, and Mosside. The annual valuation, under the Poor-law acts, is £24,033 1s. 1d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1840, were £2,228 2s. 8d., and

£2,244 9s. Pop., in 1831, 23,276; in 1841, 22,605. Houses 4,102. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,552; in manufactures and trade, 1,431; in other pursuits, 351. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,316; who could read but not write, 2,782; who could neither read nor write, 2,316. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,174; who could read but not write, 5,159; who could neither read nor write, 3,342.

CAREY (THE), a rivulet of co. Antrim, Ulster. It rises just within the barony of Glenarm, 1¼ mile west of Cushendun; and passing speedily into the barony of Carey, it runs about 3½ miles northward, and 3¼ miles west-north-westward to the sea at Ballycastle. It is throughout a mountain-torrent, rapid and tumultuous; and, when swollen by rains, it makes puissant ravages on its banks. See **BALLYCASTLE**.

CARGAN, **CARGANS**, or **CARRIGIN**, a parish in the barony of Clare, 3½ miles south-west of Headford, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, south-westward, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,609 acres, 2 roads, 10 perches,—of which 742 acres, 2 roads, 12 perches, are in Lough Corrib. Pop., in 1831, 1,184; in 1841, 1,369. Houses 207. It lies on the east side of the contracted part of Lough Corrib, at Knock-ferry, and north of Annaghdown; and consists variably of bog, rocky pasture, and light arable ground. The mansion of Clydagh stands on the margin of the lake; and there are three or four hamlets, and one or two poor remains of antiquity.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **HEADFORD** [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £51 15s. 3½d.; and the latter are inappropriate, and claimed by Sir George Staunton, Bart. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 21, and the Roman Catholics to 1,280; and a pay-school at Ballyconlught had on its books 60 boys and 14 girls.

CARGINS, an extra-parochial district in the barony of Upper Orier, co. Armagh, Ulster. Pop., in 1831, 355; in 1841, not specially returned. In 1834, the inhabitants were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school was attended by about 35 children.

CARIUN (THE), a rivulet and a bog in the barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. The rivulet has a run of only about 3½ miles northward; and falls into the Cahir or Fartin river, three-fourths of a mile above Cahirciveen. The bog lies partly in the parish of Cahir, and partly in that of Killenane, and is bisected and partly drained by the Carhun rivulet. Its area is 4,520 English acres; and it insulates pendicles of meadow and arable lands aggregately amounting to 237½ acres. About 1,000 acres are extremely wet, red bog, from 12 to 20 feet deep, and the remainder is firm, black bog, considerably shallower. The bog is bounded on the north by the Cahir river, and on the other three sides by abrupt hills; and its highest part lies 250 feet above sea-level. Reclamation was commenced upwards of 28 years ago, and has since been spiritedly conducted. The estimated cost of drainage and roads, in the condition in which the bog lay in 1814, was respectively £1,181 and £687 15s.

CARIESFORT. See **CARTSFORT**.

CARIO. See **CARRIO**.

CARINISH, or **GARINISH**, a headland on the south side of the entrance of Cuolac bay, at the debouch of the Kenmare river, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated 3¼ miles south by east of Lamb's Head in co. Kerry.

CARLANSTOWN, a village in the parish of Kilbeg, barony of Lower Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands 2½ miles north-north-east of Kells,

on the road thence to Ardee, and on the Borora, a tributary of the Blackwater. Area, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 293; in 1841, 282. Houses 47.

CARLANSTOWN, an estate of the Duke of Buckingham, in the barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath, Leinster. The remains of the mansion, inhabited by the Duke's ancestors, stand $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by west of Castlepollard, among the hills of Mullachmeen and Mullachmore, which stretch toward Lough Sheelin, and form a strong relief to a bleak and boggy expanse of flat ground. The Duke's attention has of late years been directed to the improvement of the estate.

CARLINGFORD, a spacious bay between the county of Louth, Leinster, and the county of Down, Ulster. It enters between Bellagan Point on the south, and Cranfield Point on the north, and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide at the entrance; it projects $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in the direction of north-west by west to Warren Point, with a mean breadth of very nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and it is prolonged $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward in the narrow estuary of the Newry river. It is well sheltered, has good holding-ground, has sufficient depth of water for the largest ships, and is the most important marine inlet between Lough Strangford and Wexford Harbour; yet it is encumbered with several rocks, and beset with various dangers, which greatly diminish its value to the navigator. Its chief islets are those of Blockhouse near its mouth, and Haulbowline, about the middle of the channel leading to Newry. The Helly Hunter is a rocky shoal, lying to the eastward of the entrance, stretching about a mile south-westward, and indicated by a flag buoy. Various rocks and shoals are so thickly and intricately aspersed between Blockhouse Island and Ballaggan Point, as to render any attempt to pass among them imminently perilous. A lighthouse on Greenore Point shows a revolving light, of the natural appearance, which attains its greatest magnitude once in every 15 seconds. Another lighthouse on Haulbowline Island exhibits two stationary lights, the one above the other, on the same tower: the higher light burns throughout the night, and is seen at 4 or 5 leagues' distance, like a star of the first magnitude; the lower light burns from half-tide to half-tide, and is similar in appearance to the higher. On the tower of the Haulbowline lighthouse, a ball is hoisted on a pole from half-tide to half-tide during the day; and a bell is tolled every half minute, night and day, during the continuance of foggy weather or snow showers. The disbursements on account of the two lighthouses, in 1840, amounted to respectively £249 11s. 1d. and £819 17s.—A celebrated variety of oyster is taken in great quantities in the bay, and sent to the markets of Dublin, and of many places more distant; it has the peculiarity of green skirts or fins, and presents a very unprepossessing appearance, but possesses a delicious flavour.—The scenery of the bay is both grandly and softly picturesque. Several villages, resorted to for sea-bathing, give animation to the beach; numerous mansions, villages, and agreeable cottages decorate the shores; and the Carlingford mountains on the south, and the mountains of Mourne on the north, display a curious chequering of corn-field, verdure, heath, and ornamental wood, and eventually wreath their brown heads amid frequent clouds.

CARLINGFORD, a parish in the barony of Lower Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. It contains the town of Carlingford, and the villages of Rathcon, and Whitestown: see these articles. Length, south-eastward, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 4 miles; area, 20,049 acres, 3 roods, 13 perches,—of which 65 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches, are tideway. Pop., in 1831, 12,194; in 1841, 12,558. Houses 2,288.

Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 10,939. Houses 1,966. About one-half of the surface is good land; one-fourth of medium quality; and one-fourth waste or of small value. The parish comprises the greater part of the peninsula lying between Carlingford and Dundalk bays; and contributes a large proportion of the scenic features which render these marine inlets so highly picturesque. The Carlingford mountains are a continuation of the Slievegullion range in co. Armagh, and are cut off from identity with it only by the beautiful and romantic vale which takes up to Newry the great north road from Dublin; and they extend along the middle of the Carlingford peninsula, and make magnificent terminations, bold, precipitous, and even mural on the skirts of the low grounds, and on the strand of the sea. The principal summit rises in the immediate vicinity of the town; attains an altitude of 1,935 feet above sea-level, and commands a brilliant panoramic view over sea and land for many miles round. The noted Redmond O'Hanlon, a rapparee of the early part of the 8th century, and an ingenious levier of blackmail, similar in character and notoriety to the Scottish Rob Roy, had his chief retreats among the Carlingford mountains. Among the mansions and villas of the parish are those of Nooka Lodge, Grange, Mountain-Park, Rockland, Catherine's-Grove, Ballug, Castle-Dobbin, Monksland, and Willville. Various roads traverse both the mountains and the fertile low grounds. The principal hamlets are Lemineagh, Crossaleeny, Rampart, Anabologue, Boheraboy, Grange, the Acre, Templetown, Rivers-town, and Bellagau.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £304 13s. 4d.; glebe, £31 10s. 5½d. Gross income, £336 3s. 9½d.; nett, £294 9s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £92 6s. 1½d., and the use of the glebe-house and some land. The rectorial tithes are partly inappropriate and partly appropriate; the inappropriate are compounded for £23 9s. 11d., and the appropriate for £152 6s. 8d.; and the latter, together with a glebe valued at £64, belong to the diocesan, and are leased to the governors of Armagh observatory, and rented by the incumbent of the benefice. The church is of unascertained date and cost. Sittings 300; attendance, from 150 to 200. A Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of from 10 to 20. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Carlingford and O'Meath, have 2 officiates, and an attendance of 700 and 914; two at Grange and Mullaboy, have 3 officiates, and an attendance of 1,462 and 479; and each two, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 549 Churchmen, 155 Presbyterians, and 11,481 Roman Catholics; and 16 daily schools—one of which was aided with £4 a-year from the vicar, and two with respectively £5 and £3 3s., from Lord Anglesey—had on their books 442 boys and 225 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a male school and a female school at Carlingford on salaries of £7 and £6; and granted £73 10s. toward the erection of a school at Mullaboy.

CARLINGFORD, a post, market, and sea-port town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, stands on the south shore of Carlingford bay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Bellagan Point, $11\frac{1}{2}$ east-north-east of Dundalk, and $51\frac{1}{2}$ north by east of Dublin. Though formerly of considerable note, and though occupying a site which combines beauty and advantageousness more than that of the great majority of Irish towns, it has a forlorn and even wretched appearance, and possesses very few elements of prosperity. The mountain noticed in the preceding article as overhanging the town, consists of porphyritic trap, ascends in

the stair-like form, or with the succession of natural rocky terraces which suggested to the Germans the general name of the trappan formations, and flings so broad a shadow over the town that the inhabitants, during a great part of summer, lose sight of the sun several hours before he sets in the horizon. This gloom upon Carlingford, contrasted with the brilliant play of the sun upon the beautiful bay and upon the opposite village of Rosstrevor, the prettiest village in Ireland, is a type of both its social and physical condition as compared to the comfort and prosperity of many a seat of population within a semicircle of 50 miles around it. Some trifling quantities of corn and other provisions are exported to London; and a small retail trade exists for the supply of a district hardly exceeding the limits of the parish. The chief employment is the oyster fishery in the bay. A quay was erected by a merchant of the town at his own expense; and is kept in repair by means of a wharfage of 2d. per ton exacted from coasting vessels. Sailing-boats lie off shore, in a sandy bay, opposite the village; small vessels anchor, half-a-mile to the northward, on a bottom of mud; and large vessels lie still farther away in what is treated as the chief anchorage. In 1830, the craft of Carlingford employed in the fisheries—though these are manifestly to be understood of the whole bay, and perhaps of even a considerable portion of coast beyond—were 22 decked vessels with 161 men, 22 half-decked vessels with 154 men, 10 open sail boats with 50 men, and 440 row boats with 2,206 men. A fair is held on Oct. 10; a right exists by charter to hold several other fairs, and also a Tuesday and a Saturday weekly market. A dispensary in the town is within the Dundalk Poor-law union; and, in 1839, it expended £35 3s., and administered to 750 patients. A Loan Fund, in 1841, had a capital of £626, circulated £2,921 in 936 loans, realized £78 17s. 7d. of nett profit, and expended £85 on charitable purposes. In 1833, there were not 30 houses in the town of £10 yearly value.

A castle, which probably gave origin to the town, and which still exists as a ruin, is said, though upon doubtful authority, to have been erected, in 1210, by King John. The ruin is extensive, massive, and imposing; it is in some places 11 feet thick in the walls; and it crowns, or rather covers, an abrupt rock, one side of which is washed by the sea, while the other overhangs a narrow pass between the town and the Carlingford mountains. The castle seems to have been built to command the pass; it was necessarily adapted in form to the configuration of its site; and it seems to have enclosed various baronial halls, a court-yard, galleries, recesses, and other appliances of convenience combined with strength. The view from its summit, over the bay, the Cooley, and the mountains of Mourne, is so grand as almost to look lofty derision upon the efforts of the pencil. In 1305, Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, founded, on the south side of the town, a Dominican monastery; and the extensive and picturesque ruin still exists, and exhibits, in the long aisle and central belfry, traces of that variety of the pointed style of architecture which prevailed at the period of its erection. Nearly midway between this ruin and the castle, are the ruins of a square building, with windows of an ecclesiastical character, curiously carved with the effigies of animals and human heads, and with various fancy wreathings. Carlingford seems to have been a station of importance in even the earliest ages of the English ascendancy in Ireland; and, though never regularly walled or fortified, it was so constantly exposed to danger, from its position on the frontier of the pale, that each of its principal domestic buildings was constructed on the

model of a fortalice or castle; and, not very much above half-a-century ago, it contained numerous specimens of castellated structures.

Carlingford was a borough of very ancient date,—probably a borough by prescription; and it had charters from Edward II., Henry IV., Henry VII., Elizabeth, James I., and James II. Its limits extended about 2 miles up, and 1½ mile down, the bay, and from the summit-line of the mountains behind, down to the edge of the water. The corporation, according to charter, was styled, "The Sovereign, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town and Borough of Carlingford;" and consisted of a sovereign, 12 burgesses, and an unlimited number of freemen. The burgesses, in order that they might concentrate in themselves the parliamentary franchise, very sparingly admitted freemen; they, in their turn, became the mere tools of Col. Ross and Mr. Moore; Col. Ross sold his "interest" to the Marquis of Downshire; and, when the franchise was extinguished by the Legislative Union, the Marquis of Downshire and the guardians of Mr. R. B. Moore, then a minor, divided between them the £15,000 of compensation. The Marquis of Anglesey is lord of the manor. Extensive landed property belonging to the borough—the commons of which alone amounted, according to the Down Survey, to 1,231 acres—appears to have been for the most part lost by usurpation, or by the corporation's neglect; yet a portion of the commons remains; and, in 1833, the enclosing of this was "desired, even by some of those who had encroached upon it, as they would prefer paying a moderate rent and having their title acknowledged, to living in constant apprehension of being ejected."

—In 1467, a mint was established in Carlingford by act of parliament; in 1596, Henry Oge, the son-in-law of O'Neill of Tyrone, endeavoured to surprise its castle; in 1642, the town suffered much injury from fire, by the adherents of Sir Phelim O'Neill, and was taken possession of by Sir Henry Fishburn; in 1649 and 1650, the castle surrendered to Lord Inchiquin, and was delivered to Sir Charles Coote and Col. Venables; in 1689, the town was fired by some of the Duke of Berwick's party, and became the asylum of some of Schomberg's sick soldiers; in 1750, Thurrot resided in the town, and while here, acquired his knowledge of the English language. Area of the town, 53 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,319; in 1841, 1,110. Houses 230. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 44; in manufactures and trade, 144; in other pursuits, 52. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 13; on the directing of labour, 84; on their own manual labour, 121; on means not specified, 22.

CARLOW,

An inland county, nearly in the centre of the southern half of Leinster. It is bounded, on the north-west, by Queen's co.; on the north, by Kildare and Wicklow; on the east, by Wicklow; on the south-east and south, by Wexford; and on the west, by Kilkenny. Its boundary, over most of the contact with Queen's co. and Kilkenny, is the river Barrow; over 5 miles of the contact with Wicklow, is the Deereen, a tributary of the Slaney; over the most northerly 3½ miles of contact with Wexford, is the Derry and the Slaney; over the greater part of the remaining contact with Wexford, is the watershed of the Blackstairs mountains; and, over most of the other parts of its outline, is an altogether artificial line. Its form—except that a space of about 18 square miles is cut out at the north-west angle, and an indentation of about 22 square miles is made not far from the north end of the east side—is very nearly triangular;

a side of $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles extending from west to east, one of $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north-north-east to south-south-west, and one of 24 miles from south-south-east to north-north-west. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 26 miles; its greatest breadth, eked out by a slender westerly projection, is 23 miles; and its area comprises 184,059 acres of arable land, 31,249 acres of uncultivated land, 4,927 acres of plantations, 602 acres of towns, and 505 acres of water.

Surface.—The Comer mountains and their eastern offsets occupy about one-half of the small section, measuring 8 miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$, which lies west of the Barrow; and the Mount Leinster and Blackstairs mountains, bold, lofty, and of a sable hue, occupy a space of about 16 miles in length, and probably $2\frac{1}{2}$ in mean breadth, along the south-eastern border. All the remainder of the surface may be regarded as a wing of the great central plain of Ireland, and is either flat or gently undulated. The general aspect of the county is soft, yet agreeable, partaking little of the forcible and imposing character which belongs to so many sections of the kingdom, free at the same time from the profusion of harsh features which so frequently mark the effect of Irish landscape, and possessing so close a resemblance to the champagne, ornate, agricultural districts of central England, that an English traveller who passes through the county is constantly reminded of the equable but grateful scenery, the calm and soft-faced prettiness of territorial view to which his mind has been accustomed.

Waters.—The river Barrow bounds the west side of the county for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; passes for 8 miles over the neck of a large westerly projection; and then flows 12 miles longer on the western boundary; and, throughout its connection with the county it is navigable, and offers an aqueous path for traffic, both southward to the Atlantic and north-eastward to the Irish sea. See BARROW. The Slaney has a course of about 15 miles, chiefly southward, within the interior; and runs about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile on the eastern boundary. The Deereen, an affluent of the Slaney, has most of its course in the interior and on the boundary; and the Burren, an affluent of the Barrow, has the whole of its course in the interior. See DEEREEN and BURREN. The other streams are all inconsiderable, and mostly indigenous. Very nearly three-fourths of the county lie within the basin of the Barrow, and the remainder lies within that of the Slaney.

Minerals.—Somewhat upwards of one-half of the county is part of the great granite field of the south-east of Ireland, the other parts of which lie within the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, and Kildare. The Carlow section of this field is second in extent only to that of Wicklow; extends from end to end of the county; and occupies far the greater proportion of its eastern half, and all the east border of its western half. "The granite," says a cotemporary, "is celebrated for its whiteness, durability, and easy working under the hammer. From the facility also of splitting this stone with the wedge, lintels of granite are commonly employed in cases where bars of wood are used elsewhere; and a common fence, in the county of Carlow, is a granite paling, the square lintels resting on their angles in notches on the tops of granite uprights; the weight of the stone keeps it in its place without any further fastening, and its hardness renders it the most lasting of all enclosures." (Penny Cyclopædia. Art. Carlow.) A belt on the extreme eastern border of the county, above and below Newtownbarry, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad, consists of altered or metamorphic rocks in the vicinity of granite. Two small patches south-south-east of Hacketstown,

and quite surrounded by granite, consist of quartz rock. About four-fifths of the section which lies west of the Barrow, and reckoning from the western boundary inward, consist of the coal formation; and a small pendicle of this, at the extreme west angle, contains part of the Castlecomer workable coalfield. All the rest of the county, consisting of a considerably broad belt from the extreme north 15 miles down the vale of the Barrow, consists of carboniferous limestone, dark-coloured, close-grained, and well-adapted for the purposes of building.

Agriculture.—The soil of the limestone district is gravelly, yet grateful and fertile; and of the granite district is variously peaty, gravelly, and mixed, and aggregately light. Agricultural improvement has occurred throughout the county; is least advanced in the extreme east and west, or in the upland districts; and has been carried to so advanced a state in the limestone region along the Barrow, as to have issued in a decidedly good system of farming. The usual rotation is potatoes, wheat, oats, or barley, each one year, and grass and clover for various periods, from a single crop to a prolongation of meadow and pasture. Turnips and other green crops are abundantly cultivated; and, amid the diversity which prevails in the prolongation of the grasses, the more frequent practice is to plough in the second crop of clover. The land is held chiefly in fee; it yields, on the average, 15s. per acre to the proprietor, and 40s. to the occupier; and its aggregate rental is estimated at somewhat upwards of £130,000. The farmers, both of large and of small holdings, are in general less embarrassed than the majority of their class in Ireland; and many of them enjoy comparative comfort and ease. Large tracts of rich pasture-land are occupied as dairy farms; and great attention is paid to the quality of cattle, and the improvement of their breed. The total number of farms, in 1841, was 6,296; and of these, 1,933 measured from 1 acre to 5 acres,—2,357, from 5 to 15 acres,—1,056, from 15 to 30 acres,—and 950 above 30 acres. The total of live stock on farms or holdings not exceeding one acre, consisted of 435 horses and mules, 592 asses, 857 cattle, 696 sheep, 4,152 pigs, and 22,541 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 511 horses and mules, 282 asses, 1,043 cattle, 1,340 sheep, 2,108 pigs, and 12,397 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 2,064 horses and mules, 192 asses, 4,070 cattle, 6,327 sheep, 4,770 pigs, and 24,326 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 1,715 horses and mules, 111 asses, 4,399 cattle, 4,101 sheep, 3,946 pigs, and 17,567 poultry; and on farms of above 30 acres, 3,057 horses and mules, 275 asses, 12,343 cattle, 15,916 sheep, 5,244 pigs, and 23,394 poultry. The grand totals of these classes of live stock, together with their respective value, were 7,782 horses and mules, £62,256; 1,452 asses, £1,452; 22,712 cattle, £147,628; 28,380 sheep, £31,218; 20,220 pigs, £25,275; poultry, 100,225, £2,505. The aggregate value of all live stock was thus, £270,334; yet this is exclusive of all live stock within the area of the towns.

Woods.—The extent of plantations, in 1841, comprised 850 acres of oak, 50 of ash, 78 of elm, 26 of beech, 268 of fir, 3,341 of mixed trees, and 313 of orchards,—in all, 4,927 acres; and of these were planted previous to 1791, 815 acres of oak, 29 of ash, 73 of elm, 8 of beech, 37 of fir, 1,050 of mixed trees, and 58 of orchards. The number of detached trees was 500,243,—equivalent in extent to 3,501 acres; and thus the grand total of acres under wood was 8,428.

Trade.—The staple trade is the raising, manufacture, and exportation of provisions. The landed produce is believed to amount in value to £1,038,000

a-year; and a large proportion of it is sent to the Dublin and the British markets. The corn-mills on the Barrow—large and imposing factorial edifices, an exquisite specimen of which will be noticed in our article on MILLFORD—are, in various instances, the greatest establishments of their class in Ireland, and annually produce, on the average, 350,000 cwts. of flour, and 100,000 cwts. of oatmeal. These mills have, of late years, been greatly improved in their machinery; and, within a period of about ten years, they nearly doubled their amount of annual produce. The quantity of butter annually exported is from 25,000 to 35,000 firkins in the direction of Dublin, and about 10,000 in the direction of Waterford. Very large quantities of barley were recently malted by local distillers and brewers; but they have been considerably lessened by the triumphant progress of the cause of total abstinence. Much corn is exported; many fine flocks of long-wooled sheep are fattened for the market; and a large quantity of bacon is cured, chiefly for local consumption. The manufacture of coarse woollens was at one time comparatively extensive, but has perished; the manufacture of linen and cotton seems never—at least to any noticeable extent—to have been introduced; and nearly all other factorial produce consists of the ordinary or cetera of handicraft work for local use.

Fairs.—The principal fairs held within the county are the following:—Ballon, March 28 and Aug. 12; Borris, Jan. 1, Feb. 5, May 1, July 2, Aug. 15, Oct. 4, and Nov. 14; Carlow, May 14, June 22, Aug. 26, and Nov. 8; Hacketstown, Jan. 13, Feb. 6, March 12, April 13, May 4, June 18, 21, and 23, July 13, Aug. 21, Sept. 18, Oct. 16, Nov. 19, and Dec. 21; Knockmill, Sept. 4, and Dec. 11; Leighlin-Bridge, May 14, and Sept. 25; Millfort, May 3, and Nov. 7; Rathvilly, Jan. 1, March 25, June 24, Aug. 1, and Nov. 12; and Staplestown, May 1, and Nov. 7.

Communications.—The only water communication is the navigation of the Barrow. The mail-road from Dublin to Waterford passes through Carlow, down the left bank of the Barrow to Leighlin-Bridge, and thence 3 miles down the right bank of the Barrow into Co. Kilkenny. The other roads are numerous, and generally kept in good repair; and they are maintained by Grand Jury presentments, and have not a single turnpike. Previous to the appointment of a county surveyor, the main lines of road, and such as led to gentlemen's seats, were the only ones attended to; but since then, the cross roads have, for the most part, been put and kept in order. A railway from Dublin to Kilkenny, for which an act of parliament was obtained previous to 1838, passes across the west wing of the county, down the right bank of the Barrow, near Carlow and Leighlin-Bridge; and a proposed railway to Kilkenny, a survey for which was laid before the Railway Commissioners, branches off from the former in the western vicinity of Carlow, crosses the Barrow at the southern outskirts of the town, and goes south-eastward across the county to Newtownbarry.

Divisions and Towns.—The county is divided into the baronies of Carlow in the north-west, Rathvilly in the north-east, Forth in the middle of the east, Idrome-East in the centre and slightly in the east, Idrome-West in the western wing, and St. Mullins in the south. The only corporate towns, ancient or modern, are Carlow and Old Leighlin; the only town of considerable size is Carlow; the only other place fairly entitled to be called a town is Leighlin-Bridge; the principal villages, or complementarily the small towns, are Bagnalstown, Borris, Tullow, and Hacketstown; and the only other noticeable villages are Clonegal, Rathvilly, Old

Leighlin, Royal Oak, Nurney, Killedmand, Ballynosken, Myshall, and Ballon. The county is all included in the dio. of Leighlin; constitutes more than half of its area; and contains both its Protestant and its Roman Catholic seat,—the former at Old Leighlin, and the latter at Carlow. A view of the parochial distribution will be seen by reference to the articles on the baronies.

Statistics.—The total number of offenders committed, in 1841, was 270; and of these 11 were transported, 75 sentenced to imprisonment, 13 fined, 101 found not guilty on trial, and 70 not brought to trial; and of the 270 committed, 177 were males and 93 were females, 37 were 21 years of age and under, 63 could read and write, 98 could read but not write, and 103 could neither read nor write. Church and school statistics will be seen by reference to our article on the dio. of Leighlin; and the statistics of the Poor-law system, and of remedial institutions, by reference to that on the town of Carlow. The constabulary force of the county, on Jan. 1, 1842, consisted of one second-rate county inspector, one first-rate sub-inspector, 3 second-rate sub-inspectors, one first-rate head-constable, 4 second-rate head-constables, 21 constables, 114 first-rate sub-constables, and 26 second-rate sub-constables; and the expenditure on account of the whole, during the preceding year, amounted to £8,803 2s. 7d. The stations of stipendiary magistrates are Carlow and Graignamanagh. The constituency for sending members to parliament amounted, in 1835, to 1,529, and, in 1841, to 1,759; and of the latter number, 307 were £50 freeholders, 132 were £20 freeholders, 28 were £20 lease-holders, 1,019 were £10 freeholders, and 191 were £10 lease-holders. Pop., in 1831, 81,988; in 1841, 86,228. Males, 42,428; females, 43,800. Inhabited houses, 14,008; uninhabited complete houses, 509; houses in the course of erection, 45. Families, 15,210. Families residing in first-class houses, 532; in second-class houses, 4,531; in third-class houses, 6,050; in fourth-class houses, 4,097. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 10,498; in manufactures and trade, 3,139; in other pursuits, 1,573. Families supported by vested means and by professions, 408; by the directing of labour, 5,363; by their own manual labour, 8,999; by means not specified, 440. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 18,092; to clothing, 1,398; to lodging, &c., 2,216; to health, 43; to charity, 5; to justice, 194; to education, 140; to religion, 80; unclassified, 1,876; without any specified occupation, 2,750. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 3,392; to clothing, 3,214; to lodging, &c., 20; to health, 62; to charity, 18; to justice, 1; to education, 87; to religion, 60; unclassified, 3,755; without any specified occupation, 18,153. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 16,560; who could read but not write, 7,931; who could neither read nor write, 12,783. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 10,375; who could read but not write, 12,309; who could neither read nor write, 16,164. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 4,220; attending superior schools, 213. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 3,279; attending superior schools, 423. Per centage of male population at 17 years of age and upwards, unmarried, 50; married, 45; widowed, 5. Per centage of female population at 17 years of age and upwards, unmarried, 44; married, 44; widowed, 12. Inspectors of schools, 1; school-teachers, 120 males and 57 females; ushers and tutors, 12 males and 6 females; governesses, 23; music and dancing masters, 8. Established clergymen, 17; Methodist ministers, 2; Pres-

byterian minister, 1; Roman Catholic clergymen, 34; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 18.

History.—Long previous to the Anglo-Norman invasion, the territory which now constitutes the county of Carlow was the scene of innumerable conflicts among the Irish toparchs and kings, and between them and their vigilant and relentless Danish invaders. Many singular anecdotes are current, on the questionable authority of Keating and O'Halloran, respecting traits of savage character, and deeds of wonderful prowess, in the course of these conflicts; and stories are told, on still more dotard authority, such as converts them into little better than mawkish legends, respecting synodal achievements and other early ecclesiastical feats in connection with the diocese of Leighlin. Strongbow and his little band of resolute followers found the territory divided into the districts of Hy-Drone and Hy-Cavanagh, and constituting the northern part of Hy-Kinsellagh, the patrimony of Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, who invited the invasion; and they made it, for a considerable period, the grand arena of their strife with the native Irish,—the battle-field of some of the earliest of those actions which terminated in the conquest of Ireland. William the Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, one of the invading nobles, and afterwards Lord-justice of Ireland, married Isabel, daughter of Strongbow, and grand-daughter of Dermot MacMurrough, succeeded in her right to the principality of Leinster, granted about the year 1208 the first charter to the inhabitants of Carlow, and, in 1216, got the county erected by the feeble King John into a palatinate in his favour. On the failure of William the Marshal's male heirs, Roger de Bigot succeeded in right of his wife, William's daughter, to the lordship of Carlow; and, after his death, that lordship passed to the Crown, while the barony of Idrone passed by grant in fee to the family of Carew. The lordship was now granted to Thomas de Brotherton; and from him it descended through the family of Howard till forfeited in the reign of Henry VIII.

The Kavanaghs and other native chiefs paid little regard to the political arrangements of the English; and seem to have early reacquired their consequence within the county, and to have obtained ascendancy over it, and long retained it with the town and castle in their possession. In 1494, the Fitzgeralds seized the castle, and they held it till after the unsuccessful rebellion of Lord Thomas Fitzgerald. In 1537, the Crown resumed possession of the lordship, and afterwards granted large estates in the county to the family of Butler. In 1567, Sir Peter Carew, the descendant of the former proprietors of Idrone, reacquired possession of the barony; and he is celebrated for at once overawing and conciliating the Kavanaghs, inducing them to yield him uncontested authority, and exerting a benign influence on the social condition of the community. About 1580, a chief of the Kavanaghs was intrusted with both the seneschalship of the county, and the management of the Carew barony of Idrone; and he so abused the confidence reposed in him as to renounce allegiance, assert a right of sovereignty over all the territory which had been ruled by Dermot MacMurrough, and levy forces for vindicating and establishing his claim. From 1590 till 1601 he remained constantly in arms, conducted a scourging system of predatory warfare, scoured the country as far as to the fastnesses of Wicklow, and usually had 1,000 men or upwards of his own name under his command; and he was eventually reduced to submission by Sir Oliver Lambert. During the rebellion of 1798, the county was the theatre of several actions; and sus-

tained—chiefly at Carlow, Bagnalstown, Leighlin-Bridge, and Borris—an amount of damage, for which the sum of £24,854 of compensation was claimed.

Chief Families and Antiquities.—The oldest families of the county are the MacMurrough Kavanaghs, the O'Ryan, the O'Nolans, and the O'Mores: next are the Duvals, the St. Aubins, the De La Fraynes, the De Berminghams, the De Carews, the De La Landes, the Graces, and the Butlers; and since the time of Elizabeth, are the Bagnals, the Eustaces, the Burtous, the O'Briens of Thomond, the Ponsonbys, the Hamiltons, the Cokes, the Bernards, the Vigors, the Vicars, the Burdets, the Bunbrys, the Beresfords, the Bruens, the Bagots, and the Brownes. Among the chief landed proprietors are the Kavanaghs, the Bruens, the Burtous, and the Rocheforts.—The only pagan antiquities of any interest are cromlechs near Carlow and Hacketstown; and the only ecclesiastical one is the cathedral church of Leighlin. The chief castellated or military structures are the castles of Carlow, Tullow, and Leighlin-Bridge, all ascribed to De Lacey; the castles of Clonmore and Cloghgrenan, both belonging to the Butlers; and some traces of Donald Spanagh Kavanagh,—that turbulent chief who, at the close of the 16th century, dared to assert the rights of the long-explored sovereignty of Dermot MacMurrough.

CARLOW, a barony in the north-west of co. Carlow, Leinster. It is bounded on the north by co. Kildare; on the east by Rathvilly and Forth; on the south by Idrone-East; and on the west by Idrone-West and Queen's county. Its greatest length, in the direction of south-west by south, is 8½ miles; its greatest breadth is 6½ miles; its mean breadth is very slightly upwards of 4 miles; and its area is 31,354 acres. The Barren bisects it; and the Barrow traces all its western boundary. It comprises a large portion of the richest limestone, champagne district of the county.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Cloydagh, Kellystown, Nurney, Painstown, and Tullowinagimma; and the whole of the parishes of Ballinacarrig, Ballycrogue, Carlow, Clonmelsk, Grangeoford, Killerrig, and Urglin.* It contains the town of Carlow, but has no village worthy of notice. Pop., in 1831, 16,599; in 1841, 15,934. Houses 2,400. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,422; in manufactures and trade, 938; in other pursuits, 559. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,502; who could read but not write, 1,243; who could neither read nor write, 2,031. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,563; who could read but not write, 2,073; who could neither read nor write, 2,815.

CARLOW, a parish containing a town of the same name, in the barony and county of Carlow, Leinster. Length, southward, 3½ miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to 2½ miles; area, 3,330 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches,—of which 47 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch, are in the river Barrow, and 76 acres, 20 perches, form a detached district a little to the east. Pop., in 1831, 9,597; in 1841, 9,901. Houses 1,434. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 483; in 1841, 1,167. Houses 195. Oak-park, the seat of Col. Bruen, though not within the parish, flings ornament over the northern border. The mansion is a handsome modern edifice; and the demesne is extensive, well-wooded, tastefully disposed, and highly beautiful. The mail-road from Dublin runs across this demesne, placing

* By authority of the Act 6 and 7 William IV., a townland in the parishes of Urglin and Ballinacarrig, and a townland in the parish of Killerrig, were transferred from Rathvilly barony to that of Carlow; a townland in Aghade, from Carlow to Forth; and a townland in Fennagh, from Carlow to Rathvilly.

the principal grounds to the west, and the fine, spacious deer-park to the east. A small Franciscan friary, not noticed by Arehdall, was founded at Oak-park by the family of Coke. Brown-hill mansion, 1½ mile east of the town, was built by the late Robert Brown, Esq., after a design by Mr. Peters, and stands in the midst of a well-planted and judiciously disposed demesne. Both this seat and the neighbouring one of Viewmount—in the vicinity of which is one of the largest cromlechs in Ireland—stand on the grounds of a quondam abbey, which was dedicated to St. Kievan. Three towers of the monastic pile were standing about 90 years ago; but the latest remains were used as building materials for Viewmount-house and Browne-hill park-wall. The property of the abbey was granted, at the suppression, to the ancestor of the Earl of Thomond. See VIEWMOUNT. The other mansions and villas are Pollerton, Straw-hall, Braganza-house, Green-cottage, Roseville, Summerville, Springfield-house, Erindale, Mount-Sion-cottage, Shamrock-cottage, and Belmont. The ruins of Cloghgrenan-castle stand on the southern frontier, overlooking the Barrow. Other objects of interest will be noticed in connection with the town.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £300; glebe, £17 15s. Gross income, £317 15s.; nett, £244 11s. 9d. Patron, the Crown. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church is of unascertained date and cost. Sittings 60; attendance 550. Meeting-houses of Presbyterians, Quakers, and Wesleyan Methodists, have an attendance, the first of 55, the second of 75, and the third of 150. The parochial Roman Catholic chapel is regarded as the cathedral of the Roman Catholic united diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, and has an attendance of 5,000; and the Roman Catholic convent and college chapels have an attendance, the former of 100, and the latter of 143. Eleven Roman Catholic priests reside and officiate in the parish. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,755 Churchmen, 38 Presbyterians, 68 other Protestant dissenters, and 7,843 Roman Catholics; and 24 daily schools had on their books 876 males and 743 females. Among the schools were included Carlow Roman Catholic college, 3 classical schools, 1 classical boarding-school, 1 Ladies' boarding-school, 2 Protestant free schools, 1 infant school partly supported by subscription, and 2 National schools, each aided with £20 a-year from the Board.

CARLOW,

A post and market town, a borough, and the capital of the eponymal parish, barony, and county, stands on the east bank of the Barrow, and chiefly on the north bank of the Burren, 5½ miles south by west of Castledermot, 7¼ west-north-west of Tullow, 14 north of Borris, and 39½ south-south-west of Dublin.

General Description.—The town has a modern, clean, comfortable, and neat appearance; looks as if nearly surrounded with tasteful demesne-grounds; and, but for architectural indications of the high predominance of Roman Catholicity, would be regarded by a stranger as a place of decidedly English character. The street which carries along the thoroughfare from Athy to Kilkenny, runs nearly parallel to the Barrow, at the mean distance of about 280 yards; is half a statute mile long north of the Burren, and 350 yards south of that stream; but, over more than half of its length, is only partially edified. The street which takes along the thoroughfare from Rath-

villy and Tullow to Castlecomer, runs westward to the bridge across the Barrow, intersects the former street at right angles, is between 6 and 7 statute furlongs in length, and has nowhere any considerable break in the continuity of either of its lines of houses. Three short streets radiate nearly at the same point from this, about one-fourth of an Irish mile from its east end,—one, spacious and short, going south-south-westward to the Burren, and having at its south end the gaol and the barrack,—one leading east-north-eastward on the way to Balingglass,—and one, going stragglingly off north-north-eastward, to fall upon the road to Dublin. The compact part of the town commences, as to its east side, 250 yards west of the point whence these three streets radiate, is bounded on the south by the Burren, consists of 10 or 11 brief streets additional to the sections of the two great lines, and forms very nearly an equilateral triangle of 700 yards on each side. Immediately east of it is a spacious open area containing the Roman Catholic cathedral and college; and north of its western half, or between the Athy road and the Barrow, are some incipient street-lines, and a profusion of airy situated houses, both single and grouped. On the west bank of the Barrow, and connected with Carlow by Wellington-Bridge, stands the considerable suburb of GRAIGUE: which see.

Public Buildings.—The parish-church is a plain old building, and had formerly at its west end a heavy square tower, surmounted by an unsymmetrical spire; but is now adorned with a handsome steeple, built, in 1834, at the cost of £2,000. The Presbyterian meeting-house, or Scots church, is a neat small structure. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel—the cathedral of the Roman Catholic dio. of Kildare and Leighlin—is an edifice, remarkable for the beauty of its style and the skillfulness of its architecture; it bears aloft a high and finely ornamented octagonal tower: and it was completed, in 1834, at the cost of £18,000.—The Roman Catholic college consists of a centre and two wings, and, though plain in style, is very spacious and has an imposing appearance; its chapel is a neat structure; and its park is large, airy, well-planted, and surrounded by a high wall. This institution was founded by the Rev. Dr. Keefe, and originally intended for the education of youth; it was opened, in 1793, under the direction of the late Dean Staunton, and became one-half subordinated to the training of candidates for the Roman Catholic priesthood; and it eventually acquired great fame under the late Dr. Doyle, and became almost a rival of Maynooth. The cost of its erection was about £13,000. The number of its students, in 1834, was 107; but was officially reported to be diminishing. The routine of tuition comprises Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, English, ecclesiastical and civil history, rhetoric, geography, arithmetic, book-keeping, and mathematics.—A Roman Catholic school, attached to the convent, was built in 1811, and cost £2,600; and it is now in connection with the National Board.—The old county court-house was built since 1798, on the site of an old gaol, near the Burren; but, though commodious, and containing also a large ball-room, it has no architectural pretension. The new court-house, recently erected on the northern outskirts of the town, is an octagonal edifice of hewn stone, with a beautiful Ionic portico on a massive balustraded basement.—The county gaol contains 62 cells, 7 new solitary cells, 10 day-rooms, 8 work-rooms, 10 yards, a tread-wheel, separate hospitals for the sexes, and a well-divided chapel. The average number of prisoners is 78; and the males are divided into 4 classes, the females into 2.—The Lunatic Asylum for the counties of Carlow, Kil-

• This we suspect to be a misprint in the Report for 600.

dare, Wexford, and Kilkenny, stands on the northern outskirts of the town, in a park of about 15 acres. It cost £22,552, is supported at an annual expense of about £2,300, contains accommodation for upwards of 160 patients, and is conducted on all the improved principles for the treatment of insanity. The number of patients under treatment, in 1842, was 209. The average cost of each patient for the year was £13 16s. 2½d. Of 463 patients admitted to the asylum during ten years, 226 have been discharged completely recovered; the deaths have amounted to 66; and there have been only 34 re-admissions.—The county infirmary, situated on the southern boundary-line of the borough, is a new and well-built structure; it contains 35 beds, but could admit 45, and is sufficient for the wants of the county; and, in 1839-40, it expended £611 19s. 5d., and had 183 patients.—The barrack contains accommodation for a troop of cavalry, and two companies of infantry. The Wellington bridge across the Barrow is an elegant edifice of stone; and the chief bridge across the Burren is a neat iron structure.

Castle.—The castle of Carlow is variously ascribed to Hugh de Lacy, King John, Isabel, daughter of Strongbow, and Hugh Bigod, fourth Earl of Norfolk; but, by a decided majority of voices, is ascribed to De Lacy. It stands on a slight eminence overhanging the Barrow, immediately south of the bridge; and was constructed in the Anglo-Norman style of architecture,—a hollow quadrangle, thick in the walls, remarkably low and narrow in the doors, slender even to loop-hole dimensions in the windows, and fortified at each angle by a large round tower. The grandeur of its proportions, and the favourableness of its situation, which allowed a free view of its massive towers and rugged sides from the various approaches to the town, rendered it a feature of peculiar magnificence in the architectural display of Carlow. But, in 1814, a ninny-pated physician of the name of Middleton, who had obtained a lease of it, and who characteristically projected the transmutation of it into a *Maison de Sante* for the reception of lunatics, applied blasts of gunpowder for enlarging the windows and diminishing the thickness of the walls, and brought down two-thirds of the pile into a rubbishy tumulus in memory of his surpassing presumption and folly. A man who witnessed the tremendous downfall described it to Mr. Brewer as "so slow in operation, that a person had sufficient time to escape from the sphere of destruction (as was the case with himself) after viewing the portentous and amazing nodding of the towers. The immense pile gradually disparted into vast masses, which broke with difficulty into fragments less mighty. Many gigantic pieces of the ruin rolled to the very doors of some humble cabins, on the opposite side of a road at the base of the castle-mount." The part which remains consists of only two of the towers and the wall between them, and is 65 feet high and 105 feet from tower to tower; but, being a complete side of the original square, it affords a correct idea of the space which the castle occupied. The history of the building shall be interwoven, in our concluding section, with that of the town.

Poor-law Union, &c.—The Carlow Poor-law union ranks as the 117th, and was declared on Sept. 14, 1840. It includes a section of Queen's co., and the greater part of co. Carlow; and comprehends an area of 179,790 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 74,724. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are, in Queen's co., Shrute, 4,777; Graigue, 6,100; and Arles, 4,297;—and, in co. Carlow, Carlow, 11,318; Grangeford, 3,227; Tullow, 5,846; Barragh, 4,409; Myshall, 4,353; Kiltencell, 4,750; Borris, 4,753; Bagnalstown,

4,585; Idrone-West, 8,424; Kellystown, 3,264; and Feenagh and Nurney, 4,592. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 10 and 80; and of the latter, 4 are returned by Carlow division, 3 by each of the divisions of Graigue and Idrone-West, 1 by each of the divisions of Grange-ford and Kellystown, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The valuator was appointed on Dec. 3, 1840; and the workhouse was to cost £9,000 for building and completion, besides the expense of fittings and contingencies,—to occupy a site of 7 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches, obtained for £1,000 of purchase-money, and £7 19s. 8½d. of annual rent,—and to contain accommodation for 800 paupers. The workhouse was not opened on Feb. 9, 1843; and the total expenditure of the union up to that period amounted to £196 13s. 4d. The union has fever hospitals at Carlow, Tullow, Bagnalstown, and Borris; and is distributed into the dispensary districts of Carlow, Bagnalstown, Ballickmoyler, Doonane, Borris, Leighlin-Bridge, Myshall, and Tullow. The Carlow fever hospital was built in 1841, and is a commodious establishment, containing 40 beds; and, in 1839-40, it expended £220 15s. 1d., and had 199 patients. The Carlow dispensary serves for a district of 33,008 acres, with 20,249 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, it expended £147 9s., and made 7,812 dispensations of medicine. A Loan Fund in the town, in 1841, had a capital of £1,903; circulated £11,745 in 3,215 loans, and realized £164 9s. 4d. of nett profit. Among the charitable institutions are the Protestant Orphan Society, the Protestant Clothing Society, a soup kitchen attached to the Protestant Free School, an association for procuring employment for the industrious poor, and a society for ameliorating the condition of the female peasantry.

Trade.—A considerable trade is carried on by the Barrow navigation downward to Waterford, and upward through the Grand Canal to Dublin. In 1813, the amount of the trade downward was only 2,000 tons; but in 1828, it had increased to 15,000 tons. In 1807, the amount of the trade upward was 22,823 tons; and in 1828, it was 23,847 tons; and while thus nearly stationary during the 21 years of interval, the portion of it which terminated on Dublin actually decreased from 10,000 to 6,000 tons. The very different condition of the downward and the upward trade is probably accounted for by the fact that, while the entire charge for carriage from Athy to Waterford is not more than 2s. 6d. per ton, the charge from Athy to Dublin is 6s. 9d. per ton. A large proportion of the cereal and dairy produce of the county is sold and shipped at Carlow (see the article on the county). The manufacture of coarse woollens occupies a few persons. There are three breweries, a distillery, and four flour-mills. The market-house is commodious; and there are several good inns. Weekly markets are held on Monday and Thursday; and fairs are held on May 4, June 22, Aug. 26, and Nov. 8. A branch office of the Bank of Ireland was established in 1834. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a caravan to Athy, a mail-car to Castlecomer, a coach to Dublin, and a mail-coach in transit between Dublin and Waterford. The railway communications are noticed in the article on the county.

Municipal Affairs, &c.—The ancient limits of the borough of Carlow were not defined by boundaries, and are imperfectly known, yet they are ascertained to have been so contracted as not to include the whole site of the present town, and to exclude the whole of the suburb of Graigue: the modern limits include all Carlow, all Graigue, and all such portions of unedified ground as are interposed

among their outskirts. The borough had its earliest charter in 1290, from William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke; and it afterwards had charters of 11 James I., 26 Charles II., and 4 James II. The corporation, according to charter, is entitled, "The Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Catherlogh;" and had for its officers a sovereign, 12 burgesses, 2 sergeants-at-mace, a town-clerk, a weighmaster of butter, and a bellman. At the date of the Inquiry into the State of Municipal Corporations, the borough court had long been in desuetude, and the corporation exercised no jurisdiction civil or criminal. Poizeage is the only source of corporation income, and even this has been much resisted, and very ill-paid. The average annual amount of receipts from it during 7 years preceding 1833, was about £170; and this was disposed of in salaries of about £63 to inferior officers, and £107 to the sovereign. Tolls and customs are paid to Mr. Hamilton, the lord of the manor. "This town," say the Municipal Corporation Commissioners, in 1833, "is not lighted; and the Act of 9 Geo. IV. c. 84, has not been adopted here. All the streets are repaired by county presentment, the two principal at the expense of the county at large, the others by the barony in which the town is situate. There is no public scavenger; the town is supplied with water by public pumps. The corporation having, in consequence of departure from the spirit of the charters by the exclusion of individuals, dwindled to a few, chiefly non-resident nominees of the patron, without any functions to perform or privileges to enjoy, do not continue to exist for any beneficial public purpose." The assizes for the county are held in the town twice a year; quarter-sessions, four times a year; and petty-sessions, every Thursday. A chief constable, a sub-inspector, and 16 of the county constabulary are stationed in the town.

Statistics.—The borough sends one member to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1835, 474,—in 1841, 417; of whom 405 were £10 householders, and 12 were burgesses reserved by the Reform Act. Area, exclusive of Graigue, 445 acres. Pop., in 1831, 9,114; in 1841, 8,734. Houses 1,239. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 438; in manufactures and trade, 808; in other pursuits, 459. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 135; on the directing of labour, 842; on their own manual labour, 633; on means not specified, 95. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,957; who could read but not write, 576; who could neither read nor write, 1,077. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,555; who could read but not write, 1,090; who could neither read nor write, 1,609.

History.—Carlow—anciently called Catherlogh, Catherlough, and Caterlogh—seems to have arisen about the same time as its castle; and, in common with that fortress, which was built to protect the English of the Pale, it makes a conspicuous figure in the early part of Anglo-Hibernian history. In the reign of Edward II., it was made the seat of the seneschalship of the counties of Carlow and Kildare, instituted to quell the turbulence of these districts. In 1361, Lionel Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., and Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, established in it the exchequer of the kingdom, and contributed £500 toward the cost of encompassing it with a strong wall. In 1494, James Fitzgerald, brother of the 8th Earl of Kildare, besieged "the King's Castle of Carlow," and, after encountering a prompt but vain resistance by the Lord-deputy, Sir Edward Poynings, captured it; and this act was one of the grounds on which the parliament which afterwards

assembled at Drogheda attained him and the Earl. In 1534, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, when in rebellion against the crown, held Carlow-castle in common with 5 other chief fortalices of the kingdom. In 1577, Rory-Oge O'More, then in rebellion against Elizabeth, successfully prosecuted a long siege against Carlow, captured the castle, and burnt the town. In 1641, the castle, when in possession of English troops, and while the retreat of a number of Englishmen who had sought shelter within its walls, was invested by a strong party of insurgents, and reduced to such extremity that its garrison were on the point of surrendering, when Sir Patrick Wemys opportunely appeared for its relief, and struck panic into the besiegers; yet the latter fired the town before they fled, and were punished by the slaughter of 50 of their number in their flight. In 1650, the castle, after having been warmly cannonaded, was surrendered by Captain Bellew, commander of the garrison, to Sir Hardress Waller. On the 25th of May, 1798, a forlorn and undisciplined body of wretched insurgents, most of whom were intoxicated, assailed the town, sustained dreadful carnage, and were easily shot from the windows, cut down on the streets, or driven to pell-mell retreat. About 417 bodies were subsequently "buried in three gravel pits, and covered with quick lime at the other side of the Graigue-bridge."

CARMAVY, a grange, in the barony of Lower Massarene, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 789 acres, 27 perches. It is traversed by the road from Belfast to Antrim; and is very nearly surrounded by the parish of Killead, to which it is often regarded as belonging. Pop., in 1841, 307. Houses 59.

CARMEN, a township in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, 6 miles east of Athy, co. Kildare, Leinster. The ancient Carmen, or 'the enclosed place,' was the capital of the Coulan, and the Naasteinghan, where the states of the southern parts of Leinster met. It is said to have been anathematized in the 6th century, and superseded by the site of the present town of Naas; and is also said to have been the scene of a famous battle in the third century, between the people of South Leinster, and Cormac Cas, king of Munster. Its site is a high, gently-sloping hill, which commands a view of one of the principal ancient scenes of the worship of Beal, now BALTINGLASS: see that article. An extensive rath crowns it; and in the vicinity are 16 mounds on which the elders of the council are said to have sat, and which are held in superstitious veneration by the surrounding peasantry. The hill is now called Mullagh-mast, a corruption of Mullaeh-masteau, 'the hill of decapitation,'—a name which originated in its being the scene of the perfidious massacre, in the 16th century, of a number of Irish by a party of English. On the east side of the hill, not far from the summit, is a Druidical altar.

CARMONEY. See CARNMONEY.

CARN, a townland and a hamlet in the parish of Dungiven, and on the south-east border of the barony of Kenought, co. Londonderry, Ulster. The hamlet stands at the base of the Carnogher mountains, about 6 miles north-west of Maghera, on the road thence to Dungiven. See CARNTOGHER. A huge cairn seems to have given name to at once hamlet, townland, and mountains. Area of the village, 6 acres. Pop., in 1841, 124. Houses 26.

CARN, counties Kildare and Wexford. See CARNE.

CARN, or CARNDONAGH, a small market-town in the parish of Donagh, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the road from Lon-

donderry to Malin Head, 2½ miles south of Malin, and 16 north of Londonderry. Its site is a pendicle of the high arable grounds which lie around the head of Strawbrega bay, and is washed by two streamlets which descend from the adjacent mountains. The town is regular in its street alignment: has several places of worship, several schools, and a number of large and well-built houses; and is the head-quarters of the coast-guard and the constabulary detachments of the district. Its markets command greatly more agricultural produce than might be expected from the cold and seemingly churlish region which surrounds it; and its shops supply the multitudinous articles of a general retail trade to a great portion of the northern half of the barony. In its vicinity are the seats of Tunalague and Fairview. Area of the town, 18 acres. Pop., in 1831, 618; in 1841, 653. Houses 118. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 23; in manufactures and trade, 96; in other pursuits, 9. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 92; on their own manual labour, 29; on means not specified, 3. See DONAGH.

CARNA. See CARNAGH and CARNE.

CARNADOE, a lake in the eastern section of the barony of Ballintobber, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It is 1½ mile in length from west to east, and less than half-a-mile in mean breadth. A stream of less than ¾ of a mile in length, and even this partly lacustrine, carries off the lake's superfluous waters to the Shannon. Carnadoe bridge, 1½ furlong above the confluence with the Shannon, takes across the Roskeery and Drumsna highway. Carnadoe Lough is the lowest of a system of three lakes, which aggregately comprise about 25 miles of shore, and the other members of which are Loughs Grange and Gillstown. The Commissioners for improving the navigation of the Shannon proposed improvements for rendering the system of lakes navigable over 6 miles from the Shannon, and to within 2 miles of Strokestown. The chief of the improvements are the removing of a school at Carnadoe bridge, the construction of quays and a swivel bridge, and the cutting of a canal from Carnadoe Lough through the low lands at Carrageen into Lough Gillstown; and the whole were estimated to cost £8,803 1s. 2d.

CARNAGH, or CARNA, a creek in the parish of Carne, barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is of easy access, has a sandy bottom, possesses an inconsiderable pier, but is capable of much improvement, and is very convenient and useful to the fishers of herring and lobsters.

CARNAGH, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Bantry, 3½ miles south-east by south of New Ross, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 2,106 acres. Pop., in 1831, 319; in 1841, 352. Houses 49. The land is good for tillage, pasturage, and meadow. Carnagh-house, the seat of H. Lambert, Esq., is situated on the northern frontier.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Mary's, New Ross, in the dio. of Ferns. See ROSS (NEW). Tithe composition, £80. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics.

CARNACROSS, a Roman Catholic parish in the co. and dio. of Meath, Leinster. Post-town, Kells. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

CARNALLOCK. See CARNLOGH.

CARNALWAY, a parish in the barony of South Naas, co. Kildare, Leinster. It contains part of the town of KILCULLEN; which see. Length, west-north-westward, 2½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 3,840 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch,—of which 49 acres, 34

perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,291; in 1841, 1,181. Houses 192. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 771. Houses 119. It lies on the north bank of the Liffey; and is traversed north-north-eastward by the road from Athy to Naas. The average value of the land is 30s. per plantation acre. The principal country houses are Brownstown-house, Brownstown-cottage, Hermitage, Newberry, and Harristown.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £224; glebe, £15. Gross income, £239; nett, £182 6s. Patrons, the diocesan and Robert Latouche, Esq. of Harristown. The church was built at the private expense of John Latouche, Esq. Sittings 200; attendance 128. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 237, and the Roman Catholics to 1,084; a Sunday-school had on its books 15 boys and 70 girls; and 4 daily schools—one of which was aided with £2 a-year from the Roman Catholic clergyman, and two with respectively £10 and £23 from Mr. Latouche—had 56 boys and 54 girls.

CARNAMART (THE), a rivulet of the county of Galway, Connaught. It rises in the barony of Kilconnel, not far from the village of Kilconnel, and flows 17 miles west-south-westward through the baronies of Athenry and Dunkellin, to the head of Galway bay. It washes the village of Craughwell; and is there crossed by the mail-road from Dublin to Galway.

CARNCASTLE, CAIRNCASTLE, or CASTLE-CARNE, a parish on the coast of the barony of Upper Glenarm, 3 miles north-north-west of Larne, co. Antrim, Ulster. It contains the village of OLD-MILLS: which see. Length, southward, 4½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 3½; area, 9,725 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,167; * in 1841, 2,079. Houses 325. One moiety of the land is chiefly mountainous and partly marshy; and the other moiety consists of good arable land. The splendid new coast-road of the county traverses the interior. On the coast is BALLYGELLY HEAD: which see. Beneath this promontory, and on a bold rock, which is completely insulated at high water, stands the ruin of a castle which gives name to the parish, and which derives its own prefix of 'Carn,' or 'Cairn,' from the nature of its position. This pile, like a number of others in the wild outskirts of the three kingdoms, is traditionally alleged to have been erected by an ancient prince to protect from the addresses of an unwelcome suitor the person of his high-born daughter,—who, of course, held family dignity and military fortifications in derision, and was duly carried off by her enterprising admirer. Near Ballygelly Head, in a bleak situation overhanging the sea, is the mansion of the Shaws, erected in 1025; and at no great distance are the Salagh Braes, with the small church of the parish at their base. The only other object of any importance is a cotton factory.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, jointly with that of Kilwaughter, £160 2s. 1d. The rectories of Carncastle, Kilwaughter, Ballyeaston, and Derry-Keighan, constitute the benefice and prebend of Carncastle. Gross income, £748 8s. 8d.; nett, £666 11s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. DERRYKEIGHAN is 25 miles distant from the other three members of the union; and it contains the church of the benefice, and is the only member of it under the care of the incumbent,—who, however, holds also the benefice of Dungarvan, in the dio. of Lismore. See DERRYKEIGHAN. Ballyeaston, in its two constituent parts, or quoad

* The ecclesiastical documents make the figure 1,284; and place the difference of 800 to the account of Kilwaughter parish.

ieilia parishes of Ballycor and Rashee, is a perpetual curacy and separate benefice. See BALLYKASTON. Carncastle and Kilwaughter also jointly constitute a perpetual curacy and separate benefice. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 4½. Pop., in 1831, 3,400. Gross income, £103 9s. 8d.; nett, £99 12s. 2d. Patron, the prebendary of Carncastle. The church was built, in 1815, by means of a parochial assessment of £92 6s. 1½d., and a grant from the late Board of First Fruits of £323 1s. 6½d. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses have an attendance of respectively 100 and 75. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 32 Churchmen, 1,085 Presbyterians, 15 other Protestant dissenters, and 320 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of the union, of 58 Churchmen, 2,561 Presbyterians, 46 other Protestant dissenters, and 804 Roman Catholics. In the same year, 2 Sunday schools in the parish had an average attendance of 75 children; 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which was aided with £2 a-year from the rector, and £8 from the National Board—had on their book 55 boys and 34 girls; and 5 daily schools in the union had 184 boys and 105 girls. In 1840, the National Board had two schools in the parish,—the one at Carncastle, and the other at Ballygilbert.

CARDONAGH. See CARN.

CARNE, or CARNA, a parish in the barony of East Ophaly, 4 miles south-east by south of Kildare, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, southward, 2½ miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to 2 miles; area, 1,457 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 550; in 1841, 499. Houses 97. It lies on the east border of a great expanse of low and morassy country; and is traversed south-south-eastward by the road from Kildare to Ballymore. The Curragh touches the northern boundary; and the mansion of Martinstown is situated in the south-east corner.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Kildare, and one of the benefices suspended under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act. Vicarial tithe composition, £8 10s. 6d.; glebe, £15. Gross income, £23 10s. 6d.; nett, £22 3s. 9d. The incumbent of an adjoining parish receives a salary of £5 for performing the occasional duties. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £81 9s. 6d., and are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Kildare cathedral. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 550 to 850. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a National school was aided with £15 a-year from the Board, and had on its books 38 boys and 24 girls.

CARNE, a parish in the south-east extremity of the barony of Forth, 3 miles south-south-east of Broadway, and 11 south-east by south of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½; area, 1,963 acres. Pop., in 1831, 828; in 1841, 914. Houses 126. It occupies the peninsula between St. George's Channel on the east, and Lough Ta, or Togher, or Lady's Island Lough on the west; and terminates southward in Carnsore Point, the most south-easterly part of the mainland of the county. See CARNSORE. About three-tenths of the area are unarable, and consist of sand banks and rocky grounds, which afford a tolerable amount of pasturage. The tillage lands are in general excellent. Excepting a small rising ground, called the Hill of Chour, the surface is nearly a dead level; and, being destitute of wood, it has a naked and shivering appearance. Two small creeks occur at Nethertown and Carna: see CARNA. The hamlets are Ballygarrow, Ballask, Churchtown, Nethertown, and Ring; and the mansions are Castletown, Castle-Palliser, and Carna. A well-preserved ruin remains of a fine old castle, 70 or 80 feet high, built by the

English settlers in the reign of Henry II., and now called the Castle of Cloeast. The ruin of a very ancient chapel, called St. Vaugh's, stands in an old cemetery very near Carnsore Point. The road from that headland to Wexford cuts the parish into nearly equal parts, and sends off branches eastward to the sea, and westward to Lough Ta.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £280; glebe, £43 15s. Gross income, £323 15s.; nett, £274 16s. Patron, the diocesan. The church is very old; and was completely renovated in 1825, at the cost of £120, raised by subscription and parochial assessment. Sittings 50; attendance 50. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 31, and the Roman Catholics to 759; and a hedge-school had an average attendance of 30 children.

CARNE, co. Donegal. See CARN.

CARNE, co. Clare. See CARRUNE.

CARNE, a hamlet in the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands near the head of the west side of Blacksod bay, between Belmullet and Binghamstown.

CARNEARNEY, a hamlet in the parish of Ahogh-hill, barony of Lower Toome, co. Antrim, Ulster. Pop., in 1831, 60.

CARNEW, a parish, partly in the baronies of Scarewalsh and Gorey, co. Wexford, but chiefly in that of Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The Shillelagh section contains the villages of CARNEW and SHILLELAGH: which see. The outline of the parish is nearly a circle of 7 miles in diameter. Area of the Scarewalsh section, 7,555 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches; of the Gorey section, 500 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches,—of which 234 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches are detached; of the Shillelagh section, 15,350 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,865; in 1841, 7,205. Houses 1,100. Pop. of the Scarewalsh section, in 1831, 1,892; in 1841, 1,767. Houses 276. Pop. of the Gorey section, in 1841, 252. Houses 41. Pop. of the rural districts of the Shillelagh section, in 1841, 4,021. Houses 617. But the population, according to the ecclesiastical returns, quite or very nearly excludes the co. Wexford section, and is stated, for 1831, at 4,969. The villages are COOLATTIN, CASTLEBOG, and SHILLELAGH: see these articles. The chief mansion is COOLATTIN, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, who is landowner of by far the greater part of the barony. Ballyellis-house, formerly the seat of Sir J. Jervis, Bart., stands within a mile of the town of Carnew, on the road to Gorey. The other mansions are Primrose-Hill, Dunishall, Woodmount, Laurel-Hill, Ballard, Coolbog, Hillbrook, Kilcavan, Tinrygar, Tombrin, Upper Ballingare, Lower Ballingare, Belleview, Beechmount, Cronghorn, Rockhouse, and Ballykelly. The surface of the parish consists variously of plain and upland; contains a chief part of the vale of the Derry, an affluent of the Slaney; and, with the exception of woodlands, consists of arable and pasture grounds, which vary in value from 10s. to 55s. per plantation acre. Slievebog, on the southern boundary of the Scarewalsh, has an altitude of 1,385 feet; and three heights on the east border, the south border, and the north-west district of the Shillelagh section, have altitudes of respectively 1,063, 837, and 765 feet. The chief stream of the Wexford division descends within the limits from an elevation of 396 to 247 feet. The principal hamlets are Shillelagh and Coolbog. The road from Wicklow to Newtownbarry runs south-westward through the interior; a road diverges southward from it to Carnew; and a cross-road goes westward in the di-

• The Census of 1831 does not notice this section.

rection of Gorey.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition and gross income, £830 15s. 4½d.; nett, £701 4s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates have salaries of respectively £92 6s. 1½d. and £80. The church is an old building, and was enlarged by parochial assessment. Sittings 600; attendance 500. A chapel-of-ease at Shillelagh was built, in 1829, by means of a donation of £1,000 from Earl Fitzwilliam, and a grant of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance 170. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 1,895, and the Roman Catholics to 3,416; and 6 daily schools—4 of which were aided with respectively £66, £66, £40, and £40 a-year from Earl Fitzwilliam—had on their books 326 boys and 193 girls.

The town of CARNEW stands near the southern extremity of co. Wicklow, 9 miles west of Gorey, and 12 south-west by south of Aughrim. It is regular, neat, well-edified, and respectably inhabited. Its castle, or strong embattled house, is said to have been built and occupied by the O'Tooles,—a powerful sept, whose principal hold was in the country of Imail; and what remains of it, consisting of a square enclosed by walls, with turrets on consoles at two of the angles, is now fitted up and occupied as the rectory. Ledwich, in the book called *Grosc's Antiquities*, says that, when the ground near the walls was dug a few years before he wrote, several human skeletons were found in close vicinity to musket-barrels with balls of the usual size, and to a spur with a rowel as large as a crown-piece. On the 3d of July, 1798, the town was the scene of a severe conflict between a party of the king's troops and a body of insurgents, in which the former were defeated. The burning of Tonnacork, the seat of Mr. Sherwood, not far from the town, occurred in 1797, and was the first outrage perpetrated by the insurgents in the county. A Loan Fund in the town was established in 1836, and has been successfully conducted by the rector and Lord Fitzwilliam's agent; in 1841, it had a capital of £3,971, circulated £9,443, in 2,244 loans, realized £236 2s. 2d. of nett profit, and expended £321 2s. 4d. on charitable purposes; and, from its commencement till the close of that year, it circulated £77,019 in 19,558 loans, cleared £2,213 13s. 11d. of nett profit, and expended £1,074 14s. for charitable purposes. A dispensary in the town is within the Shillelagh Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 10,141; and, in 1839-40, it expended £122 5s. 4½d., and administered to 1,985 patients. Fairs are held on the second Thursday of Feb., on April 1, May 15, July 1, and on the first Thursday of Aug. Area of the town, 57 acres. Pop., in 1831, 820; in 1841, 979. Houses 144. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 52; in manufactures and trade, 92; in other pursuits, 31. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 21; on the directing of labour, 94; on their own manual labour, 56; on means not specified, 4.

CARNEY, a small headland and a cove, on the west coast of the barony of Ardes, a little south of Newcastle, and not far from Portaferry, co. Down, Ulster. "A jetty," says Mr. Nimmo, "should be made from the point on the south side, which is already a natural pier, and requires merely the points of slate to be hammered off. This place would be much better suited than Newcastle for the supply of the lighthouse, and for a pilot-station for vessels attempting the Sound. A very fine brig from Liverpool to Canada was wrecked on this point in September during the survey." Estimated cost of the proposed jetty, about £400.

CARNEY, a village in the parish of Drumcliffe,

barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands between Benbulbin mountain, and the head of the north-eastern projection of Sligo bay, about 6 miles north of the town of Sligo. In its vicinity are various scenes and objects of considerable interest. See LISSADILL, RAUGHLEY, DRUMCLIFFE, and BENBULBIN. A dispensary in the village is within the Sligo Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 29,508 acres, with 14,656 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, it expended £135 6s. 10½d., and made 5,588 dispensations of medicine to 1,831 patients. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 158. Houses 35.

CARNLOUGH, or CARNALLOCK, a fishing-village, partly in the parish of Tickmacrovan, but chiefly in that of Ardclinis, barony of Lower Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is frequented by small vessels, and possesses itself some craft; but though situated on a fine strand, it is incapable of receiving any harbour improvement, except by the erection of double piers, at the cost of £4,000 or £5,000 Irish. The village commands gorgeous though limited views of a rich section of the Antrim coast. Area, 10 acres,—of which 8 acres are in the Ardclinis section. Pop., in 1831, 213; in 1841, 346. Houses 58. Pop. of the Ardclinis section, in 1841, 303. Houses 51.

CARNMONEY, or CARMONEY, a parish in the barony of Lower Belfast, 6 miles north of the town of Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. It contains the villages of WHITEHOUSE ABBEY, LOWER WHITEHOUSE, and UPPER WHITEHOUSE; and the hamlets of CARNMONEY and BALLYCRAIGY. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 3; area, 8,937 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches. Pop., in 1831, 5,423; in 1841, 6,128. Houses 983. Pop. of the rural districts, including the two hamlets, in 1831, 4,397. Houses 766. Pop. of the hamlet of Carnmoney, in 1841, 247; in 1841, not specially returned. The surface consists variously of part of the rich belt of alluvial plain, and diluvial banging-grounds on the north shore of Belfast Lough,—part of the chalk cliffs, secondary formations, and diversified bold slopes, on the south margin of the great trap field of the county,—and part of the basaltic tumulated ground which belongs to the county's tableau, but which is here comparatively low in altitude, and ornate or soft in feature. Much of the surface has naturally great scenic power; considerable portions are highly embellished with wood and culture; and nearly the whole is profitable and good land, in a fair degree of georgical order. The cotton trade of Ireland was commenced within the limits of this parish; but, as has been shown in the article on Belfast, it has grievously declined. The linen trade maintains several fine establishments, and employs a large number of the inhabitants.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Connor. Vicarial tithe composition, £210; glebe, £105. The rectorial tithes are inappropriate in the Marquis of Donegal, but have never been levied. The vicarages of Carnmoney and Ballylinny, the rectory of Ballymartin, and the grange of Ballywalter attached to the parish of Ballylinny, constitute the benefice of Carnmoney. See BALLYLINNY and BALLYMARTIN. Length of the union, 6 miles; breadth, 4. Gross income, £505; nett, £512 8s. 7½d. Patron, the Marquis of Donegal. The church is very old. Sittings, from 50 to 100. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses in connexion with the General Assembly, a Covenanters' meeting-house, and an Independent meeting-house, have an attendance of respectively 350, 500, 25, and 150. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 553 Churchmen, 4,569 Presbyterians, 59 other Protestant dissenters, and 511 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of the union consisted of 600 Churchmen, 7,515 Presbyterians, 211 other Protestant dis-

senters, and 655 Roman Catholics. In the same year, 10 daily schools in the parish had on their books 295 boys and 229 girls; and 16 daily schools in the union had 492 boys and 380 girls. One of the schools in the parish was aided with £8 a-year from the National Board; one with £31 from that Board, and £9 from Mr. Grimshaw; one with £2 2s. from Mr. Turnley; and one with £10 from Messrs. Cowan and Co. In 1840, the National Board had two schools at Carnmoney, two at Whitehouse, two at Whiteabbey, and two at Ballycairney.

CARNSORE POINT, a headland in the parish of Carne, barony of Forth, co. Wexford, Leinster. It forms the south-eastern extremity of the mainland of the kingdom. It was called by Ptolemy, Hieron, or the Sacred Promontory; and anciently bore the names also of Salanga and Slieve-na-Domangaird. A monastery is alleged to have been built at its seaward base by a St. Domangard. In its vicinity is Ballyhine, the seat of Mr. Edwards.

CARNTHEEL. See **CARRENTHEEL**.

CARNTOGHER, a mountain on the eastern border of the barony of Kenought, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It has an altitude of 1,521 feet above sea-level; and forms one of the loftiest and most considerable masses in an extensive congeries of uplands. It is situated at nearly mid-distance between the channel of the Bann and that of the Roe, and sends off a head-stream of the former's affluent of the Agivey, and a head-stream of the latter's affluent of the Kelvin.

CAROGH. See **CARAGH**.

CARRA, a barony in co. Mayo, Connaught. It is bounded on the north by Tyrrawley; on the east by Gallen and Clannmorris; on the south-east by Kilmain; on the south-west by co. Galway; and on the west by Morisk and Burrischoole. Its greatest length, from north by east to south by west, is 22 miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 8½ miles; and its area is 146,816 acres, 8 perches,—of which 15,475 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches, are water. On its northern boundary are Loughs Cullen and Conn; on its southern boundary are Loughs Carra and Mask; on its western boundary is Castlebar Lough; and on most of its eastern boundary is a stream running northward to Lough Cullen. The lakes which we have named as partly belonging to it, aggregately possess great picturesqueness; but they will be severally noticed in their alphabetical places. Though the central division of the barony contains the watershed between the basins of Lough Corrib and the Moy, or between the streams which flow respectively northward to Killalla bay, and southward to a junction with the sea in the bay of Galway; it lies, on the average, greatly lower than the northern and the southern districts, and chiefly consists of champaign ground, pleasantly diversified with undulating knoll and hill. The south-eastern extremity is principally low, and considerably improved and adorned with culture; but the south-western extremity is all occupied with a protuberant section of the bold, bare, rugged frontier mountains of Joyce-country. The northern division is nearly all mountain and moorland; and contains, among other great heights, the mountains of Barnagee and Green Nephin.—This barony comprises part of the parishes of Ballintobber, Islandeady, and Kiltacomogue, and the whole of the parishes of Aglish, Ballyhean, Ballyovey, Breafe, Burriscarra, Drum, Minola, Rosslee, Turlough, and Towaghty. Its only town is Castlebar; and its chief village is Minola.—Three townlands in Islandeady were lately transferred to Carr from Burrischoole; and two in Ballintobber, to Burrischoole from Carra. Pop., in 1831, 50,202; in 1841, 52,238. Houses 9,202. Families employed

chiefly in agriculture, 7,231; in manufactures and trade, 1,797; in other pursuits, 680. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,513; who could read but not write, 2,316; who could neither read nor write, 15,505. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,602; who could read but not write, 2,148; who could neither read nor write, 18,815.

CARRA, a lake partly within the barony of Carra, but chiefly on the boundary between that barony and the barony of Kilmain, co. Mayo, Connaught. Its main body extends west-south-westward 3½ miles, with a mean breadth of about 1 mile along the mutual boundary of the baronies; and an arm 3½ miles long, and rather less than half-a-mile in mean breadth, goes off from the middle of the west side, and extends northward into the interior of Carra barony. The lake is profusely isleted, has an intricate outline, abounds in amenities of shore landscape, flaunts various mansions and demesnes upon its margin, and communicates by a very brief river-run from the south end with Lough Mask. "As a sheet of water," says the author of the *Wild Sports of the West*, "nothing can be more beautiful than Lough Carra. Every thing that the painter delights to fancy may be here realized. Islands and peninsulas, with rich overhanging woods, a boundless range of mountain masses in the distance, ruins in excellent keeping, all form a splendid study for the artist's pencil." The lake is noted for a singular kind of fish, called by the peasantry the Gillaroo Trout, but known to naturalists as the *salmo fario*.—The area of the lake is politically distributed among five parishes, in the following proportions:—349 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches, in Ballintobber; 1,177 acres, 39 perches, in Ballyovey; 1,403 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches, in Burriscarra; 667 acres, 9 perches, in Robeen; and 454 acres, 2 roods, 34 perches, in Ballinrobe. In 1838, the summer and winter surface-elevations of the lake above sea-level were respectively 67 and 72 feet.

CARRA, co. Kerry. See **CARRAGH**.

CARRABANE, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Clonfert, co. Galway, Connaught. Post-town, Loughrea. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

CARRACASTLE, a Roman Catholic parish on the south-east border of the dio. of Achonry, and near the meeting-point of the counties of Sligo, Mayo, and Roscommon, Connaught. Post-town, Ballaghaderreen. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

CARRAGH, or **CARRA (THE)**, a rivulet and two lakes on the north side of the great peninsula which extends between Dingle bay and the Kenmare river, co. Kerry, Munster. The rivulet rises on the north side of Coomenagh, one of the central masses of the Dunkerrin mountains, and has a course of about 12 miles chiefly northward to Castlemain bay, nearly opposite Inch Point. It is sometimes called the Blackstones and sometimes the Tingarriff river. See **BLACKSTONES**. Its course is partly in Dunkerrin barony, and partly on the western boundary of that barony, but chiefly in the barony of Iveragh; and it gives to the country drained by it the name of Glencare, a corruption of Glencarragh. Its basin is a chain of romantic mountain-glens; the chief attractions of which either belong to two lacustrine expansions of the rivulet,—the Loughs Carragh,—or are noticed under the word **ATHUN**: which see. The lakes extend upward from a point 2½ miles above the mouth of the rivulet; they jointly have a length of nearly 3 miles; and they are connected by an extremely brief run of the stream. They lie within 13 miles of Killarney, and are approached thence by

an excellent and interesting road. "Taking boat at any of the cottages on the lower lake," says the author of 'The Guide to Killarney,' "the visitor should row for an island known as the Castle, from which he will have the gratification of beholding MacGillicuddy's Reeks and the Glencar mountains in decidedly their finest point of view; he should then proceed along the eastern shore to Mackanagh island, on which are the ruins of an ancient chapel. Now commences the channel to the upper lake. The most prominent feature in its scenery is a bold crag, called the Eagle's Nest, still more precipitous than its grand and beautiful namesake at Killarney. The contrast between the wild sterility of this and the bright verdure of the wooded and undulating lands,—the green foreground relieved by the deep blue of the surrounding hills, in consequence of whose varying altitudes the waters of the lake are seen in every variety of light and shade,—all these present at once a scene of fascinating beauty, a magical combination of the sublime and soft, which, never failing to draw forth the warmest admiration when first beheld, insure the mountain-lakes a lasting place among the most pleasing recollections of the intelligent tourist." The lakes abound in trout and salmon; and produce what the country people call a lob, and what the 'Sportsman in Ireland' describes as "a bastard between the common and the sea or white trout."

CARRAHUBBOCK, a creek in the barony of Tyreragh, 4 miles west-south-west of Easkey, co. Sligo, Connaught. It presents facilities for the formation of a good fishing-harbour; and its proprietor, Mr. Howley, offered materials, several years ago, for a harbour or a lighthouse.

CARRAN. See **CARRUNE**.

CARRAN-TUAL, the loftiest of the grandly-featured mountains, called MacGillicuddy's Reeks, co. Kerry, Munster. The altitude of its summit above sea-level is 3,410 feet.

CARRAROE, a small group of mountains on the western border of the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone, Ulster. It is situated 5 miles north by east of Lough Derg, and 9 miles east-north-east of Donegal. The principal summit bears the absurd name of Brandy-hill, and has an altitude above sea-level of 1,024 feet.

CARRENTEEL, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the south-west border of the barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It contains the town of **AUGHNACLOY** [which see], and lies along the north side of the river Blackwater, and on the southern frontier of the county. Length, in the direction of south by east, 7 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to $\frac{5}{8}$; area, 13,431 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches,—of which 60 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 7,459; in 1841, 7,903. Houses 1,422. But the *quoad sacra* parish, which excludes a portion of the civil parish assigned to the perpetual curacy of Ballygawley, had, in 1831, a population of only 5,949. Pop. of the rural districts of the *quoad civilia* parish, in 1831, 5,717; in 1841, 5,952. Houses 1,068. The village of Carrenteel is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Aughnacloy, on the road thence to Dungannon. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 110. Houses 20. About three-fourths of the surface of the parish consist of first and second rate land, and the other fourth is mountainous or otherwise poor. Storm-hill, the seat of R. M. Moore, Esq., is situated north of Aughnacloy. The other seats are Belmount, Millview, Fairhill, and the Bawn. The interior of the parish is traversed northward by the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry, and westward by the road from Armagh to Clogher.—This parish is a rectory in the

dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £378; glebe, £730 7s. The rectories of Carrenteel and Aghaloo [see **AUGHALOO**] constitute the benefice of Carrenteel. Length and breadth, exclusive of a mountainous tongue of land, respectively $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The union includes the perpetual curacy of Caledon, and part of the perpetual curacy of Ballygawley; so that its ecclesiastical statistics are those merely of the larger portion of the parish of Carrenteel. See **CALEDON** and **BALLYGAWLEY**. Gross income, £1,774 7s.; nett, £1,442 13s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church is situated in Aughnacloy; and was built, in 1736, at the private expense of Mr. Moore, the proprietor of the estate. Sittings 550; attendance 280. A Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 270; two Wesleyan Methodist meeting-houses by 150 and 70; and two Roman Catholic chapels in Aughnacloy and Killins, by 560 and 500; and, in the Roman Catholic arrangement, the two Roman Catholic chapels are united to the chapel of Aghaloo. In 1834, the population consisted of 1,492 Churchmen, 2,314 Presbyterians, 24 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,947 Roman Catholics; 5 Sunday schools had an average attendance of 307 children; and 7 daily schools—2 of which were in connection with the National Board, 2 with the London Hibernian Society, and 1 with the Society for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 298 boys and 167 girls.

CARRICK, a parish on the western border of the barony of Carbery, and of the county of Kildare, 3 miles north-west by west of Castle-Carbery, Leinster. Length, in the direction of south by west, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,196 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 604; in 1841, 552. Houses 75. It lies between the Boyne river and the western verge of a great expanse of the Bog of Allen. The land of the benefice in which it is included averages in value 26s. per plantation acre. On the Boyne is Raheen-house, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Palmer; and on the road which traverses the parish, and connects Edenderry and Clonard, is Ballindolan, the extensively wooded demesne of Mr. Borr. The other chief residences are Ballygibbon, Brookville, and Clonmeen. The Boyne, here a large ugly bog-ditch, crawls along the whole of the southern and western boundaries, has there a mean elevation of 236 feet, and falls scarcely a yard over its whole course of 5 miles in contact with the parish.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **CASTLE-CARBERT** [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £49 18s. 7d., and the rectorial for £99 17s. 5d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. A schoolhouse is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 70. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 193, and the Roman Catholics to 411; and a subscription-school at Raheen had on its books 26 boys and 28 girls.

CARRICK, a parish on the western border of the barony of Partullagh, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, west-north-westward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; greatest breadth, 2; area, 2,957 acres, 18 perches,—of which 833 acres, 39 perches are in Lough Ennel. Pop., in 1831, 576; in 1841, 532. Houses 89. The surface extends along the east side of Lough Ennel; consists of good arable and pasture land, with a small proportion of bog; and is traversed southward by the road from Mullingar to Tyrrel's Pass. See **ENNEL**. Carrick-house, on the margin of the lake, is the seat of W. Fetherstone Haugh, Esq.; and the only other mansion is Robinstown.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Moylisher, in the

dio. of Meath. See *MOYLSKER*. Tithe composition, £75. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 24, and the Roman Catholics to 531; and a hedge-school had an average attendance of about 30 children.

CARRICK, or **CARRICKBAGGOT**, a parish in the barony of Ferrard, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Dunleer, co. Louth, Leinster. Length and breadth, each $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile; area, 826 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Pop., in 1831, 340; in 1841, 302. Houses 50. The whole of the land, excepting a morass of about 20 acres, is in tillage, and of tolerably good quality. Part of the demesne of Rokeby-hall is on the west border; and the road from Drogheda to Anagasson passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **RATHDRUMMIN** [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £57 8s. 6d. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

CARRICK, or **CARRIG**, a parish in the barony of Bargie, co. Wexford, Leinster. Post-town, Taghmon. Pop., in 1831, 707. This parish, though reckoned a vicarage in the dio. of Ferns, has not now a separate existence in the ecclesiastical divisions; nor is it noticed in the census of 1841. It contains the village of **DANES-CASTLE**: which see.

CARRICK, or **CARRIG**, a parish in the barony of West Shelmallee, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,009 acres, 37 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,054; in 1841, 1,251. Houses 210. It lies along the right bank of the Slaney, and of the upper part of Wexford Harbour; and is celebrated in connection with Carrick-castle, the first that was built by the Anglo-Normans in Ireland. A small antique tower surmounts the pinnacle of a rock, forms one of the most strikingly picturesque objects in the kingdom, and is very generally mistaken for the original castle. Mr. Shiel, adopting the common mistake, is reported to have thus described it in a speech at Wexford: "Situate at the gorge of the mountain, and commanding the passage over the stream, whose waters are darkened with its shadow, it is invested with many melancholy associations, and imparts to the solemnity of the scene what I may call the political picturesque. From the fosse of that tower, memory may take a long and dismal retrospect. * * Years have flowed by, like the waters which it overshadows, and yet it is not changed. It stands as if it were the work of yesterday; as it was the first product of English domination, so it is its type." But "the true castle of the first Anglo-Norman—'adventurer and conqueror'"—says Mrs. Hall, "was on the opposite side of the river; a stately pile that crowned the summit of a rugged hill, barely enough of which now remains to mark the space it occupied; for the plough has now passed over nearly the whole of it. In this castle, Fitzstephen was besieged by the Wexford men; but he defeated all their attempts to take it, until treachery effected their purpose. The Irish demanded a parley, and informed the English knight that Strongbow and all the British adventurers in Dublin had been destroyed, and that an immense force was on the march to Carrick. The information was of course doubted by Fitzstephen; and so the Irish compelled three bishops, who were their prisoners, to go to the walls of the castle and make oath to the truth of the statement, upon which Fitzstephen surrendered, and was subsequently treated with great cruelty." The chief evidence that the present tower forms no part of the original fortalice, is found in a passage of Giraldu Cambrensis, and in a note of his translator. "MacMorogh," says Giraldu, "marched to besiege Dublin, but left Fitzstephen behind, who was then building a hold or

castell upon a certeine rockie hill called the Caricke, about two miles from Wexford, which place, although it were verie stronge of itself, yet by industrie and labour it was made much stronger."

"The said Caricke," says the translator, "is distant from the towne of Wexford about two English miles, and standeth upon a high rocke, and is environed on two sides with the river which floweth to Wexford towne, and it is verie deepe and navigable; the other two sides are upon the maine land, which is a verie fertile soile, and in height almost equall with the castell. It was at the first made but of rods and wiffes, according to the manner in those daies, but since builded with stone, and was the strongest fort then in those parts of the land; but being a place not altogether sufficient for a prince, and yet it was thought too good and strong for a subject, it was pulled down, defaced, and razed, and so dooth still remaine." The fosse and works of the present castle occupy half-an-acre, and are called by the peasantry Shan-a-court. At Ferry-Carrig, in the immediate vicinity of the castle, the Slaney is crossed by a long, narrow, and time-worn but picturesque wooden bridge. Both the river and an early expansion of its estuary, over all the length of their contact with the parish, are beautiful and rich, and occasionally romantic, both within the parish and along the north bank and shore; and they borrow great embellishment from a double series of well-wooded and tastefully arranged demesnes. Mr. Fraser describing the approach to the parish from Enniscorthy, and the course of the old road through it to Wexford, says, "At eight miles from Enniscorthy, we drive through Saunders' Court, the beautifully situated demesne of the Earl of Arran; and beyond this, on the left, is Artramount, the handsome seat of George le Hunt, Esq." See **ARTRAMOUNT**. "The two last-mentioned seats are on the banks of an arm of the sea which stretches past Ferry-Carrig to the thriving village of Castlebridge. We now cross the Slaney at Ferry-Carrig: here the river meets the arm of the sea just referred to, which runs close up to the road. The bay on the one hand, the river with its craggy banks on the other,—the high and wooded slopes of Belmont, the seat of C. A. Walker, Esq., and Ardcanndris, G. K. Morgan, Esq.,—the long wooden bridge thrown over the estuary—the ruins of the ancient castle of Ferry-Carrig, and the road winding under the rocky precipice on which it stands, form a very striking combination of objects." The principal residences within the parish are Barntown, Cromwell's-Cottage, Newtown-House, Belmont, Rosepark, Coolcote, and Cillentra. Carrickfoyle Rock, though within Kilbride-Glynn, very nearly touches the south-west angle of Carrick; and it has an altitude of 687 feet.—This parish is an improprie curacy, and part of the benefice of St. Patrick's, Wexford, in the dio. of Ferns. See **WEXFORD**. The tithes belonging to the curacy are compounded for £122 9s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the rectorial tithes for £62 11s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and the latter are improprie in the Earl of Portsmouth. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 100, and the Roman Catholics to 974, and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

CARRICK, a village in the parish of Bannow, barony of Bargie, co. Wexford, Leinster. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 229. Houses 37.

CARRICKABRAGHY, an old castle in the barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the seaward point of the island of Dagh, about 4 miles from the village of Malin. It is supposed to have been a fortified seat of the O'Doghertys. The ruin possesses considerable architectural interest.

CARRICKABRICK, a picturesque castellated

ruin, in the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the south side of the Blackwater, a little below Fermoy, and is confronted on the opposite bank by the kindred ruin of Lichish-castle. The erections belonged to the Condons; but, though called castles, are no more than mere towers.

CARRICKAHOOLY, or **CARRIGAHOOLY**, a celebrated old castle, in the barony of Burrischoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands at the end of an inlet of Newport bay, 4 miles west-north-west of the town of Newport. Its proper name is Carrick-a-Uile, 'the rock in the elbow'; and alludes to either an impending mountain or the strength of the castle, and to the recess in which it is situated. The structure is a strong square tower, of four stories, and about 50 feet high. At two of the angles are two small projecting turrets; and at another is a low round tower, which served as a guard-house, and has two loop-holes for the discharge of musketry. An attic story surmounted the pile as it now stands, and was used as a banqueting-room. In this castle lived the notorious Grace O'Maley, known among the Irish, and afterwards commemorated in legend and song, as Grana Uile. She was the daughter of the Irish chief Owen O'Maley, and was married, first to the Irish chief O'Flaherty, and next to Sir Richard Bourke, styled MacWilliam Eigher. At an early age, she became fond of the watery element, and accompanied her father in marine excursions of freebooting and murder; and, at a subsequent period, she inherited the chief's resources in "gallies and seamen," conducted perilous enterprises of plunder with savage courage and atrocity, diffused along the whole north-west coast the terror of her name, and attracted from distant parts to her service many hardy and desperate mariners. Her larger vessels were moored in Clare Island, where she had a strong castle; and her smaller craft she kept at Carrick-a-hooly. A hole in the castle-wall is now shown, through which a cable passed to moor a vessel to her bed, that she might be instantly on the alert in the event of any alarm. She was at one time proclaimed by the government, but she worked her way to the throne, and obtained a pardon from Queen Elizabeth; and, on her return to Ireland, she took offence at a messenger of hers being refused admittance to Howth-castle at dinner-time, and in revenge, she conducted four vessels of force before the fortress, and besieged and captured it. Grana Uile was, for many years, a prime topic of bardic song; and, in 1753, during the political contests of the Duke of Dorset's administration in Ireland, a very popular song, partly English and partly Irish, was formed to the old air of Grana Uile.

CARRICKAFOOKY. See **CARRIGAFOOKY**.

CARRICKAQUICY. See **CARRIGAQUINEL**.

CARRICK-A-REDE, an insulated basaltic rock, in the barony of Cary, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of the village of Ballintyre, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Kenbane Head. It consists of rudely prismatic basalt; has an extreme altitude of 350 feet; and is so faced round with perpendicular cliffs as—except at one small creek, and even there but at particular periods—to be altogether inaccessible from the sea. It is only 60 feet distant from the high, mural, basaltic cliff of the mainland; and as the salmon which annually coast along in search of rivers keep close by the shore, and pass through the intervening chasm or strait, it affords exquisite facility for the fishermen projecting their nets, and is in consequence a valuable salmon-fishing station. A flying bridge, 60 feet long and 84 feet high, connects it with the mainland; this bridge consists of two strong parallel cables fastened to rings in the solid rock, and bearing a boarded

pathway, and of a rope 3 feet higher, which guides the hand and assists the equilibrium of the passenger; and along this giddy, swinging, airy communication, women and boys connected with the fishery carry great loads with apparent ease, and with the utmost contempt of danger. The bridge is removed at the end of the fishing season, and remounted the following year. A cottage on the rock is inhabited during the salmon fishing by the clerk and workmen of the fishery. In the neighbouring cliffs are various caves; one of which is very beautiful, about 30 feet high, and entirely formed of columnar basalt.

CARRICKARORE, a creek on the west side of Lough Foyle, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is on the estate of the Earl of Caledon. The water deepens very rapidly, and acquires, at the distance of less than 100 yards from the shore, a depth of 13 feet. A pier here would be of great service to fishing-boats.

CARRICKART. See **CARRIGART**.

CARRICKAVAIL, a creek on the north coast of the barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated within the property of Mr. Harvey of Malin Hall, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Malin, and the same distance west by north of Glenegad Head. It is the chief landing-place, and offers the chief facility for drawing up boats, in the long line of coast between Innishowen and Malin Heads; fishermen are occasionally obliged to run for it in adverse weather; and some harbour improvement at the place would be of considerable service.

CARRICKBAGGOT. See **CARRICK**.

CARRICKBEG, a town on the north margin of the parish of Kilmoleran, barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the river Suir, directly opposite to Carrick-on-Suir; and, in topographical position, in popular estimation, in every thing except political distribution, is part of that town. But both in antiquity and in relative bulk, it has too much importance to be ranked as a mere suburb. Its ancient name was Carrickmacgriffin. An abbey for Franciscan friars was founded here, in 1336, by Thomas, Earl of Ormond; and John Clynne, the annalist, was the first guardian of the establishment, and died in it in 1349. The steeple still exists, and is an architectural curiosity; it has a height of about 60 feet, and rests on a single stone of the form of an inverted pyramid, inserted in the middle of a remaining part of the church wall, at a point several feet above the surface of the ground. In its vicinity is a handsome modern Roman Catholic chapel. A good stone-bridge connects the town with Carrick-on-Suir. Carrickbeg gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Waterford. Area of the town, 125 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,704; in 1841, 2,680. Houses 479. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 191; in manufactures and trade, 316; in other pursuits, 61. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 5; on the directing of labour, 236; on their own manual labour, 301; on means not specified, 24. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 402; who could read but not write, 137; who could neither read nor write, 489. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 147; who could read but not write, 180; who could neither read nor write, 944. See **KILMOLERAN** and **CARRICK-ON-SUIR**.

CARRICKBURN, a rocky hill, or craggy ridge, on the south-east border of the barony of Bantry, co. Wexford, Leinster. It is situated 4 miles west by north of Taghmon, close to the north side of the road thence to New Ross. At its base is Scullabogue, of infamous notoriety,—the scene of one of the most horrid incidents of the rebellion of 1798.

In the vicinity is Carrickburn Lodge, the seat of Gen. Browne Clayton.

CARRICKCHAD, a mountain in the north-east of the barony of Leney, 1½ mile south-west of Ballysadere, co. Sligo, Connaught.

CARRICKDOWNANE. See **CARRIGDOWNANE**.
CARRICKDRUMUSKE. See **CARRICK-ON-SHANNON**.

CARRICKDUFF, a village in the parish of Baragh, barony of Forth, co. Carlow, Leinster. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1841, 243. Houses 38.

CARRICKEDMOND, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ardagh. Post-town, Colehill. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

CARRICKFERGUS, a parish, commensurate with the county of the town of the same name, on the southern border of co. Antrim, Ulster. Length and breadth, each 4 miles; area, 16,700 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches. Pop., in 1831, 8,706; in 1841, 9,379. Houses 1,563. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 669; in manufactures and trade, 820; in other pursuits, 376. Families supported chiefly by vested means and by professions, 78; by the directing of labour, 616; by their own manual labour, 1,052; by means not specified, 119. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 1,227; to clothing, 515; to lodging, &c., 211; to health, 10; to justice, 36; to education, 16; to religion, 19; unclassified, 252; without any specified occupation, 175. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 72; to clothing, 863; to lodging, &c., 3; to health, 1; to justice, 2; to education, 13; unclassified, 404; without any specified occupation, 1,934. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,170; who could read but not write, 1,072; who could neither read nor write, 477. Females at and above 5 years who could read and write, 1,534; who could read but not write, 2,325; who could neither read nor write, 607. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 411; attending superior schools, 46. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 313; attending superior schools, 65. Per centage of male pop. at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 36; married, 58; widowed, 6. Per centage of female pop. at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 40; married, 46; widowed, 14. The parish, or county of the town, contains the town of Carrickfergus and the village of EDEN: see these articles. Area of the rural districts, 16,565 acres. Pop., in 1841, 5,266. Houses 910. The county of the town of Carrickfergus was not included in the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 109; and, in consequence, it retains its ancient boundaries.

The surface of the parish, or of the county of the town, varies from alluvial plain to lofty mountain; presents pleasing transitions in its diversities, and abounds in the attractions both of close landscape, and of distant and brilliant prospect. An upland ridge, from 500 to 1,000 feet high, and upwards of a mile in mean breadth, extends east-north-eastward from end to end of the parish, and occupies all the northern half of the central district. Most of this upland is moor and bog; and 2,430 statute acres are boground common. The highest ground is near the western boundary, and commands an extensive and singularly imposing view. See **SLEIVETRAVE**. Near this master-summit, but detached from the great ridge of the parish, is Knockagh or the Virgin's Hill, anciently called Knockskieagh, or "the bill of the white thorn." Its southern brow is finely inflected, shows many tuftings of white thorn, hazel, and other natural shrubs, and looks picturesquely down upon the low grounds which skirt Belfast

Lough. Most of the lands on the skirts of the hills, and those which lie low, are of excellent quality; and they aggregately possess great warmth and embellishment from wood. Agriculture, even twenty years ago, was in a greatly improved condition; and many pendicles of common and waste grounds were reclaimed for tillage,—many planted with ornamental or forest trees. Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and flax, are the chief crops cultivated,—oats, most of all,—and wheat less than formerly, on account of being discovered to scourge the soil threefold more than oats. The district has long been celebrated for the manufacture of cheese. Belfast Lough, while touching the parish, abounds in fish, has a very slightly indented shore-line, and is overlooked by a clean beach, and a highly ornamented sea-board. Villas, cottages, and miscellaneous lodgings for the accommodation of sea-bathers, are numerous and in great request. A sand-bank, nearly a mile long, and covered with eight feet of water at ebb, lies about a mile south-west of Carrickfergus-castle; but, from the time of William III. downward, it has been known to be fatal to only two vessels. A lofty situated lake, of about 90 acres in extent, lies in the north-east corner of the parish, and presents some curious features. See **MORNE (LOUGH)**. The superfluent water of the lake runs eastward to a confluence with another rill; and the united stream, under the name of Copeland Water, traces the eastern boundary of the parish southward to Belfast Lough. A glen, called the Noisy Vale, lies in the vicinity of Lough Morne, and has its name from a small rill which falls with much violence into an aperture of the ground, and becomes so mysteriously subterranean that its subsequent identity is matter of mere conjecture. Sulla-tobber, or the Sallow-well,—supposed but not known to be the rill of the Noisy Vale—springs from beneath a limestone rock about 1½ mile north of the town; and, taking a southerly direction, turns a corn-mill, and falls into Belfast Lough at the part of the town called the Scotch Quarter. A rill, called the Silver Stream, traces part of the western boundary southward to the tide. But the chief stream has all its course in the interior, and terminates a brief distance west of the town; and it is rich in landscape, wood, cascade, cave, villa, and factory, and anciently was overlooked by an abbey. See **WOODBURN**. Pipeclay, potter's-earth, brick-clay, and some other valuable earths, occur near the shore; and the first was at one time exported, in great quantities, as an article of commerce. Regularly crystallized basaltic are found along the shore in positions as if they were escaping to the sea; zeolite may be observed; and gypsum, of three distinct species, is plentifully diffused. Various vegetable fossils occur on the low grounds; the hazel-nut, in particular, is met with beneath a bed of peat, accompanied by great bodies of timber and brushwood, and often presenting a perfect shell, and a completely petrified kernel. The rock of the frontier uplands is chiefly white and grey indurated chalk, containing nodules of flint; and the rock of the district beyond is part of the great trap-field of the county. Rath, barrows, and cairns, are numerous on the hills; and several coins of great antiquity have been found on the low grounds. Cloughmaharty-castle stands in ruin westward of the town, but never was an object of any note. Upwards of two miles west of the town are the ruins of two churches, called Killynann and Canraway; and at the Stonyglenn once stood a monastic cell, called the Priest's House. Two sections of the parish, called Straidland and Little Ballynenna, mutually contiguous, and constituting the north-west district, were, not many years ago, pronounced to belong, in

only a restricted sense, to the county of the town. In the former is the village of Straid; on the east margin of the parish, and near the mouth of Copeland Water, is the little village of Eden; in various localities are other villages or hamlets; on the Woodburn rivulet, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile north-north-east of the town, are a cotton-mill and a bleachfield; and at Glynn, about the same distance north-north-east of the town, are another cotton-mill and a hamlet. The parishioners share, to a large extent, in the employments of the linen manufacture. The chief mansions and villas are those of See-Park and Seant-Bush, on the road to Belfast; Woodburn Lodge and Prospect, in the vale of the Woodburn rivulet; and Oakfield, Thornfield, North Lodge, and Glynn, north-east of the town.

Carrickfergus parish is a rectory in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £400; glebe, £30. This rectory, and the rectories of INVER, ISLAND-MAGEE, MOLUNK, and RALOO [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Carrickfergus, and corps of the deanery of Connor. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 7. Island-Magee and Molusk are respectively about $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 miles distant from Carrickfergus; and the other three parishes are contiguous. Pop. of the union, in 1831, 15,143. Gross income, £800; nett, £703 13s. Patron, the Crown. Two curates for the parishes of Carrickfergus and Island-Magee have each a salary of £75. Two churches in these parishes are both very old. Sittings in Carrickfergus church, 700; attendance, 500. A Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of from 400 to 600; a Covenanters' meeting-house, of from 100 to 200; an Independent meeting-house, of from 30 to 80; a Methodist meeting-house, of 180; and a Roman Catholic chapel, of from 200 to 300;—and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the last is united to the chapel of Larne. There are also two Presbyterian meeting-houses in Island-Magee, and a Methodist one in Molusk. In 1834, the parishioners of Carrickfergus consisted of 1,387 Churchmen, 6,146 Presbyterians, 353 other Protestant dissenters, and 974 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of the union consisted of 1,747 Churchmen, 11,589 Presbyterians, 827 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,518 Roman Catholics. In the same year 9 daily schools in the parish had on their books 416 boys and 204 girls; and 27 daily schools in the union had 879 boys and 452 girls. One of the schools in the parish was aided with £42 a-year from the interest of a legacy, and £2 from the rector; one with £10 a-year from the National Board, and £24 from subscription; one with £8 from the National Board, and £18 from subscription; and four, with each £8 from the National Board. In 1840, the National Board had two schools in the town of Carrickfergus, and one each at Straidnahanna, Woodburn, Duncrev, Loughmorne, Ballylaggan, and Aldoo.

CARRICKFERGUS,

A post, market, and sea-port town, a parliamentary borough, and the assize town of co. Antrim, stands on the southern border of the cognominal parish, 9 miles south of Larne, 8 miles north-east by north of Belfast, and 88 north by east of Dublin.

General Description.—Excepting a street, or partially edificed road, which extends from the west end north-westward along the thoroughfare toward Ballinure, the whole town stretches close along Belfast Lough, in the direction of east-north-east. Its extreme length and breadth are respectively 1,600 and 460 yards; but over one-half of its length, it consists of little more than a single street; and

over another fourth, it has not a breadth of more than 150 yards. The town consists of the ancient city or walled town, in the centre; the Irish Quarter, on the west; and the Scotch Quarter, on the east. The walls were commenced about the year 1576, by the Lord-deputy, Sir Henry Sidney; and they still to a great extent exist, and may all be distinctly traced. The North Gate, formerly called Spital Gate, is still standing, and is a pleasing specimen of architecture. The space enclosed by the walls—exclusive of the site of the castle and the pier, which projects seaward in the form of a tiny peninsula—has the outline of an irregular hexagon, and measures about 460 yards by 340. The streets within this space are Broad-street, Castle-street, West-street, North-street, Essex-street or Cranagh-Bann, Dawson-street or Jail-lane, and Joy-mount-court. These streets are very irregularly disposed and of very various breadth; yet, excepting the principal street of about 150 yards in length, the open area around the castle, and the Joy-mount-court promenade which goes out to the Scotch Quarter, the whole are squeezed together in the suffocating density of oriental city pressure. The Irish Quarter was once called West Suburb, and obtained its present name after the year 1677, when the Lord-lieutenant, the Duke of Ormond, issued a proclamation ordering all Roman Catholics resident in cities, corporate towns, and forts, to remove beyond the walls. It consists principally of South-street, West-street, and Davy-street, mutually disposed in the form of a triangle, and of Ellis-street extending along the road to Ballinure. The Scotch Quarter is occupied chiefly by fishermen, and had its name from a Scotch colony of the same craft of the present inhabitants' ancestors, who arrived about the year 1665, from Galloway and Argyllshire, and were driven from their native land by the violence of prelate persecution. This suburb consists almost wholly of a single street, part of which is edificed only on one side; and it possesses, or has around it, various reminiscences of the Marquis of Donegal's extinct mansion of Joy-mount. The two suburbs are jointly much more populous than the town within the walls; and the Irish Quarter is itself very slightly the latter's inferior in bulk. Even in 1811, when the population was less than at present, the relative number of houses was 213 within the walls, 168 in the Irish Quarter, and 122 in the Scotch Quarter, and the number of inhabitants was 985 within the walls, 810 in the Irish Quarter, and 561 in the Scotch Quarter. The whole town, with the exception of a mere sprinkling of houses, has a deserted, care-worn, and comparatively haggard appearance. Much of it has a mere village character,—consisting of thatched cabins and straggling suburban abodes; and the densest parts of it are so crowded, irregular, and untidy as to produce on a stranger an irksome and repulsive effect. Most of the houses are built of stone; some are built of brick; and ancient ones, which have now nearly all disappeared, consisted of bricks in frames of oak.

Ecclesiastical Buildings.—The parish-church crowns a rising ground, and occupies a somewhat open area, in a central situation about 100 yards within the north-west line of the city-wall. It anciently bore the name of St. Nicholas-within, to distinguish it from another St. Nicholas church without the walls, the site of which is not now known; it is alleged to occupy the site of an aboriginal heathen temple; and it was originally the chapel of a Franciscan monastery, and communicated with the monastic buildings by a subterranean passage which still exists. The structure is so irregular, and so deformed by repairs and alterations, as not to be

referable to any particular style of architecture; it measures 132 feet in length, but is of very unequal breadth; and it appears to have been cruciform, very narrow, and most inconveniently low. Its interior indicates great neglect; and its choir—hear, ye lovers of the fine arts!—is whitewashed. The chancel window and two small windows in the west are of stained glass; they belonged to the private chapel of Dangan, formerly the seat of the Marquis of Wellesley, in the county of Meath, and were presented to the parish by George Burleigh, Esq. of Burleigh-hill; and the first contains a tolerably well-executed representation of Christ's baptism in the Jordan. The vestry-room was erected by Dean Dobbs, and contains a monument to his memory. Beneath the choir, Rose, Countess of Antrim, who died in 1682, and several other illustrious persons, lie entombed. Several fragments exist, but are thrown aside, of escutcheons which formerly decorated the walls, and belonged to various noble families related to the Countess. The north transept is the property of the Marquis of Donegal, and contains the once splendid monument of the Chichester family; but is in a state of disrepair, and is walled off from the other parts of the church. The monument formerly possessed superbness and beauty to nearly as high a degree as these properties comport with the idea of a sepulchral erection; was constructed of marble and alabaster; and consists of several chambers and niches, occupied with large and small effigies in the costume of life. The principal figures are Sir Arthur Chichester, first Baron of Belfast, and his lady, in a kneeling posture, fronting each other, and represented with long robes and ruffs; between them, their infant son; and, in a compartment below, a sculpture in armour and in a praying posture, of Sir John Chichester, who was captured in a sally from the town against James MacSoley MacDonnell, Earl of Antrim, and beheaded on a stone at Glynn. On black tablets, in front of the pedestal, are inscriptions in praise of the courage and virtues of the knights who lie buried beneath; and over the inside entrance of the transept is a white marble tablet, surmounted by a coronet, and bearing a long Latin inscription to the memory of Arthur, third Earl of Donegal, who was killed in Spain in 1703. An octagonal spire was, in 1778, erected upon the tower of the church, at an expense of about £500, chiefly raised by subscription.—The Presbyterian meeting-house, originally in connection with the Synod of Ulster, and associated during a series of years in the present century with the name of Dr. Reid, the historian of Presbyterianism in Ireland, is a neat modern structure, situated 120 yards north of the parish-church. The Covenanters' meeting-house, so long associated with the name of Dr. Paul, is a plain structure, in the Irish Quarter. The small Independent chapel adjoins the West Quay, in the vicinity of the castle. The Methodists' chapel draws attention principally in connection with the fact, that Methodism was introduced to the town, in 1752, by some soldiers of the 42d Royal Highlanders. The Roman Catholic chapel, a plain building, adjoins a burying-ground in the western environs of the Irish Quarter.—The Franciscan monastery, to which the present parish-church belonged as a chapel, is variously stated to have been founded, in 1232, 1243, and 1253, by Hugh de Lacy, or by O'Neil. General Fitzmaurice, Richard de Burgh, and one of the Earls of Ulster, were interred within the pile. In 1408, Hugh MacAdam MacGillmore, who is said to have destroyed forty ecclesiastical edifices, and who previously tore from the windows of this monastery their iron bars, fled to it for refuge, and was soon after assassinated within it by some

English colonists of the name of Savage. At the dissolution, the monastery, along with its possessions, was granted to Sir Edward Fitzgerald; soon afterwards, it was assigned by him to Sir Arthur Chichester; and the latter gentleman, who was ancestor to the Marquis of Donegal, and several times Lord-deputy of Ireland, erected on its site the noble mansion or castle of Joymount, so named in compliment to Charles, Lord Mountjoy. An hospital of St. Bridget for lepers adjoined the eastern suburb, and is still commemorated in the name of Spital Parks, borne by the fields around its site, and in that of Bride Well, a corruption of Bridget's Well, still borne by a spring a little east of the mountain-road to Larne.—Additional to the ecclesiastical and monastic vestiges, noticed in our account of the parish as existing beyond the town, is the 'Rock of the Friars' on the middle division of the borough commons, exhibiting some slender traces of circular buildings, which are supposed to have been cells.

The Castle.—Carrickfergus-castle, though comparatively small, and though considerably defaced by modern incongruous additions, possesses great interest at once as an architectural object, as a conspicuous feature in multitudinous groupings of landscape, and as the scene of various important historical events. Ledwich, Seward, and others, ascribe its origin to Sir Henry Sidney; various writers of equally high character ascribe it to Hugh de Lacy; but MacSkimmin, in his interesting and accurate history of the town, has, with tolerable certainty, traced it to John de Courcey. It is the only existing edifice in the kingdom which exhibits a specimen of the old Norman military stronghold; and, in every view of the town and environs, whether from Belfast Lough, the heights of the county of Antrim, or the opposite coasts of Downshire, it has a picturesque and even a magnificent appearance. Its site is a rocky peninsula, about 30 feet high, shelving considerably to the land, washed on three sides by the bay, and entirely occupied by the works of the fortress. The entrance is on the north or land side, between two circular projecting towers of considerable height and circumference, which are connected by a curtain, and mounted with several pieces of cannon. A drawbridge formerly led up to the entrance; a strong gate or archway still exists, and, as in all the old Norman castles, having a large aperture above for discharging missiles and molten lead at assailants; and within the gate was formerly a portcullis, provided with a similar aperture. The inner works consist of a lower and an upper yard, batteries mounting a number of pieces of cannon, and the grand central tower or square keep. The lower yard contains a small barrack, a guard-room, and apartments for the officers of the garrison, all built in 1802; vaults alleged to be bomb-proof, but undeserving of the designation; an armorer's forge; a furnace for heating shot; and a projecting tower on the outer wall, known as the Lion's Den. This yard is immediately entered from the outer gate; and, according to ancient custom, is the place in which the mayor of the borough is sworn into office. The inner yard is surrounded by high walls, and entered by a round-arched gateway; and it contains a magazine, store-houses, and the keep or square tower. The keep is 90 feet high, and divided into five stories; it was formerly entered by an arched doorway in the second story, and ascended by a winding stone staircase within the wall of the west angle, where there are still loopholes for the admission of air and light; its walls are nine feet thick; its ground story is bomb-proof, and serves as the magazine; its third story is disposed in a large apartment called Fergus' Din-

ing-Room; and, except the lowest story, it was for years absurdly employed as an infantry barrack, and has latterly been used chiefly as an armoury. The corner-stones of the tower, and all stones at other angles of the building, consist of a very durable yellowish limestone, similar to that found at Cultra in the county of Down, and probably carried across thence in boats for the purposes of the erection. The governorship of the castle was, by an act of the 14th century, restricted to Englishmen, and has always been regarded as a situation of rank and confidence; but the office is all but a total sinecure, and its few duties are performed by a resident subordinate. Such historical notices as are important will be interwoven, in our concluding section, with those of the town.

Other Public Buildings.—The county of Antrim court-house and gaol constitute one suite of buildings; and were erected in 1777-9, at the cost of £21,785. The elevation of the court-house is very neat and chaste; it consists of a facade, surmounted by a balustrade, has no wings or pavilions, and corresponds in length to the breadth of the main street, which it fronts. The gaol contains 50 single cells, 4 other rooms with beds, 7 day-rooms, 1 work-room, 6 yards, 5 solitary cells, a cooking-house, an hospital, and a chapel. The Report for 1841 says: "The average of prisoners in the gaol is 199;—a strong instance of the want of proper accommodation, there being but fifty single cells, which are defective, limited, and very close during night. The ventilation is very bad in these apartments, particularly when the gaol happens to be crowded, and more than two obliged to sleep in each cell." We need not wonder that the prison was long ago condemned by the inspectors-general; and only feel surprise that its monstrous incapacity for suitable classification has not been long since remedied. In 1840, a grand-jury presentment was issued to supersede it by erections in Carrickfergus, Ballymena, and Antrim; and, in January 1841, a public meeting at Belfast strongly remonstrated against this, and urged—what common sense might make apparent to any man—that the town which, as to at once population, trade, and influence, is the metropolis of Ulster, should be regarded as the most suitable place for county public buildings.—The market-house is a building of two stories, with three arches in front; it was erected in 1775; and it stands at the forking of the main street into the streets which lead respectively to the castle and toward Belfast.—Other public buildings are too unimportant to bear separate notice.

Charities, &c.—A mendicity Institution was founded in 1826, and continued to be supported by about £170 a-year from subscriptions, and £35 6s. from the interest of charitable bequests.—In 1761, a bequest was made by Alderman Henry Gill, of a portion of his estates "for the annual support and maintenance for ever of 14 aged men, decayed in their circumstances, and that are not able to get a maintenance for themselves, and that have been either born in, or inhabitants of the town and parish of Carrickfergus from their youth;" but it was shamefully mismanaged by the trustees, and, in 1833, produced only £194 2s. 1½d. a-year. A Report of that year says: "Ten houses, belonging to the charity, have been built, each of which is occupied by one of the pensioners; ground has been laid out for four others; this, at present, is allowed for gardens to two of the remaining pensioners. The annual stipend to each pensioner is £12 18s. 6d."—Benefactions for various local charitable objects, but chiefly for the direct benefit of the poor, and varying both in amount and in mode of application,

exist under the names of the Slievatroo Charity, Wilson's Bond, and Adair's, Ellis's, Lee's, Thompson's, Wilson's, Mrs. Wilson's, Mrs. Spaight's, and Mrs. Lee's bequests; and other benefactions, under the name of Carlton's, Matthews's, Davis's, Tension's, Davis's and Francis Lee's bequests, have been lost.—A dispensary in the town is within the Larne Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 16,700 acres, with a population of 8,706; and, in 1839-40, it expended £16 10s., and administered to 620 patients.

Trade.—The woollen manufacture was once of some importance, but has declined. The cotton trade belongs more extensively to the parish than to the town; and is of such bulk as, in England or in Scotland, would not be reckoned very noticeable. The first cotton cloth ever made in the parish was made in 1790; calico webs were first given out by a local manufacturer in 1796; and calico printing was commenced in 1804. Linen weaving and bleaching occupy similar prominence as in most of the towns of eastern Ulster. Leather is manufactured to a considerable amount. Within the town are a cotton manufactory, a flax-mill, and a distillery. The fishery of the bay affords employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants, and yields abundance of cod, lobsters, and oysters. The import and export trade was at one time of note, and promised to become of large importance, but has, for generations past, been almost completely destroyed by the enterprising rivalry and more advantageous situation of Belfast. See BELFAST. Such imports as exist consist of coals, iron, timber, bark, salt, slates, and miscellaneous goods; and the exports amount to about 10,000 tons per annum, and consist of black cattle, grain, alabaster, and part of the produce of the manufactories. There are two piers,—the one enclosing the town harbour immediately south-west of the castle, and erected by a grant from the Irish Parliament; and the other situated in the Scotch Quarter, and erected for the fishermen by local contributions and a grant from the late Fishery Board: both are dry at low water; and the former has depth at high water for vessels of 100 tons. A weekly market is held on Saturday; another weekly market is authorized by charter to be held on Wednesday; and fairs are held on May 12, and Nov. 1. A branch of the Northern Bank was established in 1836. The only public conveyances, in 1838, appear to have been two coaches in transit between Belfast and Larne.

Municipal Affairs, &c.—Excepting the area and precincts of the castle, and the site of the county of Antrim court-house and gaol, the whole of the lands occupied by the town, and of those within the limits of the parish, constitute a jurisdiction separate from that of the county of Antrim. The incorporation of the place as a county in itself, is ascribed by tradition to King John, but is not recognised by any extant charter earlier than one of 11 Elizabeth. Yet so early as 20 Edward II., or the year 1326, evidence exists of its having had a shrievalty distinct from that of Antrim, though held by the same officiate; for in that year, as appears by an extant document, the king committed during pleasure to John de Athy the office of sheriff "in the counties of Cragfergus and Antrim." The lands of Straidland and Little Ballymenor, which constitute the north-west district of the parish, are included within the corporate boundaries by the charter of Elizabeth, but excluded by a charter of 7 James I.; and, in issue of a suit tried at the spring assizes of 1810, they were declared—chiefly, we believe, on the ground of their roads having been made at the charge, not of Carrickfergus, but of Antrim—to lie beyond the borough

franchise, and yet to belong to the corporation. "A good deal of uncertainty as to boundaries," says a Report before us, "has prevailed in the parochial as well as in the corporation limits.—The lands of Straid and Little Ballymena are said to have paid cess as in the parish of Ballylinny, and tithe to the rector of the parish of Ballynure. Another tract within the parish of Tough or Braydesland, which was formerly called the Mountains of Orland Water, yields no rent to the corporation; but the inhabitants have paid both cess and tithe, and have enjoyed the franchise as inhabitants of Carrickfergus. Again, the inhabitants of an adjoining townland, called Crossmary, pay their tithes to the rector of Carrickfergus, and their cess as for land in the parish of Kilroot. A map of the county-palatine of Carrickfergus, exhibiting a trace of the boundary of the county is preserved in the Down Survey; and this, evidently, is in conformity with the decision excluding Straidland and Little Ballymena from the county of the town." The borough under the new arrangement, as to the parliamentary franchise, continues to have the same limits as before the passing of the Boundary Act. The corporation, according to charter, is styled, "The Mayor, Sheriffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Carrickfergus;" and consists of the mayor, who is an alderman,—sixteen other aldermen,—two sheriffs, who are burgesses,—twenty-two other burgesses,—and an indefinite number of freemen. A charter of 10 James I., authorized a guildry under the name of "The Two Masters and Fellows of the Guild Merchant of the Town of Knockfergus;" and sanctioned the formation of various subordinate guilds or fraternities. Such guilds as can now be traced are those of the hammermen, the weavers, the carters, the tailors and gloves, the butchers, the tawlers and dredgers, the hookers, and the shoemakers or cordwainers. The number of freemen, in 1598, was 16,—in 1683, 302,—in 1702, nearly 500,—in 1787, 1,200,—the custom having been adopted, and gradually increased, of making non-residents freemen merely by sending them tickets of freedom; and the number who, in Nov. 1832, and Jan. 1833, registered under the Reform Act, was 919. The franchise, under the old system, amounted almost to universal suffrage, one-fourth of the male population being freemen; and so grossly and systematically was bribery practised, that the borough became menaced with disfranchisement. In 1841, the constituency amounted to 1,326; of whom 39 freeholders, 1 rent-charger, and 818 freemen were registered under the old qualifications reserved by the Reform Act, and 17 leaseholders, and 451 householders were registered under the new qualifications. The jurisdiction of the magistracy has no peculiar feature within this town, but is all associated with the constitution of the county of the town; and it is exercised in the Court of Assizes, the Court of Quarter-Sessions, the Tholsel Court, the Court of Petty-Sessions, the Sheriff's Court, the Court-Leet, and the Court of Pie Poudre. The Court of Assizes is held in the county of Antrim court-house, by the mayor and the judges of the assize, and seldom lasts more than a few hours; the Court of Quarter-Sessions is held by the mayor and the recorder; the Tholsel Court can be held on every Monday and Friday, is presided over by the mayor or his deputy, and it has authority to entertain personal actions to any amount, and to proceed by summons, attachment, distringas, or any other process; the Court of Petty-Sessions is held once a-week, and usually presided over by two justices; the Court-Leet is held by the recorder or his deputy, and has power to ordain and execute such measures as are competent to "any other

Court-Leet, or view of frankpledge in the kingdom;" and the Civil Bill Court is held by the assistant barrister for the county of Antrim, for cases in which the defendant resides within the county of the town of Carrickfergus. The assizes and the sessions of the peace for the county of Antrim are held in the town thrice a-year. The local magistrates use the county of Antrim gaol, on the condition of paying £13 for every 365 days' incarceration of each prisoner. The local police consists of 3 paid constables appointed by the grand-jury, and 12 unpaid constables appointed by the Court-Leet. The roads and streets are kept in repair by grand-jury presentments. Though a miserable attempt at lighting, and some other police achievements were, a few years ago made, the town continued, in spite of them, to be really unlighted, unpaved, uncleansed, and unwatched. The corporation property anciently comprehended all the land within the county of the town, some portions of land beyond the county limits, a fishery, a ferry, fines, waifs, and sea-wrecks; but, in the effluxion of centuries, it became so wasted away by the most culpable neglect and maladministration, that, in 1833, the total income amounted to only £358 18s. 6d. Irish, while the expenditure was £263 19s.—A Presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland has its seat in Carrickfergus, exercises inspection over eleven congregations, and meets on the first Tuesday of Feb., May, Aug., Sept., and Nov.—Area of the town, 120 acres. Pop., in 1841, 3,885. Houses 614.

History.—The site of Carrickfergus-castle is said to have been a stronghold of the Dalriads, and to have obtained the name of *Carrraig-Feargusa*, or 'the rock of Feargus,' from a King of that name who was drowned in its vicinity. Old documents usually mention the place under some corruption of this name, or under the cognate designation of Knockfergus. John de Courcey having received from Henry II. a grant of all the land he might conquer in Ulster, marched from Dublin at the head of 700 followers, and built a Norman fortress—the stamen of the present castle—upon the rock as the most convenient position for achieving inroads and defying opposition. The De Lacy family became possessors of this fortress, as of all the other strengths of De Courcey; but they practised tyranny, were ejected, fled to France, were restored, became again obnoxious, and fled to Scotland to invite Edward, the brother of 'the Bruce' of Scotland, to invade their country and become their King. In 1315, Bruce, at the head of 6,000 men, besieged the castle, but encountered a stern resistance; he returned next year and again besieged it, but was once more received with a warmth which threatened his own ruin; and though the garrison eventually surrendered to him, they are said to have previously consumed every morsel of provision within the castle walls, and even to have fed on the carcases of thirty of Bruce's soldiers whom they had taken prisoners. In 1333, Hugo de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, the governor of the castle, was murdered by his own servants. About 1387, the town was entirely burnt by the Scotch. In 1390, an order to the justiciary, John de Stanley, describes the castle as in a miserable condition, and the circumjacent country as in a pitiable plight, on account of the incursions of the Irish. In 1481, the mayor of Carrickfergus and others entered, by commission, into a league with the Scottish Lord of the Isles, who had usurped the sovereignty of the Hebrides from the Kings of Scotland; and during many succeeding years, a constant intercourse, sometimes amicable, sometimes hostile, and generally of a private character, or such as was not recognised by the

national governments, existed between the people of Carrickfergus and its vicinity, and the Scotch of the Scottish mainland and the Hebrides. In 1535, the castle was besieged by the Scotch; and, in the following year, it was relieved by Sir Henry Sidney, father of the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney. During the whole of Tyrone's rebellion, Carrickfergus was the head-quarters of the English forces in the North. In 1639, a plan was formed for betraying the castle to the insurgents of Scotland, but was defeated by the Earl of Strafford. In 1640, a large army was assembled at the town to oppose the Scotch. In 1642, General Monroe, at the head of 4,000 Scottish auxiliaries, landed to assist against the Irish rebels, and took possession of Carrickfergus and its castle. In 1648, General Monk surprised and seized Monroe, and took possession for the English Parliament. In 1649, the Earl of Inchiquin captured the castle for the King, and made Monk prisoner; and, toward the close of the same year, the castle surrendered to Sir Charles Coote. In 1688, Lord Ivesagh held the place for James II.; and next year, the Duke of Schomberg sailed into the bay, saw the outworks of the castle burnt on apprehension of a siege, landed at Bangor, and marched round by Belfast, invested Carrickfergus, and, after making some breaches on its fortifications, and encountering an obstinate resistance from Colonels MacCarthy, More, and Cormac O'Neill at the head of two regiments of Irish Roman Catholics, became master of town and fortress. In 1690, William III., attended by Prince George of Denmark, the Duke of Ormond, the Earls of Oxford, Scarborough, and Manchester, and other persons of distinction, landed at the town on his great expedition of Irish conquest; and, after having walked through some of the streets, and halted half-an-hour, he proceeded to Belfast, in the Duke of Schomberg's carriage. A large stone at the extremity of the quay is still pointed out as that on which he first set foot in Ireland, and bears the name of King William's Stone. In 1740, the inhabitants gave a splendid entertainment to the Duke of Ormond. In 1760, Commodore Thurot, with about 1,000 Frenchmen, landed at Carrickfergus, and attacked the town. Though the castle had no mounted cannon, and was rent toward the sea by a gap or breach 50 feet wide, and was garrisoned by fewer than 200 soldiers of the 62d regiment of infantry, and these chiefly raw recruits; yet Colonel Jennings, the commander, encouraged by the mayor and townspeople, bravely met the invaders; and, when driven back by the superior strength of the assailants, they retreated into the castle, and kept the French at bay even after the latter had forced the upper gate; but, all their ammunition becoming expended, they eventually beat a parley, and obtained honourable terms of capitulation. The French, after for some time keeping possession of Carrickfergus, were roused by the bruit of a general gathering of troops throughout the country to assail them; and, having returned to their ships and set sail, they were, two days afterwards, totally defeated by an English squadron off the Isle of Man. In 1778, the notorious Paul Jones appeared in the bay, spread terror by the display of his flag, and captured off the town the British sloop of war, the Drake. In 1785, Prince William Henry, then a naval lieutenant, and afterwards William IV., arrived in the bay in the Hebe frigate; and, two years afterwards, the Duke of Rutland, then Lord-lieutenant, landed at the town, received an entertainment from the corporation, and conferred knighthood on W. Kirk, Esq., the mayor.

CARRICKFERGUS BAY. See BELFAST LOUGH.
CARRICKFOYLE. See CARRIGAFUYLE, and also CARRICK, co. Wexford.

CARRICKGLASS, a demesne on the Camlin river, 1½ mile north-east of Longford, co. Longford, Leinster. The mansion is a very fine residence, and the demesne displays much more diversity and beauty than occur in the greater number of the most highly cultivated estates of the county. This place was for ages the seat of the baronet family of Newcomen; it was, not many years ago, the residence of Viscount Newcomen; and it is now the property of the Right Hon. Thomas Leffroy.

CARRICKMACGRIFFIN. See CARRICKBEG.

CARRICKMACQUIGLEY, a village in the parish of Upper Moville, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the west shore of Lough Foyle, 4½ miles south-west of Greencastle, and 12½ north-east of Londonderry.

CARRICKMACREILLY, a mountain on the western border of the barony of Newcastle, 3 miles north of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Its eastern slopes are beautifully wooded, and contribute fine features to the broad mountain-valley which they flank.

CARRICKMACROSS, or **MACHEROSS**, a parish containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Farney, co. Monaghan, Ulster. Length, 7½ miles; breadth, 3½; area, 16,702 acres. Pop. in 1831, 12,800; in 1841, 13,444. Houses 2,328. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 9,021; in 1841, 11,447. Houses 1,983. It extends to the outskirts of the village of Ballytreen on the north, and to within 1 mile of Shercock in the county of Cavan on the west. The large lake Chantree lies partly within the northern boundary; Loughfay occurs within the eognominal demesne in the west; and two other considerable lakes, and about 13 loughlets or ponds, variegates other localities. Though the centre of the parish contains the watershed between the eastern and the north-western seas, and forms the outer rim of the basin of the Louth Lagan on the east, and of the remote affluents of the Erne on the west, it aggregately possesses great amenity of climate, much richness of soil, and surprisingly low altitude above sea-level. About 600 acres are covered by four bogs or marshy wastes; and part of the northern district is occupied by rocky hills, interspersed with indifferent arable and pasture grounds; but all the rest of the surface is good land, and a large proportion in the vicinity of the town is fruitful in barley and wheat. Adjoining the town is the demesne of Lismisk; and in the west is the interesting and highly improved demesne of Loughfay. See LOUGHFAY. A large tract of country adjacent to the town was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Lord Essex, and is now held by that nobleman's descendants. The estates of the Marquis of Bath and E. J. Shirley, Esq., are curiously separated by a line which runs along the principal street of the town, and bisects the market-house.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Vicarial tithe composition, £648 3s. 1d.; glebe, £252. Gross income, £898 3s. 1d.; nett, £803 4s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £96 6s. 1½d., and holds land which is estimated to be worth £46 3s. 1d. per annum. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £323 1s. 6½d., and are inappropriate in the Drogheda family, and leased by Mr. Kernan. The church was built in 1779, at the cost of £553 16s. 11d., raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 450; attendance 200. A Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 110. Three Roman Catholic chapels, at Carrickmacross, Carduff, and Correbagh, are attended by respectively 1,600, 1,000, and 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united, and have 4 officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 607

Churchmen, 275 Presbyterians, and 12,064 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools had an average attendance of 265 children; and 23 daily schools had on their books 1,252 boys and 896 girls. One of the daily schools was gratuitously conducted by Miss Woods; and another by Mr. Connelly; each of five was aided with £5 a-year from subscription; each of two with £30 from the National Board; and one with £30 from subscription. In 1839, the National Board granted £200 toward the erection of two schools, male and female, at Carduff. In 1711, an endowed school was founded by Lord Weymouth; but, says Sir Charles Coote, "notwithstanding this endowment was duly perfected, and a house and land conveyed to trustees for the use of the school, yet there is not one child educated, although the salary, house, &c., is enjoyed."

CARRICKMACROSS, anciently MACHEROSS, a market and post town, in the above parish, stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Londonderry, 4 miles north by west of the point at which the counties of Monaghan, Meath, and Louth meet, the same distance north by east of that at which Monaghan, Meath, and Cavan meet, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Castleblayney, 12 west by south of Dundalk, and 40 north-west of Dublin. It was founded by Ross, the son of Ross, a famous Irish chieftain; and derives its name jointly from him and from a 'carriac' or white rock on its site. It consists principally of one street, is well-built, and has a comparatively handsome appearance. It contains a number of good shops, several malt stores, a brewery, the largest distillery in the district, and a recently erected excellent posting inn. The division of it which belongs to Mr. Shirley has, of late years, been considerably improved. The parish-church fronts the main street, and is a neat ornamental building, with a handsome steeple. An important retail trade exists for the supply of the surrounding populous country; the weekly markets are the scene of a good deal of business in the corn and provision trade; and fairs are held on May 27, July 10, Sept. 27, Nov. 9, and Dec. 10. In 1838, the public conveyances were a mail-car to Dundalk, and the mail-coach in transit between Dublin and Londonderry.—A Poor-law union, which takes designation from the town, ranks as the 80th, and was declared on Nov. 5, 1839. It lies all in co. Monaghan, comprehends 60,459 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 36,927. Its electoral divisions are Carrickmacross, Raferagh, Drumgurma, Ballymackney, Drumcarrow, Enagh, Loughfay, Drumboorg, Kiltybegs, Donaghmoynce, Kilnirry, Crossalane, Bocks, and Carrackarra. Its guardians are 16 elected, and 5 ex-officio; and of the former, three are returned by Carrickmacross division, and one by each of the other divisions. The total number of valued tenements in the union is 5,858; and of these, 2,875 are valued under £5,—518 under £6,—467 under £7,—339 under £8,—258 under £9,—225 under £10,—328 under £12,—191 under £14,—81 under £15,—68 under £16,—118 under £18,—77 under £20,—106 under £25,—62 under £30,—65 under £40,—20 under £50,—and 60 at and above £50. The total nett annual value of property rated is £46,257; the total number of persons rated is 6,235; and of these, 574 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—655 not exceeding £2,—696 not exceeding £3,—677 not exceeding £4,—and 596 not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Sept. 21, 1840,—to be completed on Nov. 21, 1841,—to cost £5,000 for building and completion, and £977 17s. 6d. for fittings and contingencies; to occupy an area of 5 acres, 3 rods, 2 perches, purchased for £622 2s. 6d., and subject to an annual rent of £1 9s. 3d.; and to contain accommodation for 500 persons. The total expendi-

ture of the union up to Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,056 10s. 6d.; and the workhouse was opened for the admission of paupers very soon after that date. The union contains only one dispensary and one fever hospital; both of which are situated in Carrickmacross. The dispensary serves for the whole barony of Farney, comprehending 67,436 acres, and containing, in 1831, a population of 41,561; and, in 1839, it received £290 5s., expended £279 2s., and administered to 4,789 patients. The fever hospital was erected, in 1841, from a design by Mr. George Sudden. Area of the town, 121 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,979; in 1841, 1,997. Houses 345. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 102; in manufactures and trade, 199; in other pursuits, 55. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 12; on the directing of labour, 195; on their own manual labour, 146; on means not specified, 3.

CARRICKMINES, a village in the half-barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dundrum to Bray, nearly midway between them; and 14 mile from the sea, on the rivulet which falls into Killeeny bay. Fairs are held on April 14 and 15, and in October. Pop. not specially returned.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, a post and market town, the capital of co. Leitrim, and formerly a parliamentary borough, partly in the parish of Killykean, barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, but chiefly in the parish of Kiltoghart, barony and co. of Leitrim, Connaught. It stands on the river Shannon; and on the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Boyle, $7\frac{1}{4}$ north-north-east of Elphin, 17 north-west by north of Longford, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Dublin. The Roscommon section consists of one long and straggling street, which winds up a steep ascent, is much more poorly edified than the Leitrim section, has no shop of any note, and possesses a strictly village and suburban character. The Leitrim section is properly the town, contains all the buildings belonging to the place as the capital of a county, is the seat of all the trade, spreads upward from the edge of the Shannon over the face of a rising ground, and consists principally of one street running eastward, on a line with the bridge, and another commencing at the gaol and court-house, running southward, and rectangularly intersecting the former at the market-place. The bridge across the Shannon, which connects the two sections of the town and carries over the Dublin and Sligo mail-road, consists of eleven arches, and measures 15 feet between the parapets, and 300 feet from end to end. The other public buildings are the county gaol, the county court-house, a handsome church, a large Roman Catholic chapel, two small Methodist meeting-houses, a barrack for a company of infantry, the county infirmary, and the Poor-law union workhouse. Some of these, as well as the schools, will be noticed in the articles on the parishes, and others will be noticed below in connection with Poor-law statistics. The county court-house stands before the gaol and detached from it, and is a good building; and the gaol contains 81 single cells, 7 badly ventilated solitary cells, 14 day and work-rooms, 13 yards, debtors', governor's, and turnkeys' apartments, a well-divided chapel, separate hospitals, and a treadmill. The average number of prisoners, exclusive of debtors, is between 80 and 90. The accommodation is officially pronounced "sufficient for a system of separation at night for all criminals,—for congregated, useful, and profitable work by day, with perfect silence,—and for trades being taught to the younger prisoners;" yet the Reports, for both 1840 and 1841, loudly complain of the absence of all the best elements of prison discipline.

The trade of the town is limited to the supply of necessaries to the surrounding district. Though advantageously situated for trade with a great extent of circumjacent country, and though occupying a site peculiarly capable of commanding a large proportion of the trade of the Shannon, the town, up to about 20 or 15 years ago, seemed quite reckless of its advantages, and even so late as 1833 did not appear, to a body of Public Commissioners, to be developing any promise of improvement. Some small quays were eventually constructed on the river, and have for 15 or 16 years attracted a little trade with the Lough Allen coal-field. Improvements were projected by the Commissioners of the Shannon Navigation, to cost no less than £8,425 10s.; they include the substitution of a swivel-bridge and land-arch for three of the old arches at the Leitrim end of the bridge across the Shannon, an alteration on the eastern approach to the bridge, the construction of a quay or retaining wall 270 feet in length, a wooden jetty near the mouth of the harbour for the use of steam-vessels, and an ample wharf and roadway, round quay-wall, jetty, and harbour; and the plan of the improvements is designed in adaptation to a subsequent gradual extension of the harbour to suit the increase of trade. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs are held on May 12, Aug. 11, and Nov. 21. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a mail-car to Ballinamore, a car in transit between Boyle and Longford, a coach in transit between Boyle and Dublin, and a coach and a mail-coach in transit between Sligo and Dublin.

The Poor-law union of Carrick-on-Shannon ranks as the 67th, and was declared on 24th Aug., 1839. It comprehends an area of 132,516 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 66,858. Its electoral divisions are 15 in number,—7 of which are in co. Leitrim, and 8 in co. Roscommon. Two guardians are elected by each of the divisions of Drumreilly, Drumshambo, Keshcarrigan, and Carrick-on-Shannon, in co. Leitrim,—and Kilmore, Elphin, Kilglass, and Gilstown, in co. Roscommon; and one is elected by each of the co. Leitrim divisions of Kiltubrid, Leitrim, and Drumsinna, and the co. Roscommon divisions of Tumna, Killukin, Creeve, and Aughrim. The number of ex-officio guardians is 7. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £61,450 2s. 4d.; the total number of persons rated is 10,333, and of these, 1,228 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,549 not exceeding £2,—1,610 not exceeding £3,—1,443 not exceeding £4,—and 1,214 not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on March 9, 1840,—to be completed in Sept. 1841,—to cost £7,050 for building and completion, and £1,350 for fittings and contingencies; to occupy an area of 6 acres, 3 roods, 2 perches, for which an annual rent of £21 2s. 8d. is paid; and to contain accommodation for 840 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was July 21, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,499 11s. 1½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £888 9s. 1d. The union comprises three entire dispensary districts, and part of two other districts; but the Report upon it returns, under its name, the 4 complete districts of Carrick-on-Shannon, Drumshambo, Elphin, and Kiltubrid, jointly containing, in 1831, a pop. of 47,706. The Carrick-on-Shannon dispensary serves for a district of 20,000 acres, with 11,000 inhabitants; and, in 1840-41, it expended £79 3s. 8d., and administered to 2,854 patients. The union has no fever-hospital; its eastern section has infirmary accommodation in the co. Leitrim institution at Carrick-on-Shannon; but its western or Roscommon section is too remote from the infirmary of its own county to derive from it any material advantage. The infirmary at Carrick

is a very effective institution; it has 46 beds, and a room capable of receiving 6 more; and, in 1840-41, it received £663 17s. 9d., expended £919 7s. 10d., and had 452 patients. In 1841, a Loan Fund in the town had a capital of £750, and circulated £2,525 in 852 loans.

The town's ancient name, and that by which it is known in most legal documents previous to the present century, is Carrickdrumruske. The place was incorporated by charter of 11 James I. But the borough limits were all on the Leitrim side of the river, and are reputed to have extended a short distance round the town, and to have been defined on two sides by lanes which still exist. The corporation was entitled, "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Carrickdrumruske;" and consisted of a provost, 12 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of the commonalty. A court of record, with jurisdiction to the amount of £3 6s. 8d., was created by charter, but has for many years been in desuetude. The only courts now held are those presided over by the judges of assize, the assistant-barrister, and the magistrates of the county. Mr. St. George, the owner in fee of the site of the town, erected a new enclosed market-place, containing considerable accommodations. The provost and free burgesses sent two members to the Irish parliament, but were only the tools of the Earl of Leitrim, the patron of the borough; and his lordship pocketed the whole of the £15,000 granted in compensation of disfranchisement. The corporation, though keeping up the form till 1826, of making corporate elections, became practically extinct at the Legislative Union. The members of the corporation were exclusively Protestants; and the provost was bound by the charter to take the oath of supremacy, in addition to his oath of office. Up to 1698, nearly 90 years after the town's incorporation, all its inhabitants were Protestants. The streets are not lighted, and are badly paved. Area of the Leitrim section of the town, 42 acres; of the Roscommon section, 14 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,870; in 1841, 1,984. Houses 253. Pop. of the Leitrim section, in 1831, 1,423; in 1841, 1,716. Houses 208. Families, in the Leitrim section, employed chiefly in agriculture, 48; in manufactures and trade, 125; in other pursuits, 93. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 23; on the directing of labour, 144; on their own manual labour, 74; on means not specified, 25.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, a parish, containing a town of the same name, at the south-east extremity of the barony of East Iffa and Offa, and of co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, in the direction of east by south, 3½ miles; breadth, 1; area, 2,426 acres, 3 perches,—of which 12 acres, 14 perches are in the river Suir. Pop., in 1831, 7,435; in 1841, 9,165. Houses 1,367. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 523; in 1841, 796. Houses 116. The parish is known also by the name of St. Nicholas. The river Suir traces the southern boundary, and the river Lennan the eastern; the first abounds in excellent salmon; and both produce trout, pike, and eels. The parochial surface is all a part of the nearly level valley of the Suir,—part of an expanse of it which, for luxuriance, fertility, and garden-like embellishment and beauty, is not surpassed by any ground in the three kingdoms. The mansions of Tinbane, Briscoe, Esq., and Lodge, Mandeville, Esq., and various villas, are within the parish; and the noble demesnes of Curraghmore and Besborough, as well as other rich grounds and seats, are so nearly in the vicinity as to blend in the landscape.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £64 12s. 3½d.;

glebe, £11. Gross income, £75 12s. 3½d.; nett, £53 0s. 9½d. Patron, the Marquis of Ormonde. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £129 4s. 7½d., and are impropriate in W. H. Bradshaw, Esq., of Clonmel. The parishes of Kilsheelan and Kilmurry, now forming, with Ardcollum, a separate benefice, continued, till not many years ago, to be united to Carrick-on-Suir. The church is an old building, of unascertained date; and was altered and repaired about 35 years ago, by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 400; attendance 150. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 5,000 and 6,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Newtown-Lennan. There are two convents, the one for nuns of the Presentation order, and the other for monks. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 235, and the Roman Catholics to 7,128; and 9 daily schools—one of which was aided with £6 6s. per annum from the vicar, one was superintended by the monks and aided with £26 a-year from subscription, and one was conducted by the nuns—had on their books 452 boys and 593 girls,—500 of the girls being with the nuns, and 250 of the boys with the monks.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, a market and post town, on the southern margin of the above parish, stands on the left bank of the river Suir, and on the road from Waterford to Clonmel, 10½ miles east by south of Clonmel, 19 south by west of Kilkenny, and 7½ south-south-west of Dublin. One long street runs from west to east, somewhat parallel to the river; three other streets intersect this, and lead down to the river; some lanes are appended and interlaced; and a spacious fair green, with some good houses around it, lies on the northern outskirts. The parish-church, in spite of great age, is in good order; and it has a monument of John, Earl of Tyrone, who died in 1693, and a large and rather coarsely executed modern marble monument of James Power, Earl of Tyrone, who died in 1704. The Roman Catholic chapel is a handsome and very spacious edifice. The Presentation nunnery stands in Chapel-lane, and has attached to it a large school-house. Large and stately remains exist, within an extensive and beautiful park, of a castle which belonged to the Earls and Dukes of Ormonde. This castle was built by Thomas Dubh, or Black Thomas, Earl of Ormonde, upon the site of a priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; and here the great Duke of Ormonde resided, and heard the first intelligence of the rebellion of 1641. Mason's Statistical Account, of 1816, describes the castle as containing a room 30 feet long, 20 broad, and 13 high; and as having some well-preserved old tapestry depicted with the deeds of Samson, and a sculpturing, daubed with ochre, of the arms of Thomas, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory; but Mr. Wogan, who was then proprietor, took down much of the old building, allowed only two square towers and the habitable part to stand, and erected additions and made renovations in excellent keeping with the ancient structure, and good adaptation to the purposes of a comfortable modern residence. A branch of the family of Butler takes from this place the title of Earl of Carrick. The bridge across the Suir was built in 1309, and, though a plain structure, is in better order, and has a better appearance, than most bridges of its age. The prison is a new structure, but was badly finished; and, in 1841, it underwent repair and improvement. The market-house is a tolerably good structure. The barrack contains very indifferent accommodation for a troop of cavalry and two regiments of infantry. A wall formerly surrounded the town, and not long ago could be dis-

tinctly traced. A manor-court, with jurisdiction in cases not exceeding £10, was warranted by patent to the Ormonde family, but has long been in desuetude. A seneschalship, appointed about 25 years ago, was then the only local government of which the town could boast. A suburb of the town, so large as to claim independence of character, stands immediately opposite, on the Waterford bank of the river. See CARRICKREO.

Carrick-on-Suir is distinguished, in nearly equal proportions, by the exquisite opulence and soft beauty of the sumptuous valley which forms its environs, and by the haggard misery, the squalid poverty, the pinched and starving destitution of employment, which characterize the great body of its population. "I know of few finer prospects," says Mr. Inglis, "than the valley of the Suir presents, as it opens upon one from the heights above Carrick. It is of great extent, of the utmost fertility, extremely well wooded, with fine mountains for a background, with a broad navigable river flowing through the centre, and adorned by many fine domains. I do not think it is equalled by the vale of Clwyd. It rained torrents as I descended towards Carrick, which nevertheless looked well, with its old bridge, and ivied castle, and pleasant environs; but, like many continental towns, there was a sad falling off on entering it. I was struck with its deserted falling-off appearance,—with the number of houses and shops shut up, and windows broken,—and with the very poor ragged population that lingered about the streets. Nor were these appearances dissipated by farther opportunity of observation: I had not yet visited any town in a poorer condition than this. Carrick-on-Suir, once a town of great prosperity and large manufacture, and situated in one of the most abundant of districts, appears to be now distinguished only by the extreme poverty of its population. I found the price of labour here lower than I had yet anywhere found it. Sixpence to eightpence, without diet, and even for temporary employment, was all that could be obtained; and, at this price, many hundreds of unemployed labourers could have been got by holding up one's finger. * * * I noticed, amongst other indications of the small means of the lower classes, stalls set out with a miserable assortment of small bits of meat, the offal of pigs chiefly; and much of the meat was in a state unfit to be eaten. These morsels were sold at a penny, three-halfpence, and some of them even so low as one halfpenny." An excellent fabric of narrow ratteen cloth was for a long period manufactured in the town, and was in high and extensive repute; the making of it, previous to the rebellion, employed no fewer than 3,000 persons, and produced 5,000 or 6,000 pieces in the year; but the manufacture had so decreased 25 years ago as to employ only 500 persons, and now it has entirely disappeared. The trade along the river, both up to Clonmel and down to Waterford, was long important and lively, and, in 1816, employed 45 boats and 102 boatmen; and this trade, though far from having suffered such disaster as the former, has also been in a withering condition. There are in the town some small tanyards and breweries. Fairs are held on the Tuesday after Whit-Sunday, on Aug. 15, and on the first Thursday of Oct., O. S. A branch of the National Bank was established in 1835. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a car to Kilkenny, 3 cars in transit between Waterford and Clonmel, a car in transit between Waterford and Thurles, and a car and a mail-coach in transit between Waterford and Limerick. A railway which was projected, or at least talked of, 9 or 10 years ago, was designed to pass within 4 miles of the town, and to send off

to it a branch-line. The nearest point of the railways recommended by the Railway Commissioners is the Kilkenny terminus of the Dublin and Kilkenny railway. A bill was obtained 3 or 4 years ago for improving the navigation of the Suir, and may probably occasion some local stimulus.

The Carrick-on-Suir Poor-law union ranks as the 44th, and was declared on May 23, 1839. It comprehends an area of 162 square miles, or 103,709 statute acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 40,259; and includes parts of the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, and Kilkenny. Its electoral divisions in Tipperary are Carrick-on-Suir, Kilcash, and Grange-Mockler; in Waterford, are Kilmeaden, Mothell, Portlaw, and Kilmoleran; and in Kilkenny, are Tullahaught, Kilmaganny, Awmning, Pilltown, Monkelly, and Clonmore. The division of Carrick-on-Suir elects five guardians; that of Kilmoleran, four; that of Pilltown, two; and each of the others one. The number of ex-officio guardians is 7. The total of valued tenements is 5,549; and of these 1,150 are valued under £5,—97 under £6,—59 under £7,—68 under £8,—36 under £9,—58 under £10,—64 under £12,—54 under £14,—17 under £15,—9 under £16,—36 under £18,—39 under £20,—67 under £25,—54 under £30,—62 under £40,—33 under £50,—and 90 at and above £50. Of the houses rated, 117 have been traced as those of £10 electors; and of these, 19 are rated under £10,—19 under £9,—16 under £8,—7 under £7,—4 under £6,—and 4 under £5. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £90,015 15s. 3d.; the total number of persons valued is 5,632; and of these, 519 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,013, not exceeding £2,—840 not exceeding £3,—370 not exceeding £4,—and 256 not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Feb. 5, 1840,—to be completed in June 1841,—to cost £5,168 for building and completion, and £1,032 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches, for which an annual rent of £47 14s. is paid,—and to contain accommodation for 500 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was July 8, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £822 12s. 5½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,269 19s. 7½d. Three dispensary districts—those of Carrick-on-Suir, of Grange-Mockler, and of Pilltown and Whitechurch—embrace the whole union. The Carrick-on-Suir dispensary serves for a population of 22,067; and, in 1839, expended £43 5s., and administered to 1,662 patients. A fever hospital in the town has a district of such extent as to exclude only about 10,000 of the union's population, and is a well-managed and very efficient institution. In 1839, it received £526 19s., expended £777 2s., and had 463 patients;—and of these patients, 71 were inhabitants of co. Kilkenny, 82 of co. Waterford, and 312 of co. Tipperary. The union is almost wholly destitute of infirmary advantages; there being no infirmary in co. Waterford, and the infirmaries of Kilkenny and Tipperary being too distant to be available. In 1841, a Loan Fund in the town had a capital of £1,896, circulated £6,409 in 2,511 loans, and realized £54 16s. of nett profit. Area of the town—exclusive of Carriekbeg—360 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,922; in 1841, 8,369. Houses 1,251. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 588; in manufactures and trade, 1,035; in other pursuits, 363. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 59; on the directing of labour, 978; on their own manual labour, 800; on means not specified, 169. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,512; who could read but not write, 454; who could neither read nor write, 1,428. Females at and above 5 years of age

who could read and write, 945; who could read but not write, 717; who could neither read nor write, 2,317.

CARRIG, co. Wexford. See CARRICK.

CARRIG, or CARRIGLEAHLARY, a parish on the western border of the barony of Fernoy, 2½ miles north-east of Mallow, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, upwards of 2; area, 3,320 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,133; in 1841, 1,256. Houses 172. The surface lies on the north side of the Blackwater; is traversed east-north-eastward by the road from Mallow to Castletownroche; consists of good tillage and pasture land, and contains the demesne of Carrig, the property of Mr. Franks.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition, £130. Gross income, £132; nett, £124 19s. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are of the same value as the vicarial, and belong to the vicars choral of Christ-church, Dublin. The vicar holds also the benefice of Rineuran, in the dio. of Cork; and a curate for Carrig has a stipend of £60. The church is of unknown date and cost. Sittings 100; attendance 14. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 23, and the Roman Catholics to 1,155; and a pay daily school had on its books 36 boys and 14 girls.

CARRIGACRUMP, a locality, interesting for a vast cave and for marble quarries, in the vicinity of Cloyne, co. Cork, Munster. The cave has numerous chambers, and generally high arches; its echoes are imposing; and its spars and stalactites are large and beautiful. "It is supposed," says Mr. Windele, "that the caves extend to, and are connected with, the episcopal grounds of Cloyne." A curious and interesting account of the cave may be seen in pp. 251—253 of Croker's *Researches* in the South of Ireland. The rock around the cave is quarried both as limestone and as marble; yields the latter of a kind similar to the Italian dove-coloured marble; and varies in value according to the manner in which it is manufactured. The produce of the quarries amounts to upwards of 2,000 tons a-year, and is shipped at Rostellan quay, adjoining the Marquis of Thomond's estate. The proprietors are the Messrs. Fitzgerald of Cork.

CARRIGADROHID, a castle, 3 miles east of Macroom, co. Cork, Munster. It stands upon a rock in the river Lee, and groups with an adjoining bridge and with the adjacent scenery in forming a fine natural picture. Though the pass of the river at its site must always have been one of importance, the castle is not of very ancient date, and has been ascribed by tradition and legend to an origin far other than warlike. Tradition says that one of the MacCarthy's built it to please the Lady O'Carroll, who desired a residence amid the singularly wild and beautiful landscape which surrounds its site; and legend asserts it to have been erected in circumstances not only romantic but replete with the olden superstitions of the country, and says—according to Mrs. Hall's version of it—"A poor peasant, lame and hump-backed, fell in love with the fair daughter of his chieftain, and pined in despair at the hopeless nature of his attachment. Wandering by the river side, he suddenly heard the click-click of the Leprehawin's hammer, seized the tiny brogue-maker, and compelled him to reveal the secret of the whereabouts of his treasure-store. The little being not only endowed him with many riches, but changed his awkward and ungainly form to one of manly grace; and the lovely Maiga was readily wooed, and easily won, by a stranger rich enough to build for her a noble mansion and to place the wealth of earth at her feet." Yet the castle must be regarded by every sober antiquary as having had a really and

expressly military origin,—and as having been built by either the MacCarthys or the Learys; and, at all events, it was a strong fortress in 1641, and had then the credit of baffling the arms of Oliver Cromwell. "The Roman Catholic bishop of Ross," says Mrs. Hall, "had garrisoned it with an army for Charles I.; Cromwell despatched Lord Broghill with orders to attack and scatter the Irish in this quarter; and in the rout that followed—upon which the muse of Davenant has complimented his lordship—the bishop was taken prisoner. A free pardon was offered to him if he would procure the surrender of the castle, which he appeared willing to do; he was conducted to the walls, where, instead of calling upon the Irish to admit their enemies, he boldly adjured them to hold out while one stone remained upon another; then, turning to his astonished guard, he yielded to his fate, 'whereupon' he was immediately hanged. Yet the castle was soon afterwards taken by a very weak stratagem. The English drew toward it the trunks of trees, by yoking oxen to them, which the garrison perceiving, mistook for cannon, and presently began to parley, and surrendered upon articles."

CARRIGAFOYLE, or **CARRICKFOYLE**, a small island, if not quite a peninsula, off the west side of the mouth of the Ballylongford river, and on the south side of the estuary of the Shannon, barony of Iraghticonnor, co. Kerry, Munster. See **BALLYLONGFORD** and **AUGHAVALL**. A castle on the island was formerly the chief seat of O'Connor-Kerry,—so called to distinguish him from O'Connor-Sligo; it was projected on the north side by an islet which defended it from being battered by shipping in the Shannon; and it was fortified on the south or land side by double walls, the outer one of which had square flankers, and the inner one round bastions. Yet "this seemingly impregnable place was besieged and taken by Sir William Pelham on Palm Sunday, in the year 1580; and was also delivered up to Sir George Carew, Lord-president of Munster, in 1600, who was afterwards master of the ordnance and Earl of Totness, the said Sir George Carew having been only a captain of foot when it was reduced. Its owner, O'Connor, in consideration of his surrendering this place, received a grant of 13 ploughlands in the county of Clare, from the Earl of Thomond, who was then a faithful subject of Queen Elizabeth, for himself and his friends to live upon; and a garrison of Sir Charles Wilmot's company was placed in the castle. But O'Connor only temporized; for he continued loyal no longer than he heard of the arrival of the Spanish forces at Kinsale, and then went into rebellion." [Dr. Smith's Kerry.]

CARRIGAHOLT, a fishing-village in the parish and barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. It stands at the head of a small bay of its own name, on the north side of the estuary of the Shannon, 8½ miles east by north of Loop Head, and about the same distance in a straight line west by south of Kilrush. The village conducts a comparatively important fishery, and has also a large turf trade with Limerick. The bay is small, very much exposed, and almost destitute of natural harbour advantages. An artificial harbour—consisting of a pier 150 feet long, and a quay-wall extending 250 feet inland, with an excavated channel for the admittance of craft—was constructed at the charge of the county on presentment, and afterwards repaired by the late Fishery Board; but, in consequence of its having been built upon the minor part of an extensive flat, it is of little use, and often wants sufficient depth of water in neap-tides for boats. The Commissioners for improving the Navigation of the Shannon, say,

in reference to Carrigaholt bay: "From the mention that has frequently been made of this roadstead as a harbour of refuge, the urgent representations that have been put forth for improved accommodation for the shipment of agricultural produce, we caused a survey of the locality to be made; and, having given the subject every consideration, we are persuaded that no useful harbour could be formed without incurring an enormous outlay; nor could any sufficient improvement be made, even for the accommodation of boats and small vessels, except at an expense out of proportion to the advantages anticipated. We have, however, prepared a plan for a pier, on the smallest scale, suited to the situation, the estimate for which amounts to £5,600." Close on the margin of the bay, and at the spot where the pier planned by the Commissioners was proposed to commence, stands the old castle of Carrigaholt,—similar in history to most of the one hundred and eighteen castles of the county,—and not very many years ago inhabited. In the village is a Roman Catholic chapel; a little to the north is the mansion of Nicholas Wesby, Esq., the proprietor of the grounds around the fishing-pier; and a little to the south, but nearer Kileredone, is a coast-guard station. The dispensary of Carrigaholt and Kilkee is within the Kilrush Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 17,730; and, in 1839-40, it expended £109 18s. 5d., and made 4,036 dispensations of medicine. Area of the village, 25 acres. Pop., in 1841, 426. Houses 69.

CARRIGAHOOLEY. See **CARRICKAHOOLEY**.

CARRIGALINE, or **BEAVER**, a parish partly in the barony of Kinnalea, but chiefly in the baronies of Kerrycurryh and Cork, co. Cork, Munster. The Cork barony section contains the village of DOUGLAS; which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Kinnalea section, 404 acres; of the Kerrycurryh section, 7,948 acres; of the Cork barony section, 6,146 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 7,377; in 1841, 7,489. Houses 1,222. Pop. of the Kerrycurryh section, in 1831, 3,889; in 1841, 4,012. Houses 661. Pop. of the Kinnalea section, in 1831, 117; in 1841, 71. Houses 11. Pop. of the rural districts of the Cork barony section, in 1841, 2,561. Houses 403. The ANNABUOY river—sometimes called the river of Carrigaline—traces part of the western and southern boundary; and Cork Harbour, and one of its subordinate bays or expansions, partly wash the east and north borders. The surface is all tumulated and hilly, but nowhere mountainous; and is distributed into about 500 acres of rough, waste upland, 100 of bog, 3,500 of tillage-grounds, and upwards of 9,500 of meadow and pasture lands. The soil of about 2,600 acres is disintegrated limestone, of 500 is yellow clay, and of about 4,000 is a light-brown shingle, poor and churlish in its natural condition, but tolerably productive of oats, barley, and even wheat, when duly cultivated. Thriving and considerably extensive plantations around gentlemen's seats are the only woods. The river and estuary of the ANNABUOY (see that article), contribute the advantages of fishery and navigation, some features of scenic beauty, and at least one interesting historical association. The harbour of Cork, so celebrated for its picturesque appearance, is seen to great advantage from many of the high grounds within the parochial limits. Limestone is abundantly quarried, and occurs also in the fine quality of marbles, a small portion of which are black, and the larger portion grey, of different shades, and variously clouded. Pieces of lead-ore have been found in the limestone of Coolmore; and slate of a very fine quality has been quarried on the lands of Rochestown. A mineral spring, alleged to be similar to the spas of Tun-

bridge, occurs at Ballinrea. Gentlemen's seats, particularly within the section which belongs to the barony of Cork, are very numerous; but the chief demesnes, as to both extent and improvement, are those of Coolmore, Oldcourt, and Maryborough. Some ruins, supposed to be those of a religious establishment, exist on the lands of Ballygarvin; and remains of Danish forts are traceable in many localities. Many roads intersect the parish; and the chief lead to Cork, Kinsale, and Bandon.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £1,080; glebe, £13 10s. Gross income, £1,093 10s.; nett, £984 19s. 6d. Patron, the Earl of Shannon. This rectory was one of the many benefices with which the college of Youghal was once endowed. The church was built in 1823, at the cost of £1,846 3s. 1d.,—of which £1,550 15s. 4½d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder raised by subscription. Sittings 220; attendance 170. A chapel-of-ease exists at DOUGLAS. The Shanbally Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Passage. The Ballygarvin and the Douglas Roman Catholic chapels are mutually united, and have an attendance, the former of 750, and the latter of 850. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 642, and the Roman Catholics to 6,862; 2 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by 70 children; and 6 daily schools—one of which was entirely supported by W. H. Newenham, Esq., one was aided with £4 a-year from subscription, and one with £20 from subscription and £5 from the London Ladies' Society—had on their books 350 boys and 114 girls.

CARRIGALINE, a village in the above parish, stands on the Annabuoey river, 6 miles south-east of Cork. Though now a place of no great importance, it was once designed to be made a rival of the city of Cork. The corporation of that city felt so suspicious of the first Earl of Cork as to enter on their council-books a law that no citizen should sell to him any lands; and the Earl, provoked by their conduct, marked out at Carrigaline the ground-plan of a very extensive town, with the design of its wielding all the advantage of greater nearness than Cork to the sea, and intercepting the larger portion of the trade. But the plan was brought to a pause by the rebellion, and abandoned at the Earl's death. The parish-church, situated in the village, is a very chaste specimen of modern Gothic architecture, after a design by G. R. Pain, Esq. Near the church is the ruined castle of Carrigaline, more picturesque than architecturally interesting. It surmounts a vast limestone rock, which rises abruptly from the margin of the river, and slopes gradually toward the land; and though now a time-worn and haggard pile, it was once the boast of its owners, and was regarded in the time of Elizabeth as impregnable. Dr. Smith states it to have been built by the Cogans, and afterwards possessed by the Desmonds; and popular tradition ascribes its demolition to the rage of one of the MacDermotts, who, learning that his daughter, the wife of the lord of the castle, was ill-treated, beleaguered the place at the head of his vassals, captured it, and reduced it to a ruin. A large bolting-mill, capable of supplying 20,000 barrels of flour annually, was built about 26 years ago in the vicinity of the village. Fairs are held on Easter Monday, Whitsun-Monday, Aug. 12, and Nov. 8. A commodious house was built, about 28 years ago, by public subscription, to serve as a dispensary, and was designed to be afterwards enlarged for the additional purpose of a fever hospital. The dispensary is now within the Kinsale Poor-law union, and serves

for a population of 7,585; and, in 1830-40, it expended £123 4s. 10d., and administered to 2,563 patients. Pop. of the village returned with the parish.

CARRIGALLEN, a barony in co. Leitrim, Connaught. It constitutes the south-east district of the county; and is bounded on the north and east by co. Cavan; on the south-east and south by co. Longford; and on the west by the baronies of Mohill and of Leitrim. Its greatest length, from north-north-west to south-south-east, is 19½ miles; and its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 7½; its area is 63,501 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch,—of which 2,939 acres, 29 perches, are water. Though its western boundary is partly within 4½ miles of the Shannon, and nowhere more distant than 10½ miles from that river, the whole barony belongs to the river system of the Erne, and is drained by three of that stream's affluents. Two of the draining streams run a long way on the boundaries; and one of these defects from the western border, runs right east across the interior, expands there into the large lake in the vicinity of Ballinamore, and again expands, on the eastern boundary, into the wooded lake of Woodford. The northern district of the barony is mountainous; a small part at the southern extremity is also upland; and the other districts have great diversity of surface, but may be regarded as a broken, tumulated, and occasionally moorish and meadowy champaign country.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Carrigallen and Outragh, and part of the parishes of Cloone, Drumreilly, and Fenagh; and its villages are Carrigallen, Ballinamore, and Newtownmore. Pop., in 1831, 26,082; in 1841, 28,293. Houses 4,793. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,995; in manufactures and trade, 804; in other pursuits, 267. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,200; who could neither read nor write, 2,402; who could neither read nor write, 5,510. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,574; who could read but not write, 2,916; who could neither read nor write, 7,839.

CARRIGALLEN, a parish in the barony of the same name, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It contains the villages of CARRIGALLEN and NEWTOWNMORE. Length, southward, 8 miles; breadth, from half-a-mile to 3½ miles; area, 8,104 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches,—of which 364 acres, 36 perches, are in Lough Garadice, and 786 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches, are in other lakes. Pop., in 1831, 7,809; in 1841, 8,100. Houses 1,343. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 7,440. Houses 1,227. It occupies the southern part of the barony, and contains some of its best land and finest scenery. Killgar-house, the seat of John Godley, Esq., is romantically situated between Labeen and Glasshouse Lakes,—two of a long chain of loughs which are formed by expansions of the Croghan river; and it adjoins Lord Farnham's fine wood of Dunaweel. Two miles south-south-east of this, and 3 in the same direction from Ballinamore, is the village of Carrigallen; and in its vicinity are Drumsillagh, the seat of Mr. Irwin, and Cloonecorick, the seat of Pierce Simpson, Esq. Lough Garadice is situated on the north-west boundary, and has an elevation above sea-level of 176 feet; Lough Toominghan is situated on the north-east boundary, and has an elevation of 172 feet; and Lough Glasshouse is situated on the east boundary, and has an elevation of 167 feet. The other principal lakes—some of them on the boundaries, and some in the interior—are Labeen, Cullies, Gulladog, Beaghmore, South Tully, Gortormore, Mullnadarragh, Calloughs, Dunaweel, and Drumhart. The chief hamlet is Killgar. Carrigallen village consists principally of one long street

of cabins, and has a very unimposing appearance. A dispensary here is within the Mohill Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 34,579 acres, with a population of 14,934; and, in 1839-40, it expended £137 11s. 0½d., and administered to 805 patients. Roads diverge from the village toward Mohill, Ballinamore, and Killeshandra. Area of the village, 45 acres. Pop., in 1831, 492; in 1841, 473. Houses 82.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Vicarial tithe composition, £298 18s. 6d.; glebe, £737 10s. Gross income, £1,036 8s. 6d.; nett, £900 11s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Hollywood in co. Wicklow and dio. of Dublin, and the sinecure and unsalaried archdeaconry of Kilmore. A curate has a stipend of £75. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £151 1s. 6d., and are appropriated to the diocesan. The church was built, in 1812, by means of a loan of £1,384 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 230; attendance 200. A chapel-of-ease was built at the private expense of Mr. Godley; and its chaplain is paid by that gentleman. Sittings 250; attendance 220. A Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 60. Two Roman Catholic chapels, at Mullindarra and Aughal, are attended by respectively 900 and 650; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,150 Churchmen, 56 Presbyterians, 8 other Protestant dissenters, and 5,595 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools at Killlygar and Drumshangower were attended, on the average, by 168 children; and 12 daily schools had on their books 578 boys and 458 girls. Of the daily schools, one at Killlygar was wholly supported by Mr. Godley; one at Drumshangower had £8 from Mr. Godley, and 48 and other emoluments from the Association for Discountenancing Vice; another at Drumshangower had £12 from the London Ladies' Society, a gratuity from the London Hibernian Society, and £2 and a house from Mrs. Godley; and one at Newtownore had £8 from the London Ladies' Society, and a gratuity from the London Hibernian Society; another at Newtownore had a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and £5 from the Earl of Leitrim; three at Carrigallen, Carriglass, and Corneagh, had each a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; and one at Keivy had £10 from the National Board, and £2 10s. from subscription.

CARRIGANASS, or CARRIGANASSIG, an old castle, now a ruin, on the Ouvea river, 4 miles north-north-east of Bantry, co. Cork, Munster. It was a lofty structure, with a square court, and flanked with four round towers. It was held out, in Queen Elizabeth's time, by a garrison of Daniel O'Sullivan, surnamed Caumb, or 'the crooked'; but, on Tyrrel's fleeing the country after the reduction of Dunboy, it surrendered to the Queen's forces.

CARRIGANOURA, an old castle, 2 miles west of Mitchellstown, co. Cork, Munster.

CARRIGANS, a village in the parish of Killes, barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the left bank of the Foyle, and on the road from Londonderry to Raphoe, 41 miles south-west of Londonderry, and about 1½ north by east of the old decayed borough of St. Johnston. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 235. Houses 45.

CARRIGAPHOOKY, a romantically situated old castle, 2 miles west of Macroom, district of Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. It crowns a high and precipitous rock on the river Sullane; is a lofty structure; and was built by the MacCarthy of Drishane. "The entrance into it," says Dr. Smith, "is by an high craggy rock, of dangerous and slip-

pery footing, where no more than one person at a time can climb, and he must be very active that will trust entirely to his feet. This rock is quite inaccessible on every other side, and hangs frightfully over the Sullane, which runs foaming at the foot of it through a craggy channel. To the east of the castle is a large stone, placed upon an high rock, secured by wedges of other stones; and near it the remains of a Druid altar, encompassed with a circle of stones pitched endways." Teg MacCormac Carty retreated to Carrigaphooky-castle after his desertion of the Spaniards at Kinsale; and here he addressed to Sir George Carew, Lord-president of Munster, that petition for pardon, which was followed by the impeachment of his cousin, Lord Muskerry. A rocky stream, called the Foherish, falls into the Sullane in the neighbourhood of the castle, and affords many fine subjects for the pencil.

CARRIGART, or CARRICKART, a village in the parish of Mevagh, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is the site of the parish-church, and stands about 3 miles north of Glen, on the isthmus between Sheephaven and Mulroy bay, and at the entrance of the wild and desolate peninsula of Ross-guil. Roads extend from it to the wretched fishing hamlets on the coasts of the peninsula. Mr. Fraser, speaking of the district around the village, says, "The shoals render the navigation of the estuaries, which run far inland, dangerous; and the drifting sands have covered several parts of the narrow peninsula lying between them. Close to Carrigart, there are vast accumulations of sand. About a mile north of that village, so late as 1784, stood Rosapenna-house, the seat of the late Lord Boyne; now, not a vestige is to be seen—all is covered with sand." Area of the village, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 317. Houses 64.

CARRIGDOWNANE, or CARRIGDOWNIG, a parish in the barony of Fermoy, 5 miles south-west of Mitchellstown, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, half-a-mile; area, 797 acres. Pop., in 1831, 219; in 1841, 245. Houses 36. The surface lies along the right bank of the Funcheon, and wholly consists of excellent land.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £90; glebe, £12. Gross income, £102; nett, £90 10s. Patron, the diocesan. The church of the neighbouring parish of Nathlash, 1 mile distant, serves for the Protestant parishioners. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 227.

CARRIGEMANNE, a mountain on the east border of the barony of Ballinacra, about 9 miles south-west of Bray, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It rises almost perpendicularly to upwards of 1,000 feet of altitude from the side of Luggelaw Lake; exhibits from base to summit a continuous face of naked granite; grins derision upon the most hardy and aspiring attempt at georgical improvement; and forms a most impressive representation of the elements of wildness, dreariness, and desolation in landscape. Its gloomy and savage aspect strikingly contrasts with the soft and smiling features of the opposite side of the lake. See LUGGELAW.

CARRIGO. See CARRICK, co. Wexford.

CARRIGILLIHY, a village in the parish of Myross, eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 168. Houses 35.

CARRIGIN. See CARGAN.

CARRIGLEAMLEARY. See CARRIG, co. Cork.

CARRIGMORE, a mountain in the barony of Newcastle, 41 miles west of Wicklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Altitude, 1,252 feet.

CARRIGNACONNY, a ruined old castle in the

barony of Fermoy, and in the vale of the Blackwater, about 5 miles east-north-east of Mallow, co. Cork, Munster. It stands at the base of a bleak and heathy mountain, but is surrounded with wood, and confronted by luxuriant and sylvan low grounds. Carrignaconnay was the estate of Sir Richard Nagle, attorney-general, and Speaker of the House of Commons, in the time of James II.

CARRIGNAGUNEEN, a mountain in the parish of Boystown, 7 miles south-east by south of Blessington, barony of Lower Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Altitude, 1,782 feet.

CARRIGNAMUCK, a lofty wooded mountain, amidst splendid scenery, about 4 miles south of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. See DUNRAN.

CARRIGNASHANOUGH, a mountain $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of Annamore, barony of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster.

CARRIGNAVAR, or **DENBULLOGE**, a parish, partly in the barony of Cork, but chiefly in that of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. The Barrymore section contains the village of Carrignavar. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4. Area of the Cork barony section, 250 acres; of the Barrymore section, 16,263 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,634; in 1841, 5,269. Houses 806. Pop. of the Cork barony section, in 1831, 42; in 1841, 61. Houses 10. Pop. of the rural districts of the Barrymore section, in 1841, 5,029. Houses 773. The townlands of East Ballyvorisheen, West Ballyvorisheen, Boherard, Carricknavar, North Dromboy, South Dromboy, East Glashaboy, North Glashaboy, South Glashaboy, Gortnalashee, Gormlee, Island, Lahavan, and Lyrenamon, were transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV., from East Muskerry to Barrymore. Pop. of these townlands, in 1831, 1,949. The one-half of the parochial surface is mountainous; the other half consists of poor arable land; and the whole is drained south-eastward by the Glanmire river. The village of Carrignavar stands 5 miles north of Cork. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 282; in 1841, 179. Houses 23.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. Peter's, and of the corps of the archdeaconry of Cork, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £461 10s. 9d. A curate receives a salary of £10, for performing the occasional duties. A licensed school-house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 48. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Templemichael and Rathcooney. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 89, and the Roman Catholics to 4,776; a Protestant Sunday school was attended, on the average, by 35 children; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with £10 a-year from the London Ladies' Society, one with £8 from the National Board, and one with £12 from subscription—had on their books 49 boys and 43 girls.

CARRIGOGUNNEL, or **CARRICKAQUITY**, a village in the north-east corner of the barony of Pobbliobrien, 5 miles west-south-west of Limerick, co. Limerick, Munster. The castle of Carrigogunnel proudly surmounts a vast precipitous, isolated limestone rock, in an extensive plain which reaches to the Shannon; it is one of the largest and most romantic ruins of its class in Ireland; and it deeply interests a visitor at once for the picturesque feature it contributes to the landscape, the extensive view it commands of the broad and luxuriant basin of the Shannon, and the teeming associations it suggests of both history and legend. "Its site," says Mrs. Hall, "is remarkably commanding; it covers the

summit of a huge rock, overlooking the broad Shannon, the 'lively' city of Limerick; and miles upon miles of a richly cultivated country,—filling the mind with vivid images of vast power and strife; while the deep dark woods of Cratloe in the distance, summon to memory legends of banded outlaws, who sheltered there during years of turbulent foray on the one hand, and melancholy mismanagement or oppression on the other.

The castle must have been of amazing strength; and the outworks evidently extended a long way down the adjacent slope, for some traces of the old walls may still be discovered." Either this fortalice, or some other strength at the village, possibly the germ of the present pile, is said to have belonged to the Knights Templars. The castle, in its proper character, appears to have been built by the O'Briens, kings of Munster, and was for some time their residence. "About the year 1537, Cox informs us that, through stipulation and treachery, Carrigogunnel was lost and won more than once by the followers of the Earl of Desmond, and those sent to reduce that turbulent chieftain and the country to tranquillity. At the siege of Limerick, after the battle of Aghrim, it was garrisoned by 150 men, adherents of James II., but surrendered without resistance to Major-General Scravenmore; 'the leaving these detachments in such places,' remarks Story, 'being very unaccountable, since they had a mind to defend them no better.' The castle was considered so tenable a position, that it was deemed expedient to destroy it, and it was accordingly blown up, together with Castle-Connell; Dean Story receiving no less a sum than £160 for the purchase of gunpowder to ruin these fortresses. The violent effect of the explosion is still evident in the dilapidated remains of Carrigogunnel. Massive fragments of the walls and towers lie scattered around in a confusion not unpicturesque; and it is a matter of some difficulty to trace the original plan." [Croker's Researches.]

CARRIGPARSON, or **WILLESTOWN**, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, Munster. It lies 4½ miles south-east of Limerick, on the road thence to Tipperary; and consists principally of good land. Length and breadth, each 1 mile; area, 1,449 acres. Pop., in 1831, 487; in 1841, 568. Houses 75. The chief part of the parish, containing, in 1831, a population of 466, formerly belonged to the county of the city of Limerick.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CANTINCONLIEN [which see], in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £95 15s. 4½d.; glebe, £8. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Cahirliery. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 2, and the Roman Catholics to 500; and a pay daily school had on its books 30 boys and 10 girls.

CARRIGROHANBEG, or **KILGROHANBEG**, a parish in the barony of East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 2,061 acres. Pop., in 1831, 659; in 1841, 641. Houses 101. The townlands of Coolatanvalley, Coolatubrid, Cooladuff, Carrigrohanbeg, and Lackenshoney, were transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV., from Barretts to East Muskerry. Pop. of these townlands, in 1831, 480. The surface is carpeted with a light gravelly soil; and extends along the left bank of the river Lee, at the mean distance of 3½ miles west of Cork.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition and gross income, £169 7s.; nett, £130 11s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The church has been in ruins from time immemorial; and the incumbent's dwelling-house is used as the parochial place of wor-

ship. Attendance 11. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 38, and the Roman Catholics to 660.

CARRIGROHANE, or **KILGROHANNMORE**, a parish in the baronies of Cork and East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. It lies on the river Lee, 3 miles west by south of Cork, and contains in its Muskerry section the town of **BALLINCOLLIG**: which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,658 acres,—of which 1,605 acres are in the barony of Cork section. Pop., in 1831, 2,152; in 1841, 2,279. Houses 307. Pop. of the barony of Cork section, in 1831, 600; in 1841, 756. Houses 119. Pop. of the rural districts of the Muskerry section, in 1841, 236. Houses 34. The districts of Ballinecollig, Coolroe, Great Island, and Orndance Ground, formerly belonged to the Barretts, and were transferred to East Muskerry by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. Pop. of these districts, in 1831, 1,321. The Lee, while in contact with the parish, possesses much gentle beauty, and some features of romance; receives, on its left bank, the southern Awbeg through a picturesque and richly-wooded glen; and occasionally produces, in some deep pools, a species of freshwater mussels containing pearls, some of which are of the size of a pea, and of a good water. The land of the parish is prevalently good, and comparatively well cultivated. At Ballinecollig is the ruin of a considerable castle which belonged to the Barretts, and was garrisoned in the wars both of Cromwell and of James II.; and 1½ mile farther down the Lee, and confronting the seats of Mount-Duncombe, Kiteborough, and Lee-View, is the picturesque ruin of Carrigrohane-castle, perched on a precipitous rock which overhangs the river. This pile is said to have been constructed by the Mac-Carthy; it suffered considerable dilapidation during the troubles of 1641; and it was soon afterwards repaired, and became the fastness of a notorious raparee, called Captain Cape, and of a gang of desperate associated bandits, who waylaid travellers, and savagely plundered the surrounding country. It contains gloomy apartments and vaulted dungeons, enclosed by massive walls; and consists of two piles of different age, altitude, bulk, and architecture,—the larger and older of which is oblong, three-storied, and roofless. A remarkably fine sycamore tree long reared its majestic form adjacent to the entrance of the castle, but was cut down soon after 1801. A cave at the base of the rock on which the ruin stands is believed by the peasantry to communicate with the great caverns of Ovens, 4 miles distant; and a deep pool, called Hell's-Hole, overhung by lofty limestone cliffs, and situated at a sudden bend of the river above the site of the castle, is absurdly imagined to be haunted by a monstrous biped, having a mane like a horse, and a body like an eel. "In this neighbourhood," says Mr. Croker, "a curious fragment, now in my possession, was dug up: it is a grotesque carving minutely executed on bone, (supposed to have been part of a human skull,) representing a dragon stirring with a pole an emaciated human figure or corpse; and between them is a label bearing the legend, 'Mittet malos in caminu ignis.' To assign correctly the object or use of this piece of monkish labour, is now a matter of impossibility, although it may once have attained extensive celebrity."—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £330; glebe, £36. The rectories of Carrigrohane, and Curricuppane, and the vicarage of Corbally, constitute the benefice of Carrigrohane; and, jointly with the sincere rectory of Kinneigh, they constitute also the corps of the precentorship of St. Finbarr's cathedral, Cork. Pop., in 1831, 2,961. Gross income, £682 16s. 8d., besides £225 10s. from

Kinneigh; nett, £570 2s. 10d., besides £214 4s. 6d. from Kinneigh. Patron, the diocesan. One curate has a stipend of £75, and the surplice fees; and another, who performs the occasional duties in part of the union, has £30. The church was built about the year 1628. Sittings 70; attendance 32. There is a military chapel, available for the parishioners in Curricuppane. The Carrigrohane Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilnaglory. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Curricuppane. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 163 Churchmen, and 1,964 Roman Catholics; and those of the union, of 220 Churchmen, 11 Protestant dissenters, and 2,974 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school, the expenses of which were defrayed by the rector, had an average attendance of 80; and 5 daily schools in the parish—the only ones in the union except one in Curricuppane,—and one of them an infant school, one aided with £6 a-year from subscription, and one with £8 from the National Board, and about £26 from subscription—had on their books 153 boys and 113 girls.

CARRIGTOHILL, a parish containing a village of the same name in the barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4½; area, 10,319 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,666; in 1841, 3,976. Houses 626. The limits include part of Foaty Island in Cork Harbour, and a portion of the northern sea-board of the Harbour lying opposite that island and Great Island. The surface comprises 971 acres of mountain, but elsewhere consists wholly of arable and pasture land; and is all drained southward by brief water-courses to Cork Harbour. The road from Cork to Waterford traverses it in a line parallel to the shore. The narrow marine inlet which divides the main body of the parish from the islands presents, at low water, an expanse of deep silt, and has then a repulsive appearance; and, at flood-tide, it sweeps up beneath a bridge of 4 arches at the village, and overspreading a large tract of low ground, fertilizes it into a rich marshy meadow which has long been noted for fattening horses. The principal mansions are **AXNGROVE** and **FOATY**: which see. A little to the south of the village, the old square lofty edifice of Burry's-court, the residence of E. Coppinger, Esq., forms a remarkable feature in the landscape. Springhill, Johnstown, and other seats and villas, also adorn the parish and its vicinity. On the farm of Garranes are some curious subterranean chambers which have of late years considerably engaged the attention of antiquaries. Mr. Crofton Croker, and Mr. R. O'Callaghan Newenham, who visited them in 1829, found the principal ones situated within a circular intrenchment of 120 feet in diameter, of the kind which are popularly, but perhaps erroneously, regarded as Danish forts. On its south side was a circular pit, about 7 feet in depth and 5½ in diameter; and from this two orifices, resembling the entrances to fox-earths, and barely large enough to allow a man to creep through them, descended at an angle of about 20°, and led to a series of chambers of a depressed bee-hive-like shape, excavated from a soil of stiff clay mixed with gravel, unstrengthened by any masonry, communicating serially by means of connecting orifices or passage-holes, and measuring not less than 7 and not more than 8 feet in diameter. Four chambers were entered; and more seemed to exist, but could not, at the time, be reached. On the farm of Garranes are 5 circular intrenchments,—near one of which, on the face of a hill, a tunnel seems formerly to have existed, and to have communicated with the subterranean chambers; and within a circle of 5 miles

round the farm are no fewer than 14 existing circular intrenchments. Mr. Croker, after stating the popular traditions which prevail respecting these antiquities, says: "To me it appears probable that these works were thrown up by the native Irish around their little wigwam settlements, as a defence against any sudden attack from an enemy or from wolves, and that subterranean chambers or cellars were formed for granaries, or as secure depositories in time of danger for their rude property;" and he adds in a note, "This conjecture is supported by the following passage in Tacitus, 'Solent et subterraneos specus aperire, eosque multo insuper fimo onerant, suffugium hiemi, et receptaculum frugibus, quia rigorem frigorum ejusmodi locis molliunt; et si quando hostis adventit, aperta populatur, abdita autem et defossa, aut ignorantur aut eo ipso fallunt, quod querenda sunt.'" The superstitious peasantry regard the works as the abodes of 'sheegs,' 'good people,' or fairies, and believe that some calamity will fall on any man who interferes with them: hence the state of high conservation in which the works exist. Mr. Newnham, in a letter to Mr. Croker, subsequent in date to the period of their joint visit to Garranes, says: "I have been exploring underground chambers by the dozen, and find them, to my surprise, much more frequent than even we had imagined. My first dive was into one set on the lands of Ballyhendon, within two miles of Fermoy, precisely similar in formation to those we examined near Carrigtohill. On coming out, I gave my guide a couple of shillings, which so pleased his numerous friends that they flocked round me, each offering to lead me to others; so that you would have thought the whole country resembled a beehive. I chose out a few of the most intelligent, and followed them. In the course of an hour I visited five sets within a circuit of two miles; those on Mr. Joyce's farm, as well as a set at Kilcumberph, differ from the others in being built or lined with stone. We had candles and spades, so that every corner was explored, but no discovery made, except decayed bones and charcoal."—"The village of Carrigtohill stands on the road from Cork to Waterford, 3 miles west by south of Middleton, and 10½ south by east of Rathcrumack. Fairs are held on March 12, May 12, Aug. 26, Sept. 19, and Nov. 8. Area, 22 acres. Pop., in 1831, 558; in 1841, 692. Houses 119.—Carrigtohill parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne; and has, from a very remote period, had incorporated with it the parishes of Carrigtohill and Kilcumberph. Vicarial tithe composition, £345 1s. 4d.; glebe, £22 10s. Gross income, £367 11s. 4d.; nett, £306 14s. 5½d. Patrons, alternately the diocesan and the representatives of Mr. Anderson of Fermoy. A curate has a stipend of £69 4s. 7½d., and the use of the glebe-house. The vicar is non-resident, and holds the benefice of Magourney in Cloyne. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £690 2s. 8d., and are inappropriate in Geo. Leckey, Esq. of Middleton. The church is very old; and contains a marble monument, of date 1688, to the memory of Sir James Cotter. Sittings 90; attendance 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has 22 officiates, and an attendance of 3,000. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 101; and the Roman Catholics to 3,729; and 5 daily schools—one of which was wholly supported by Mr. Smyth Barry, and two were partially aided by subscription—had on their books 111 boys and 68 girls.

CARRIGUE, an alias name of **CARRIGAFOYLE**: *see* *see*.

CARRIGVISTAL, a hamlet in the parish of Templeenny, barony of Iffa and Offa West, co. Tipperary, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 58.

CARRIKIPPANE. *See* **CARRUCUPPANE**.

CARRINACURRA, an old castle in the barony of West Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. It crowns a small height on the right bank of the river Lee, nearly a mile below Inchegeelagh. It belonged to the O'Learys, who, though a subordinate clan, gave name to the circumjacent country of Ivelery. In 1588, Dermot Oge O'Leary of Carrinacurra was attainted for being concerned in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion; and, in 1641, the castle, with the attached estate, was again forfeited by Conagher O'Leary, and was garrisoned by the troops of Cromwell. A modern mansion was built contiguous to the ruin, by Mr. Masters; and, in consequence of this, the place is now called Castle-Masters. Behind the castle, and screening the south side of the vale of the Lee, rise a mass of mountains,—the chief of which are Sheehy, sending a soaring blue peak to the clouds,—Douse, heavy, lumpish, and huge in form and bulk,—Coolnagreenane, 'the mountain unknown to the sunbeams,' of gloomy and haggard aspect,—and Carrigaprehau, or the Raven's Rock, boldly lifting its rugged points on the exterior of the basin of Lough Allua.

CARRINGUNAGH, a district or group of hamlets in the parish of Killanin, barony of Moycullen, 3¼ miles south-east of Oughterard, co. Galway, Connaught. Pop., in 1831, 1,028; in 1841, not specially returned. The hamlets and their respective population, in 1831, were, Keerawn, 249; Keerawnbeg, 116; Keerawnmore, 132; Bauraderra, 75; Curryglass, 27; Glanavadda, 77; Point, 98; and Clynagh, 254.

CARROLSTOWN, or **CAROLANSTOWN**, a Roman Catholic parish, in the co. and dio. of Meath, Leinster. Post-town, Kells. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

CARROWDORE, a village in the parish of Donaghadee, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 432. Houses 91.

CARROWKEEL, a hamlet on the west coast of Lough Foyle, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands at the point where the north road from Londonderry forks into the lines toward respectively Moville and Malin; and is 4 miles north-east of Muff, and 7½ south-east of Carn.

CARROWKILL, a village in the barony of Bunratty, co. Clare, Munster. It stands 6 miles north-east of Ennis, on the road thence to Gort. Pop. not specially returned.

CARROWMORE, a creek on the south side of Clew bay, barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is situated on the estate of Sir Samuel O'Malley, about 1 mile from Louisbourg, and less than 4 miles from Ruana Point, the headland on the south side of the entrance of Clew bay. The circumstances of its looking right seaward, in command of the great western fishing banks, and on the edge of a thickly peopled seaboard, render it an important harbour-site for the promotion of the western fisheries; yet, in consequence of its having shallow water, a rocky entrance and bottom, and very limited natural shelter, it can be useful chiefly as a fair-weather harbour for small craft. Under promise of a grant of £507 9s. 11d. from the Fishery Board, some harbour works were constructed, in 1828, by the proprietor; but they were swept down by the storms of the succeeding winter.

CARROWMORE, a lake in the parish of Kilmallon, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. Its head is within 1¼ mile of a creek of Broadhaven bay, and its foot is within 3 miles of the head of Tulloghan bay. Its length is about 4 miles; its breadth, from half-a-mile to nearly 2½; and its area 2,436 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches. Its bosom is variegated with 3

or 4 islets; but its shores and screens, which consist of congeries of low moorish hills, are for the most part unattractive. The Munhin rivulet carries off the lake's superfluous waters, and blends with the Avonmore before reaching Tullaghan bay. The surface elevation of the lake above sea-level is 30 feet in summer, and 33 in winter.

CARROWMORE, a village in the parish of Kilmainmore, barony of Kilmalin, co. Mayo, Connaught. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 149. Houses 31.

CARROWMURRY, a mountain on the north border of the barony of Corran, 8 miles west by south of Collooney, co. Sligo, Connaught. Altitude, 1,238 feet.

CARROWPHUIL, a mountain at the foot of Lough Carrowmore, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Belmullet, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. Altitude, 801 feet.

CARRUNE, **CARRON**, or **CARNE**, a parish in the barony of Burien, 9 miles north-east of Innistymon, co. Clare, Munster. Length, south-westward, 7 miles; breadth, from 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$; area, 14,460 acres, 2 roads, 4 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,045; in 1841, 1,144. Houses 184. The surface is ruggedly upland, and, for the most part, wildly pastoral,—extremely rocky, but all of limestone soil, and yielding excellent herbage for sheep. Within the limits are the remains of three old churches, the ruins of two old castles, and vestiges of five Danish forts. The principal residences are Columbkille-cottage, Termon-cottage, and Rockview-house; and the chief hamlet is Castletown. A road from Corofin to Galway bay traverses the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **NOUGHAVALL** [which see], in the dio. of Kilfenora. Vicarial title composition, £35; glebe, £4. The rectorial tithes are appropriate. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Noughavall. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 90 boys and 59 girls.

CARRYGLASS, or **CURRAGLASS**, a village in the parish of Mogeela, barony of Kinnataloon, co. Cork, Munster. It stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Tallow, on the road thence to Castle-Lyons. Area, 36 acres. Pop., in 1841, 202. Houses 42.

CARTON, the palatial mansion of the Duke of Leinster, on the northern margin of the county of Kildare, and 1 mile north of Maynooth, Leinster. This noble seat was erected in the latter part of the 18th century, after designs by Richard Cassels; and consists of a very spacious central edifice and two projecting pavilions, the latter being connected with the former by graceful corridors. The pavilions present no external embellishment; and even the principal building has a comparatively plain exterior. An open balustrade surmounts the summit; and a portico, having the family arms in the tympanum of its pediment, rises over the entrance. All the chief apartments in the interior are of large dimensions, and gorgeously adorned; and the dining-room measures 52 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and 24 in height, and is believed to be the most superb room of its class in Ireland. A rich collection of paintings by a great variety of masters, chiefly of the Italian and Dutch schools, enriches the apartments. A prospect tower and a pillar, soar up from different parts of the demesne; and the pillar, besides being a handsome object as seen from the mansion, possesses much interest from its having been erected to give employment to the poor in a time of great popular distress. The demesne is of great extent, gently undulated, soft in natural feature, tranquil in scenic character, and rich in tasteful disposal and

syllan embellishment. A branch of the family of Talbot of Malahide and Templeogue possessed Carton during many generations preceding the early part of the 18th century. William Talbot, Esq. of Carton, was created a baronet in 1622; and Richard, his eighth and youngest son, was the well-known Duke of Tyrconnel, minister of James II.

CARY. See **CAREY**.

CARYSFORT, a chapelry in the parish of Monkstown, half-barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. The chapel was built at the close of the last century; purchased, in 1812, by means of a subscription of £431 10s. 9d.; and enlarged shortly after by a subscription of £276 18s. 5d. Sittings 350. Average nett income, £34 2s. 5d. Patrons, three trustees.

CARYSFORT, a royal chapelry within the perpetual curacy of Ballinaclash, and parish of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow, and dio. of Dublin, Leinster. The chapel was built in 1827, at the cost of £100, contributed by the parishioners. Sittings 120. See next article; see also **BALLINACLASH**.

CARYSFORT, **MACREDDIN**, or **MOYCREEDIN**, a village, and formerly a borough, in the parish of Rathdrum, barony of North Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on an affluent of the Aughrim rivulet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of the town of Rathdrum. It was made a borough by charter of 4 Charles I., but seems never to have exercised any corporate function except that of sending members to parliament. The £15,000 of compensation for its loss of franchise at the Legislative Union, was awarded to John, Earl of Carysfort; and all trace of a corporation seems to have soon afterwards disappeared. The charter of incorporation granted extensive properties in land; part to be held in free burghage; part to be applied to the maintenance of military occupants of a fort which was proposed to be erected within three years after the grant; part to serve as an endowment to 'preaching ministers' appointed by the corporation and residing in the borough; and part to be used for the support of a free-school in the town. Another charter was given in the 4th year of James II. The corporation consisted of a sovereign, 12 burgesses, and a number of 'free commons.' The statute of 53 George III. transferred to the Commissioners of Education in Ireland the portion of the property which belonged to the free-school; and a report of 1833, says: "There are now about 361 acres of land belonging to Carysfort school, vested in the Commissioners of Education. A sum of about £500 was expended on the schoolhouse; and it appears from the last returns from the master, that there were 110 scholars attending the school." All the other lands bestowed on the borough, including those which belonged to 'preaching ministers,' have been hopelessly alienated. The village now consists of a few poor cabins; it retains not a vestige of any fort or military establishment; it has no trade or commerce; and it stands amid a thinly-peopled mountainous district. Pop. returned with the parish.—The family of Proby, originally from Wales, and long settled at Elton Hall in Huntingdonshire, take from Carysfort a noble title. Sir John Proby was created Baron Carysfort in the Irish peerage in 1752; and his only son, the second Baron, was created a British peer, by the title of Baron Carysfort of Normancross, in 1781, and was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Carysfort in 1789.

CARYSVILLE, an old castle on the south bank of the Blackwater, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Fermoy, co. Cork, Munster. It was originally called Ballymacpatrick, but was remodelled into a modern residence by its proprietor, Mr. Carey, and, in consequence,

changed its name. The castle was built by the Condons; and, in 1642, David, Earl of Barrymore—after encountering an obstinate resistance, and in view of the Irish army, who were drawn out on the opposite bank of the river, but durst not move to its relief—took it, made all its garrison prisoners, and afterwards put them to death. The site of the house is a rising ground; around this are gardens, plantations, and a good park; and over it is a terrace which commands a fine view of several other old domestic fortalices, and of the vale of the Black-water up to Fermoy.

CASHCARRIGAN, or **KESHCARRIGAN**, a village in the parish of Kiltubrid, barony and county of Leitrim, Connaught. It stands 6 miles north-east of Carrick-on-Shannon, on the road thence to the co. Leitrim village of Ballinamore. Immediately north-east of it is a chain of small lakes; and in its vicinity are the mansions of Driney, Laheen, and Letterfian. The village itself is a poor, squalid place. Area, 6 acres. Pop., in 1831, 94; in 1841, 132. Houses 20.

CASHEEN, a bay in the barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It is situated on the west side of the island of Garomna, 8½ miles due north of the most westerly point of the Aran Islands; and is completely covered at a distance of less than half-a-mile, by the islands of Lettermullin and Furnis. It has excellent shelter, is easy of access, possesses sufficient depth of water for great ships, and is much frequented by the revenue cruisers.

CASHEEN (THE), a river of co. Kerry, Munster. It is formed by the confluence of the Feale, the Gale, and the Brick, at a point 2½ miles north-north-east of Lixnaw; and runs 3½ miles northward, between the baronies of Iraghticonnor and Clannaurice, to the Shannon, at a point 9¼ miles east by north of Kerry Head. It might be navigable for large craft were it not for a bar across its entrance; but, in consequence of that bar, it is frequented by no larger craft than sloops.

CASHEEN, a great bog district within the basin of the above river and its tributaries, in the northern division of co. Kerry, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the Shannon; on the east and south, by the argillaceous uplands of the county; and, on the west, by the ocean. Its area in morass is 31,514 English acres. Though much diversified in surface, it is prevailingly low when compared with the generally mountainous character of the other districts of the county. Its western and lowest section is a hollow, undulated basin of limestone, about 4 miles in mean breadth, and extending from Listowel on the Feale and Bedford on the Gale, across the Casheen basin, to the sea at Ballyheigue bay. The other sections are separated from this and from one another by ridges of upland, and variously featured pendicles of territory; they lie to the east, and considerably higher; and they occupy flats and hollows among the argillaceous uplands, where no indication exists of the presence of limestone. One remarkable chain, little more than 100 feet high in surface, but very deep in morass, may be perceived on the east side of the hill of Knockanore, running over to and up the Gale river, and thence by a hollow vale over to the Feale, between Riversdale and Ballinrudeary; another parcel, higher and shallower, lies on the borders of Kerry and Limerick between Glin and the Gale river; and a few more are found in various hollows of the argillaceous uplands. See **BALLYMACQUIN**, **RASCANELL**, **BALLYKENESY**, **BALLYLONGFORD**, **SMIRLAGH**, &c. The chief section, bearing, *par excellence*, the name of the Casheen Bog, has an area of 5,146 Irish or 8,336 English acres; and, as it existed in 1814, was distinguished, in Irish measurement,

into the following parts:—1,115 acres of deep red bog between Aghabeg and Aghamore; 1,543 of deep red bog, extending from Aghabeg across the Brick to the Casheen; 717 of deep red bog, beyond the Gale and around Dromolough; 460 of deep red bog, in two sections, around Kiltreen; 266 of bog and flooded marsh along the north side of Croompana; 509 of fen, mostly embanked, along the west side of Cash; 302 of fen, partly embanked, and opposite the former; and 234 of fen, at the mouth of the Gale. The fens are from 15 to 20 feet deep; they are partly covered with alluvium; they lie considerably below the level of low-water mark; and they appear to have been, at a comparatively recent date, an arm of the Shannon's estuary. The bog on the north side of the Gale has an altitude of about 40 feet, and a depth of 18 or 20 feet. Various boat creeks and canal cuts were long ago excavated, with the view of carrying up manures, and obtaining access to turbaries. Estimated cost of reclaiming the area of 8,336 English acres, £9,185 19s. 4d.

CASHEL, a village on the northern border of the barony of Corran, co. Sligo, Connaught. It is also called Cashel-Irra and West Cashel; and stands 6 miles south of Sligo, between the rivers Uncion and Owenmore. Archdall and the slaves who copy him represent this place as the seat of a very early bishopric. "St. Bronan or Bronius, a disciple of St. Patrick," says the sapient annalist, "was bishop of Culiora or Cashel-irra, and died on the 8th of Jan., A. D. 511. St. Biteus, the son of Assicus, another disciple of the saint's, was also bishop here." Pop. not specially returned.

CASHEL, a mountain in the barony of Ballinabinech, co. Galway, Connaught. It overlooks the head of Birterbay bay, and is situated 2¼ miles south-east of Ballinabinech Lough.

CASHEL, a parish on the western border of the barony of Ratheline, 4½ miles south of Lanesborough, co. Longford, Leinster. Length, southward, 5½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 22,150 acres, 2 roads, 20 perches,—of which 6,290 acres, 3 roads, 23 perches, are in Lough Ree, and 147 acres, 34 perches, are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 5,087; in 1841, 5,559. Houses 929. The surface extends between an expanse of morass on the east, and Lough Ree on the west; it includes a portion of the morass, and partakes all the luxuriousness of the immediate margin of the lake, yet consists, for the greater part, of a light and second-rate description of arable land. The principal small lakes are Shawn and Derrymacarr in the interior, and Derry on the eastern boundary, and lying, as to surface-elevation, 127 feet above sea-level. The islands belonging to Cashel in Lough Ree are Chorinch, Muckinish, Priests'-Island, Incheclaura, Saints'-Island, and the group called the Black Islands, and consisting principally of Horse, Sand, King's, Long, and Nut Islands. Some of these islands contain interesting ruins, and will be separately noticed in their alphabetical place. The mansions are Castle-lodge and Newpark-house,—the latter the seat of Mr. Davis. The principal hamlets are Caltragh, New-Row, Newtown, Carrowbeg, Luggaun, Upper Drunnee, and Derrynamahan. The roads from Lanesborough to Ballymahon and Athlone pass through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardagh. Vicarial tithes composition, £221 10s. 9d.; glebe, £34. Gross income, £255 10s. 9d.; nett, £227 10s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £443 1s. 6d.; and they are impropriate, and are leased to Messrs. R. and R. C. Armstrong. The church was built in 1816, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; at-

tendance 35. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance at two services of respectively 566 and 849. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 133, and the Roman Catholics to 4,900; and 7 hedge-schools had on their books 220 boys and 154 girls. In 1840, male and female schools at Carrabeg were aided with respectively £14 and £10 from the National Board, and had on their books 145 boys and 103 girls.

CASHEL,

A post and market town, a borough, an episcopal city, and the ecclesiastical metropolis of the southern province of Ireland, is situated in the barony of Middlethird, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Cork by way of Athy and Fermoy, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Golden, 8 north-west of Fethard, $8\frac{1}{2}$ north of Cahir, 10 south by west of Thurles, 47 north-north-east of Cork, and 79 south-west by south of Dublin.

Parishes.—The parochial distribution of the territory included within the borough limits, or of the territory associated with the city's site, appears to be considerably confused.—Other authorities than the most recent concur in the statement of Carlisle, that Cashel is "a rectory entire, united, at a period long prior to any existing record, to the rectory entire of Ballyclerahan, and the vicarages of Coleman, being the corps of the deanery of Cashel, which is valued in the King's books at £12 Irish money; the church in Cashel, dedicated to St. John."—The Census of 1831 comprehends the whole under the name of St. Patrick's Rock; and distributes the inhabitants into those of respectively the rural districts, the city of Cashel, and the hamlet of Lowesgreen. Pop., in 1831, of the rural districts, 5,549; of the city, 6,971; of Lowesgreen, 62; of the entire parish, 12,582.—The Municipal Reports, though they do not specifically name parochial distribution, state the population of "the city," in 1831, at 6,971, and that of "Cashel, including the liberties and commons," at near 12,000.—Both the Reports of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenues and those of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, treat St. John's, or St. John Baptist's, Ballyclerahan, Coleman, and St. Patrick's Rock, as distinct parishes; and the latter state their aggregate population, in 1831, at 12,783.—The Census of 1841 also exhibits Ballyclerahan, Coleman, St. Patrick's Rock, and St. John Baptist's, as distinct parishes; and shows the municipal boundaries of the city of Cashel to include parts of the two latter parishes and an uninhabited portion of the parish of Horeabbey.—St. Patrick's Rock and St. John Baptist's are mutually contiguous, and are separated from Ballyclerahan and Coleman—which adjoin each other—by the intervention of Mora and Tullamaine.—St. Patrick's Rock is partly appropriate and partly inappropriate; but, in consequence of a stipend being reserved from the impropriate tithes, it is temporarily united to the other three parishes. It contains, within its rural districts, scarcely an object of interest, except two mansions, and three old castles; and it consists of a detached district lying eastward of St. John Baptist's, and a main body, extending slenderly to the south of the town, and expanding broadly to the north. Length of the main body, southward, 7 miles; breadth, from 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the whole, 10,561 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches; of the detached district, 1,231 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,694; in 1841, 4,357. Houses 868. Pop. of its rural districts, in 1841, 3,103. Houses 478.—St. John Baptist's is a rectory; consists of a main body and a detached district; extends southward from the main part of

the city; and contains within its rural portions scarcely one feature of peculiar interest. Length of the main body, 4 miles; breadth, from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the whole, 4,675 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches; of the detached district, 205 acres, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 6,960; in 1841, 6,891. Houses 1,054. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,109. Houses 172. Tithe composition, £341 5s. 10d.—The rectories of St. John's, BALLYCLERAHAN, and COLEMAN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of St. John's, and corps of the deanery of the cathedral church of Cashel. Pop., in 1831, 8,089. Gross income, £556 5s. 10d., besides £36 9s. 8d. from deanery lands; nett, £517 0s. 1d., besides £28 13s. 2d. from deanery lands. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also the sinecure prebend of Tirebrine in Elphin cathedral. A curate has a stipend of £138 9s. 2½d. for curatorial duties, and £41 10s. 9½d. for serving preaching turns in the cathedral. The remotest part of the union—including the parish of St. Patrick's Rock—is 9 English miles from the centre of the city. The church of the union is the cathedral of the diocese, and will be noticed in a subsequent paragraph. Sittings 600; attendance 300. St. John's and St. Patrick's Rock Roman Catholic chapels, are attended by respectively upwards of 5,000 and about 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. A Primitive Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of between 150 and 300. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Ballyclerahan. In 1834, the Protestants of St. John's amounted to 493, and the Roman Catholics to 6,823; the Protestants of St. Patrick's Rock to 47, and the Roman Catholics to 4,900; the Protestants of all the four parishes to 544, and the Roman Catholics to 12,906. In the same year, 14 daily schools in St. John's had on their books 606 boys and 561 girls; 4 daily schools in St. Patrick's Rock had 65 boys and 55 girls; and 20 daily schools in the union had 743 boys and 636 girls. One of the schools in St. John's was parochial, and received £21 a-year from the bishop, £10 Irish from the dean, and some advantages from the chapter; one was taught by nuns of the Presentation order, and received £32 from the National Board, and £60 from the parish priest; and one was a school conducted by three teachers, and received £25 from the National Board, and about £20 from contributions at the Roman Catholic chapel.

Environs and Site of the City.—The country around Cashel is an extensive, slightly diversified, and geographically rich plain,—the broad, flattened, fertile, far-screened valley of the Suir,—that stream passing at the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the west, and traversing grounds whose soft beauty and teeming luxuriance have won for them the appellation of the Garden of Ireland. Comparatively few mansions or large demesnes adorn the city's environs; but villas, embowering shrubberies, and numerous gardens, are thickly sprinkled, and appear like gems on the general basis of gold and emerald. The far-famed Rock of Cashel—which we shall afterwards particularly notice—shoots up, from the northern edge of the town, and arrests the eye from almost every spot of ground over a great extent of circumjacent country; but the town itself lies so flatly prostrate at the rock's base, and on a low part of the prevailing level, as nowhere to be seen from any of the great thoroughfares till it is about to be entered. Two conjoint swells, called Summer and Gallow Hills, closely flank the east side of the city; and the verdant sloping hill of Killough rises farther to the east,—sends off rocky ridges which, jointly with itself, shut up the eastward view from Cashel Rock,—forms a striking and delightful feature in the midst

of the great champaign country,—and commands a panoramic prospect of much power, great brilliance, and very considerable extent. "If the day is favourable for distant prospects, the eye, overlooking all the petty and arbitrary divisions of counties and provinces, is bounded only by the surrounding highlands which blend with the distant horizon. Eastward, the detached and very remarkable mountain of Slievenanun stretches across, and prevents the eye ranging down the valley of the Suir; and the low and softly rounded hills of Kilkenny, sweeping from Killenale to Freshford, and thence to Durrow, seem to prolong and display the distant perspective. Northward, the high range of hills, generally known as the Slievebloom mountains, running from Tullamore to Roscrea,—and nearer the Devil's Bit range of hills, blending with the Keeper mountains, take up the boundary-line from Roscrea to Limerick, lapping over the Clare highlands beyond the Upper Shannon. Westward, the hills which issue from the Lower Shannon at Shanagolden, and run nearly at right angles to its course across the country to Charleville; from whence spring, in a southerly direction, the Castle-Oliver mountains, connecting with the nearer and more lofty Galtees, by far the finest of our inland mountain ranges. Due south, and more within the reach of the unaided eye, may be seen a portion of the Monavolaigh and Knockmeledown mountains, which run in a westerly direction from Carrick-on-Suir to Kilworth." [Fraser's Guide.] The vast tracts of country which are enclosed by this grand and far-away cordon of heights, are strictly champaign, and but slenderly variegated by swell or hillock; and, while aggregately various in soil and poor in cultivation, they acquire superior wealth of both substance and dress in the immediate vicinity of Cashel. Mr. Holmes, describing his approach to the city from the east, says, "We soon arrived at the brow of a hill which overlooks the surrounding country. Here we got the first glimpses of Cashel,—an object so wonderfully striking, that we involuntarily stopped to pay a tribute of admiration; then, slowly descending the road which winds round an eminence on the eastern side of the town, the picture unfolded itself. The first object which fastens on the attention, is the celebrated rock, crowned with its venerable cathedral, which, like a proud Italian citadel, lifts its towers to a majestic height, and seems the great protector of the city; but, alas, how fallen! how changed! From the base of the rock, the town stretches along to the left. Its new cathedral, the archiepiscopal house and gardens, with the suburbs, form an excellent middle distance, beyond which the eye wanders over a tract of country fraught with innumerable beauties: the little village and lordly demesne, the humble cottage and ruined tower, the grove, lawn, and rivulet, all in their turn court the eye, till at length it reposes on the distant Galtee mountains, whose clear ethereal blue gives a delightful finish to the picture."

Interior of the City.—Cashel appears, when just about to be entered, to possess many features of beauty; and, even when examined in detail, exhibits dashes of prettiness and power which render it decidedly more attractive than many of the other second-rate towns of Ireland; and yet it presents so large an aggregate of meanness, poverty, and filth,—such a blending of sumptuous architecture with sheets and lines of the rudest masonry,—such a minglement of aristocratic and sumptuous display with plebeian, pauper, and haggard abasement,—as stamp upon the mind of a stranger deep and broad interlinings of pain with the general impression of pleasure. Both the street alignment and the edific-

ing of the town are very irregular; and produce now picturesqueness and now confusion. The Main-street extends 700 yards from east to west; but is narrow at both ends, and partly split into two thoroughfares in the centre; yet, over a distance of more than 300 yards, it is well-built, very spacious, and urban in aspect. Friar-street brings in the thoroughfare from Fethard, passes the new cathedral, falls rectangularly upon nearly the centre of the Main-street, and has a length from south to north of 550 yards. John-street goes off at an acute angle from the south end of Friar-street, and runs 200 yards north-west by northward of the gaol. A rather spacious but quite irregular street, leads out the great northern thoroughfare from the east end of the wide part of Main-street, and is prolonged 420 yards north-north-eastward to the Charter school and the eastern base of Cashel Rock. All the other streets are either short, narrow, crooked, or otherwise subordinate. Though some other lines of houses besides those in the spacious portion of Main-street are good and of pleasing appearance, greatly the majority in other districts have either a hamlet or a squalid character. So large a proportion of the town is a congeries of dark, unpaved, filthy, cabin-lined lanes,—often crazy and dilapidated in their rude masonry, and every where, poor, wan, and half-unemployed in their population,—that the city seems, in a great degree, as if scourged by some plague, and crumbling down to desolation. Of 1,135 houses which lined all the streets and alleys in 1836, only 190 were individually worth £10 and upwards a-year, while so many as 751 were thatched tenements, and by far the greater part of these one-story cottages, ill-built cabins, or mere miserable huts and hovels. The water works, constructed by Archbishop Bolton, during the early part of the 18th century,—works which Dr. Smith, in his *Collections of Tipperary*, pronounced truly noble, and such as would necessarily perpetuate the name of their constructor to unborn ages who should enjoy the advantage,—these works have been allowed to go to decay, their under-ground conduits, upwards of two miles in length, are choked up with rubbish, the stream which supplied them has been diverted as water-power to mills, and for ever alienated by legal sanction, and public pumps, which were erected as a pitiful succedaneum for the works, are maintained by neither corporation nor citizens, but pauperishly at the expense of the county. The whole town, excepting such spots as are kept clean and neat by private enterprise, is in a condition of the most deplorable neglect.

The Rock of Cashel.—This rock is a stupendous mass of limestone, completely isolated, partly precipitous and almost mural, rising grandly up from the bosom of a dead level, and possessing a flat and somewhat extensive summit,—a sort of miniature tableau. A large part of its fine natural platform is covered with an assemblage of august ruins,—a round tower, an elaborately ornate chapel, a cathedral, a fortified palace, an abbey, and some minor structures,—forming, from their number, their variety, their artistic displays, their state of conservation, and the nobleness of their site, decidedly the most interesting group of ruins in the kingdom; and the rest of the tableau, surrounding the ruins, and comprehending an area of about two acres, is an enclosed promenade of the richest sward, placed under the care of the cicerone of the buildings, yet freely available to the public. A recent traveller, well acquainted with Irish history and antiquities, asserts that in no other part of the kingdom is there "such a magnificent display of every variety of ecclesiastical architecture, round and square towers, stone-roofs, crypts and

shrines, arches, Saxon, Roman, and Norman, all in one common ruin, as the Rock of Cashel displays to view." The Rock, too, is intimately associated in history with the names and achievements of a line of native princes; and figures, both in popular fancy and in monastic story, as a place now, and from a very remote period, of extraordinary sanctity. A legend in Keating's History daringly, yet gravely, relates that a heavenly messenger announced to the herdsmen of Corc, King of Munster, the coming of St. Patrick, and pointed out to them the Rock as a place to be sacredly associated with his mission; that the King, in consequence, erected a royal palace on the spot now called Carrick-Phadruig, or Patrick's Rock; and that, owing to the monarch's receiving here the rent or revenue of his kingdom, the place came to be called *Cioas-Oil*, corruptedly Cashel, 'the rent or revenue of the rock.' Not long ago, all the ruins on the Rock were abandoned to neglect and the corrosion of the elements, and were accessible only by a passage through nettles and rank weeds, and over huge amorphous masses of fallen masonry. But the late Archdeacon Cotton devoted much time and energy, and expended large portions of his private property, to preserve the structures from farther injury, to collect a vast number of broken carved stones, to reunite their fragments with such skill as to restore many of the figures in basso relievo to nearly their original perfection, and to fix the rescued and recombined sculptures so firmly and guardedly in their respective places in the various walls as effectually to protect them against all future assaults of the despoliator. The view from the Rock differs from the extensive and gorgeous panorama hung around the hill of Killough, chiefly in having the archiepiscopal demesne and the city as a foreground, and in being suddenly closed up by the Killough heights on the east; and it is thus briefly depicted by Mr. Inglis: "The whole county of Tipperary is spread out below,—one beautifully variegated plain, richly cultivated, and bounded by the Galtee and other mountain-ranges; while immediately below, the beautiful pleasure-grounds of the bishop,—their lawns, parterres, borders, clumps, and shrubberies, in all their varied livery of green, lie like a piece of Mosaic work."

Buildings on the Rock.—The most interesting ruin on the Rock, not alone for its high antiquity, but for the gracefulness of its proportions, and the high finish of its workmanship, is Cormac's chapel. Its foundation, though generally ascribed to Cormac, King of Munster and Bishop of Cashel, who flourished at the beginning of the 10th century, very probably belonged to another Cormac who flourished nearly two centuries later. The pile consists of a nave and choir, but has neither transepts nor lateral aisles; it measures 50 feet by 18 in the clear, and 52 feet from the ground to the roof; and its whole roof is of stone, concentrically vaulted, and ridged up to an angle in the form of a wedge. Its entrance is by a most curious Saxon doorway, decorated with the zigzag and bead ornaments, very elegant in the design and execution of its soffit, and surmounted by an extremely rude sculpture in basso relievo of an archer shooting a monstrous animal. The stone roof is groined with square ribs, springing from short Saxon pillars, with varied capitals. The choir or east end is a large recess, separated from the rest of the building by a very rich Saxon arch, ornamented with grotesque heads of men and beasts; and within this recess is a second and smaller one, where once stood the altar,—or, as some persons absurdly allege, the regal throne. The walls of the choir, in both the outer and the inner recesses, are relieved by blank arches; and the ceiling exhibits a series of

grotesque heads. The nave exhibits series of pilasters, sustaining blank arches, and richly decorated with various devices; but it possesses so dim a light as very imperfectly to reveal its sculptorial treasures. The exterior walls of the south side display blank arches and pillars, with grotesque heads; and they send up at the junction of the nave and choir a square tower of 68 feet in height. The walls of the north side stand so close to those of the cathedral that a visitor, on approaching the Saxon doorway from the cathedral's choir, perceives the cathedral's southern wall to have evidently intersected a part of the chapel's roof. Yet, between the two piles, and in an uncovered space enclosed by walls and towers belonging to the cathedral, is shown the alleged mausoleum of the chapel's founder,—a plain and massive structure of similar style and antiquity to the chapel itself; and over the arch by which it is entered appears a tablet representing, in basso relievo, and in very rude sculpturing, a monster animal resembling a bull with wings.—Near the east angle of the north aisle of the cathedral rises the round tower, 56 feet in circumference, and 90 feet in height. It communicates with the church by a subterranean passage; its doorway is 11 or 12 feet from the ground; it is divided into 5 stories, each of which, from the projecting layer of stones, appears to have had its window; it has four apertures at the top; and its roof consists of jointed stones so admirably put together, that it appears as smooth as the inside of a china bowl.—The cathedral consists of a choir, a nave, transepts, and a square tower rising from the centre of the cruciform intersection; and it measures about 210 feet from east to west, and about 170 along the transepts. This building presents a mixture of military and ecclesiastical architecture, which adds to the picturesqueness of its external appearance; and is to be admired more as a grand and well-broken mass of masonry, than for the elegance of either its plan or its decorations. It has no side-aisles; its windows are of the narrow pointed order common in the 12th and 13th centuries; it has no western portal; and its entrance-doors were placed to the north and south of the west window. In 1169, Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, is said to have built the original part of this pile,—using care not to injure the more ancient chapel of Cormac and round tower; in 1421, Richard O'Hedian, Archbishop of Cashel, repaired the structure, and constructed beside it a hall for the vicars choral; in 1495, it was burned by the Earl of Kildare; in 1647, after having been fortified for the purposes of the civil war, it was stormed and captured by Lord Inchiquin; between 1744 and 1752, it was unroofed by Archbishop Price, and abandoned to speedy dilapidation; and, a short time afterwards, Archbishop Agar made a vain attempt to restore it, and felt compelled to supplant it by the erection of the new cathedral.—A castellated building at the west end of the old cathedral, appears externally a part of it, and is internally connected with it; it was anciently both a palace and a fortress, and, in its connection with the ecclesiastical pile, occasioned the whole structure to be subordinated to the purposes of war; and it appears to have been a place of great strength, and a retreat of almost regal consequence, in days when metropolitan ecclesiastics assumed the prerogatives, and wielded the political and martial weapons of princes.—On the south side of the cathedral is an edifice called the Dean's Hall; and between the two structures is a curious stone, elevated upon a large block, the one side of which represents a crucifixion, and the other a figure popularly regarded as the effigies of St. Patrick. At this stone, say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "tradition states that

the petty kings of Munster formerly paid their tribute to their superior potentate. Our guide pointed out to us, with considerable ostentation, the marks made by the 'rattling' of the coined gold, and added emphatically, 'Ah, there were no absentees to take it from us, in them days!'—Detached from all the other buildings, and much more inconsiderable and uninteresting than any of them, are the ruins of an old monastery, the original abbey of 'St. Mary's of the Rock of Cashel,' and alleged to communicate with the less ancient one, called Hore Abbey, in the vale below, by a subterranean passage bored from the summit or *tableau* of the Rock. A military wall, some bastions of which were in existence toward the end of the 18th century, surrounds the platform on which the various buildings stand, and completes the singular and very diversified group of ancient masonry which crowns the Rock of Cashel. The round tower, and a little Norman chapel nearly opposite to it, are constructed of a kind of sandstone, none of which is found *in situ* within several miles of Cashel; and all the other edifices on the Rock are constructed of limestone.

Other Public Buildings.—Hore Abbey stands on the plain 550 yards west, in a straight line, from the summit of the Rock; and served to mark the north-west angle of the ancient limits of the borough. Its ruins are sufficient in both magnitude and character to produce an imposing effect. Its tower is square, spacious, and lofty, and measures about 20 feet on each side within the walls; its east window is small and plain; in the walls of the choir are some remains of stalls; the nave is 60 feet long and 23 broad, and exhibited in each side an arcade of Gothic arches, with lateral aisles about 13 feet broad; on the south side of the steeple is a small door leading into an open part about 30 feet long and 24 broad,—the side walls much broken, and the gable end pierced with a long window; and on the north side of the steeple is a small division, with a low arched apartment, which appears, from some niches with apertures in the walls, to have been used as a confessional. This abbey was founded in 1272, by David MacCarville, Archbishop of Cashel, set apart for the use of a community of Cisterians brought from Mellifont in Louth, and endowed with the revenues of the Benedictines, whom the Archbishop expelled from "the abbey of the Rock of Cashel, near the cathedral of St. Patrick."—A monastery, called Hacket's Abbey, was founded by W. Hacket, in the reign of Henry III., for Conventual Franciscans; and was situated at the rear of Friar-street. In Feb. 1757, its beautiful and lofty steeple fell to the ground; and many years ago, the whole pile had become such a rubbishy tumulus of ruin, that its divisions could not without difficulty be traced. Among its ruins many ancient pieces of sculpture, containing curious inscriptions, have been discovered.—In 1243, David MacKelly, a Dominican, and Archbishop of Cashel, founded, adjacent to the town, but not within the borough limits, a Dominican friary, and peopled it with a community from the friary of Cork. This monastery is said, by Archdall, to have been "the noblest and most beautiful building belonging to the Dominican order in Ireland."—About the year 1230, Sir David Le Latimer, seneschal to Marian, Archbishop of Cashel, found an hospital, with 14 beds and 3 chaplaincies, for the sick and infirm poor; Marian, the Archbishop, endowed it with two flagons of ale out of every brewing made for sale within the limits of 30 messuages in the town; and MacCarville, the founder of the Cisterian abbey, "did, by force and violence," unite it to that abbey, or make a transference of all its property to the Cisterian monks. The ruins of the

hospital may still be traced in a field on the road to Cahir.

The modern cathedral and parish-church of Cashel is situated in an open area, surrounded by streets, 700 yards south of the summit of the Rock. It was erected, about the middle of last century, by Archbishop Agar; and is an elegant structure, surmounted by a plain but lofty spire.—The archiepiscopal palace is a spacious and plain yet respectable mansion, surrounded with very fine gardens which extend to the Rock's base. "All that can delight the senses," says Mr. Inglis, "is here. Parterres of lovely flowers and rare shrubs; velvet lawns; secluded walks, rich in odours; and, above the fine screen of holly and laburnum, and lilac, and copper-beech, and laurel, tower the Rock and the magnificent ruin that covers it. There is a private way through his lordship's grounds; in order that, unobserved by his numerous flock, he may retire to this solemn spot, and meditate on the insufficiency of earthly enjoyments." But under the new hierarchical arrangement, which destroys the archiepiscopate of Cashel, and unites all the four sees of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, Cashel palace will be abandoned, and the palace of Waterford will be the residence of the diocesan. A public library, attached to the palace, contains some valuable manuscripts.—The new Roman Catholic chapel is a very spacious edifice, and occupies most of the site of the Franciscan abbey.—A small barrack for infantry contains accommodation for two companies.—The court-houses are a good feature in the town's architecture.—The market-house is a pleasing structure, but has been almost wholly alienated from its proper use; and its lower story is held by a tenant-at-will. The bridewell or district prison was, two or three years ago, characterized by neglect, bad arrangement, and the want of due classification; but an alteration was proposed which would "convert it into a very compact, good bridewell, with effective yards, day-rooms, and cells, and good separation for men and women;" and the Report for 1841, succinctly represents it as "in good order, and well regulated."—The infirmary, the fever hospital, and the workhouse, will be noticed in next section.

Poor-law Union.—The Cashel Poor-law union ranks as the 11th, and was declared on 30th Jan., 1839. It lies all in the county of Tipperary, and comprises 17 electoral divisions, 12 of which are in the barony of Middlethird, 3 in that of Kilnamanagh, and 2 in that of Slieveardagh. Its area is 141,300 acres; and contained, in 1831, a population of 60,939. The electoral divisions with their respective population, in 1831, are Cashel, 12,582; Ballysheehan, 3,641; Ardmoyle, 1,914; Galle, 1,533; Mogorban, 2,372; Knockgrafton, 4,702; Tullymaine, 1,754; Fethard, 6,443; Peppardstown, 2,879; Drangan, 2,392; Cloneen, 1,647; Kiltinan, 2,422; Clononilly, 3,600; Clogher, 2,221; Kilpatrick, 5,302; Graystown, 2,264; and Kille-naule, 3,467. The total number of tenements valued in the union, is 10,243; and of these, 5,698 were valued under £5,—377 under £6,—376 under £7,—253 under £8,—259 under £9,—188 under £10,—401 under £12,—333 under £14,—116 under £15,—138 under £16,—207 under £18,—175 under £20,—418 under £25,—232 under £30,—334 under £40,—199 under £50,—and 539 at and above £50. The number of £10 electors traced in the Rate-book as rated under £10 is 142; and of these 18 are rated under £10 and above £9,—15 under £9,—12 under £8,—10 under £7,—6 under £6, and 6 under £5. The union workhouse was contracted for on Feb. 1, 1840,—to be completed in June 1841,—to cost £5,500 for building and completion, and £226 for

fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches, obtained for £250 of compensation to the occupying tenant, and an annual rent of £34,—and to contain accommodation for 600 persons.—The date of the first admission of paupers was Jan. 28, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £3,445 18s. 2d.; and the total previous expenditure was £738 5s. 3d. The Cashel infirmary serves for the whole county of Tipperary, or an area of 874,909 acres, with a population, in 1831, of 402,303; but though capable of accommodating an average of 60 patients at a time, it contains only 40 beds, and is restricted by a resolution of the governors, from ever having more than 35 patients; and, in 1839-40, it received £1,015 11s. 1d., expended £921 4s. 5½d., and had an aggregate of 296 patients. The Cashel fever hospital was built but left unfinished in 1839, stands quite unenclosed on a common, is capable of containing 30 beds, and serves for a district strictly identical with the Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it received £322 11s. 6d., expended £265 4s., and had 394 patients. The dispensaries of the union are well distributed; but, for want of a proper definition of their respective districts, and for want also of some requisite arrangements, they are marred in efficiency, and fail to afford any relief to a considerable proportion of the union's population: they are 5 in number, and have their seats at Clononilly, Dundrum, Drangan, Fethard, and Killeenau.

Trade.—The town has no considerable manufacture. Agriculture affords the main employment to the working-classes; and even this, in consequence of a considerable influx of labourers from other parts of the country at the busiest seasons, is very limited and uncertain. Each labourer in the city has employment, on the average, during only two-thirds of the year; and earns, while working, an average wages of only 8s. a-day, without diet. A medical man, who, as secretary to the Board of Health, visited the dwellings of the poor in 1832, found no fewer than 500 families in the city without a blanket to cover them. "The state of the town," say the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, "is by no means thriving or prosperous; and there is a great number of poor persons in it in a state of distress. This is ascribed partly to the want of sufficient employment for the poorer classes, and partly to the influx of persons who have been ejected from their farms since the Subletting Act, and who generally come into the town in great poverty and distress." The retail supply of general goods to the surrounding country, and a very limited sale of agricultural and pastoral produce at the weekly markets and annual fairs, constitute by far the greater part of the city's trade. Weekly markets are authorized by charter on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on March 26, the last Friday of July, Aug. 7, Sept. 9, and Nov. 3. A branch of the National Bank was established in 1835. The public conveyances, in 1833, were all in transit; and consisted of a car between Clonmel and Thurles, a car between Clonmel and Rosserea, a car between Waterford and Thurles, and a mail-coach between Dublin and Cork. The Cork line of railway, as projected by the Railway Commissioners, touches the town at 93 statute miles' distance from Dublin, and brings it within 4 hours and 5 minutes' travelling of the metropolis.

Municipal Affairs.—The ancient corporation limits of Cashel include the whole of the old walled city, and extend two or three miles along the road to Cahir and Clonmel, and yet exclude part of the modern town. The 'commons of Cashel' are delineated on the Down Survey, though their superficial contents are not stated; and the 'liberties,'

which are another district, and do not include the commons, are there represented as comprising 500½ acres. The limits of the modern borough, as prescribed under the Boundary Act, comprehend the whole of the modern town, and only so much of unedified ground as lies between the streets of the town's extremities; and the space which they include measures about 1,200 by about 900 yards. A corporation is said to have existed in the town from time immemorial. In 1216, Donat, Archbishop of Cashel, erected the town, which was then the peculiar property of the see, into a borough, and gave burgage holdings to its burgesses; and, in 1230, Marian, a successor of Donat, granted and confirmed the town to its provost and 12 burgesses. Royal charters were afterwards given of 13 Edward II., 2 Richard II., 26 Elizabeth, 13 and 15 Charles I., and 5 James II.; and a letter of restoration to ancient rights and privileges was given, in 1690, by King William, from his camp at Golden. The governing charter is that of 15 Charles I. The corporation was included in the 'New Rules and Orders' published in 1672, under the Act of Settlement, by the Lord-lieutenant and Council; and it, in consequence, required to submit its officers to the revision of the Lord-lieutenant and Council, before they could enter on the functions to which they had been elected. The corporation bears the title of "The Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Citizens, and Commons of the City of Cashel;" it consists, according to charter, of a mayor, 17 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, and an unlimited number of commons; and its officers, at the date of the Municipal Corporation Enquiry, were a mayor, a recorder, a treasurer, 2 bailiffs, a town-clerk, 2 sergeants-at-mace, a sword-bearer, and a crier. "Since the year 1777," say the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, "the patron of the corporation," Mr. Pennefather, "seems exclusively to have enjoyed the power of procuring the election of the aldermen, and of the several officers of the corporation, who were said to be elected by the board of aldermen; of procuring the admission of freemen; and of disposing of the corporation property as he pleased; preserving, however, the form of corporate transactions, by having the orders for granting the leases, &c., entered on the corporation books, as if made by the board of aldermen. The late patron seems also to have had the power of procuring the return of the members of parliament for the city of Cashel. These powers he is alleged to have exercised for a period of 50 years." The Commissioners then show that the corporation, as it existed at the date of their inquiry, evinced from its condition, "the industry and care" with which the patron sought to consolidate and perpetuate his power, and consisted wholly of a brother, 2 sons, 3 sons-in-law, a grandson, 4 nephews, 3 cousins, and 2 other relations of the late Mr. Pennefather; and they add, "The patron's influence, in all things but returning the member to parliament since the Reform Act, is supposed still to exist; and it would seem that it has been generally exercised for the advantage of the patron and his friends, and that little regard has for many years been paid to the interests of the city or the public." The Tholsel court is held every Thursday by the mayor and the recorder, or their deputies; it has jurisdiction to the amount of £20 Irish; but, in consequence of the expenses of a suit amounting to between £3 and £4, few cases are brought before it. A mayor's court was held, till about the year 1829, for causes of action under 10s.,—the costs of a suit amounting to 1s. 8d.; and it seems to have been considered useful to the poorer classes, and has been sought to be revived. Except that the mayor acts as a magistrate within the borough, no jurisdiction in any criminal cases is

exercised by the corporation. The only resident justices are the deputy-mayor, and a stipendiary magistrate; and a court of petty-sessions, held in the town, has occasionally been adjourned for want of a sufficient attendance of magistrates to constitute it. No coroner resides within 8 or 10 miles of the town. A serjeant-at-mace, and a party of the county constabulary, are the only police. The income of the corporation is derived almost entirely from rents; it amounts to only £219 18s. 10½d., from so large a tract of land as 2,024 acres; and, had the public advantage of the citizens, and not the private advantage of various members of the corporation, been consulted, it would have now amounted to about £2,000. "The late Mr. Pennefather, who was treasurer for 40 years and upwards, never accounted with the corporation." "No account whatever of the receipts or disbursements of the corporation appears on their books for a great many years."

Statistics.—The constituency registrations under the Reform Act consisted, till Feb. 1, 1835, of 302 £10 householders, and 6 freemen. Constituency, in 1840-1, 289. The city sends one member to parliament. Area of the St. Patrick's Rock section of the town, 47 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,254. Houses 208. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 111; in manufactures and trade, 89; in other pursuits, 64. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 92; on their own manual labour, 158; on means not specified, 8. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 196; who could read but not write, 65; who could neither read nor write, 241. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 94; who could read but not write, 88; who could neither read nor write, 395. Area of the St. John Baptist's section, 207 acres. Pop., in 1841, 5,782. Houses 882. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 325; in manufactures and trade, 532; in other pursuits, 310. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 54; on the directing of labour, 585; on their own manual labour, 477; on means not specified, 51. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,228; who could read but not write, 313; who could neither read nor write, 813. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 773; who could read but not write, 575; who could neither read nor write, 1,377.

The Diocese.—The see of Cashel claims to have been founded—some special pleaders say, restored—at the beginning of the 10th century, and to have been erected into an archbishopric in 1152. The see of Emly, which also advances some claim to have been an archbishopric, was united to it by act of parliament in the 11th year of the reign of Elizabeth; and the sees of Waterford and Lismore, forming at that time an united diocese, were united to these by the recent Church Temporalities Act. See EMILY, WATERFORD, and LISMORE.—The diocese of Cashel includes small peninsulas on the western border of the county of Kilkenny and the eastern border of the county of Limerick; but, with the exception of these, it all lies in the county of Tipperary, comprehends most of the central division, and upwards of half of the southern division of that county, but is excluded from the northern division by the diocese of Killaloe, and from the south-western division by the diocese of Emly. Dr. Beaufort states its length and breadth at respectively 28 and 23 miles; its area, in Tipperary, at 276,550 acres; its area, in Limerick and Kilkenny, at respectively 850 and 600 acres; and its parishes at 96 in Tipperary, one in Limerick, and part of one in Kilkenny. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners state its length and breadth

at respectively 35 and 29 English miles; its area, at 418,815 acres, 3 roods, 94 perches; its population, in 1831, at 181,148; and its parishes at 90, besides one chapelry.—The gross Episcopal revenues of this see and that of Emly are inseparably mixed, and amount to £6,861 15s. 10d.; and the nett revenues—including those of the prebends of Glankeen and Isertlaurence, which have, from time immemorial, been annexed respectively to Cashel and to Emly—amount to £6,308 5s. 2d. The dignitaries of the diocese are dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and 5 prebendaries. Gross income of the dean, £625; of the precentor, £723 7s. 4d.; of the chancellor, £482 6s.; of the treasurer, £813 9s. 3d.; of the archdeacon, £1,054 3s. 4d.; of the prebendary of Glankeen, £400; of the prebendary of Killaldray, £389 4s. 7d.; of the prebendary of Fennor, £539 4s. 7d.; of the prebendary of Newchapel, £505 5s. 10d.; of the prebendary of Kilbragh, £769. Corps of the deanery, St. John Baptist's, Coleman, and Ballydershan; of the precentorship, Bansa, Donohill, and Graystown; of the chancellorship, Clogher, Inchyally-Dovea, and Moycarkey; of the treasurer'ship, Borrisleigh, Galvoley, Drom, and Leoghmakevogue chapelry; of the archdeaconship, Crohane, Lismallin, Mowney, and Modeshill; of the prebend of Kilbragh, Templetoohy and Callabegs; and of the prebends of Glankeen, Killaldray, Fennor, and Newchapel, the benefices of respectively their own denomination. The vicars choral are 5 in number, and have jointly a gross average annual income of £553 19s. 10d. The number of benefices in the diocese, including Kilmore chapelry, is 41; one of which is sinecure, 21 consist each of one parish, and 20 have distributed amongst them 70 parishes. In 1837, 4 were vacant; and 25 were held by resident, and 12 by non-resident, incumbents. Aggregate tithe composition, £20,004 0s. 10½d.; glebes, £1,367 17s. 11d. Gross aggregate income, £22,279 6s. 1½d.; nett, £19,186 17s. 7½d. Eighteen incumbents employed no stipendiary curate; 18 employed one curate each; 4 employed 2 curates each; and one employed three curates. Gross amount of stipends to the 29 curates, £1,609 12s. 3½d. Twenty-five benefices have, and 16 have not, glebe-houses; 28 have, and 13 have not, glebe-lands. The Crown is patron of 2 benefices; the diocesan of 38; and laymen of 1. Amount of rectorial tithes payable to appropriators, £789 16s. 11d.; to impropiator, £3,078 2s. 3½d.—The places of worship in this diocese are 30 parish-churches, 2 chapels of the Establishment, 1 Presbyterian meeting-house, 3 meeting-houses of other Protestant dissenters, and 56 Roman Catholic chapels. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 6,178 Churchmen, 62 Presbyterians, 26 other Protestant dissenters, and 196,256 Roman Catholics; 3 benefices contained not one member of the Established church, each of 12 contained not more than 20 members of that church, each of 5 not more than 50, each of 11 not more than 100, each of 8 not more than 200, each of 5 not more than 500, each of 4 not more than 1,000, and not one benefice contained upwards of 1,000; 209 daily schools made returns of the children attending them, and had on their books 11,335 boys, 7,335 girls, and 277 children whose sex was not specified; 5 daily schools made no returns, but were computed to have an attendance of 350; 196 of the entire number of schools were supported wholly by fees, and 78 were aided or supported by endowment or subscription; and of the latter, 29 were salaried by the National Board, 2 by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 5 by Erasmus Smith's Fund, and 1 by the London Missionary Society.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Cashel is held jointly with that of Emly. The united diocese has dignitaries of exactly the same number and titles as the diocese of the Established church; is divided into 47 parishes; has 45 parish-priests, and 61 coadjutors or curates; and comprises Augustinian convents at Fethard and Tipperary, and Franciscan convents at Clonmel and Thurles. The diocesan parishes are those of Thurles and Moyarkey. The 47 parishes of the diocese, together with the sites of the chapel or chapels in each, are, 1. Thurles,—Thurles; 2. Moyarkey,—Moyarkey and Borris; 3. Ballylanders,—Ballylanders; 4. Ballina,—Ballina and Boher; 5. Ballybricken,—Ballybricken and Boher; 6. Cappaghwhite,—Cappaghwhite; 7. Murrow-Boher,—Murrow and Boher; 8. Galbally,—Galbally and Clonbeg; 9. Anacarthy,—Anacarthy and Donohill; 10. Ballinahinch,—Ballinahinch and Killoshalla; 11. Loughmore,—Loughmore and Castle-Einey; 12. Templemore,—Templemore, Killea, and Clonmore; 13. New-Inn,—New-Inn and Knockgraffon; 14. Knocklong,—Knocklong and Glenbrohane; 15. Lattin,—Lattin and Cullen; 16. Hospital,—Hospital and Herbertstown; 17. Donoskeagh,—Donoskeagh and Knockavilla; 18. Newport-Tip,—Newport-Tip and Birdhill; 19. Emly,—Emly; 20. Ulla,—Ulla and Solohead; 21. Doone,—Doone; 22. Boherlahan,—Boherlahan and Dualla; 23. Fethard,—Fethard and Killylusty; 24. Holycross,—Holycross; 25. Clerihan,—Clerihan; 26. Kilbenny,—Kilbenny and Anglesburn; 27. Tipperary,—Tipperary; 28. Pallas-Green,—Nicker and Templebeaden; 29. Upchurch,—Upchurch and Drumbane; 30. Gurtinahoe,—Gurtinahoe and New-Birmingham; 31. Clonoulty,—Clonoulty and Rossmore; 32. Borrisoleagh,—Borrisoleagh and Heigh; 33. Drom,—Drom and Inch; 34. Cashel,—Cashel and Rosegreen; 35. Drangan,—Drangan and Clooneen; 36. Knockaney,—Knockaney and Patrick's-Well; 37. Killenault,—Killenault and Moyglass; 38. Mullinahone,—Mullinahone; 39. Bansa,—Bansa; 40. Kilmoyler,—Kilmoyler; 41. Cahircionlish,—Kilmurry, Inch, and St. Laurence; 42. Ballingarry,—Ballingarry; 43. Kilcummin,—Kilcummin and Hollyford; 44. Golden,—Golden and Killeacle; 45. Cappaghmore,—Cappaghmore; 46. Moyne,—Moyne and Templetoohy; and, 47. Kiltelly,—Kiltelly and Dromkeen.

The Province.—Though Cashel has ceased, in consequence of the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act, to be a province in the hierarchical divisions of the Established church, and has been merged in the province of Dublin, a brief notice of its quondam character is desirable for sake of the church and school statistics of the territory which it embraced. The province contained the diocese of Cloyne, and the united dioceses of Cashel and Emly, Cork and Ross, Limerick, Ardfer and Aghadoe, and Killaloe and Kilkennora. Area, exclusive of 32 parishes, the acreable extents of which were not ascertained, 4,817,748 acres, 2 roods, 2½ perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,103,518. Total of benefices, including chapelries, 467,—of which 454 had, and 13 had not, "cure of souls;" 468 were, and 1 was not, subject to Episcopal jurisdiction; 291, including chapelries, consisted of single parishes, and 176 comprehended each two or more parishes. Total of incumbents, deducting for 6 vacancies, 461; of whom 304 were resident, and 157 non-resident. Gross income of incumbents, £189,682 13s. 4½d.; nett, £163,348 4s. 2½d. Total of stipendiary curates, including 73 employed for the discharge of occasional duties, 204; gross income of curates, £14,933 7s. 3½d. Benefices with glebe-houses, 207; without glebe-houses, 260; with glebe-lands, 335; without

glebe-lands, 132. Benefices in the gift, collation, or nomination of the Crown, 43; of diocesan, 297; of incumbents, 148; of laymen and corporations, 98; of alternate parties, 11. In 1834, the places of worship were 362 parish-churches, 80 chapels belonging to the Establishment, 10 Presbyterian meeting-houses, 84 meeting-houses of other Protestant dissenters, and 634 Roman Catholic chapels,—the inhabitants consisted of 111,813 Churchmen, 966 Presbyterians, 2,454 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,220,340 Roman Catholics;—31 benefices contained no members of the Established church, 68 contained each not more than 20, 71 each not more than 50, 76 each not more than 100, 80 each not more than 200, 91 each not more than 500, 26 each not more than 1,000, 19 each not more than 2,000, and 7 each between 2,000 and 5,000;—2,126 daily schools made returns of the children attending them, and had on their books 85,133 boys, 52,586 girls, and 1,361 children whose sex was not specified; 196 daily schools made no returns, but were computed to be attended by 12,740 children; 1,577 of the entire number of schools were supported wholly by fees, and 745 were aided or supported by endowment or subscription; and of the latter 137 were salaried by the National Board, 37 by the Association for Discountenancing Vice, 22 by Erasmus Smith's Fund, 15 by the Kildare-street Society, and 37 by the London Hibernian Society.—In the new arrangement, under the Church Temporalities Act, all the dioceses of the province, and also the Tuam dioceses of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, are consolidated into four, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore being united to Cashel, Cork and Ross to Cloyne, Kilkennora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh to Killaloe, and Ardfer and Aghadoe, as before, to Limerick.—The Roman Catholic province which corresponds to Cashel bears the name of Munster, and is distributed into the 7 dioceses of Cashel, Cork, Killaloe, Kerry, Limerick, Waterford, and Cloyne and Ross.

History.—Dreams and fictions are so freely mixed with narratives which affect to detail the early history of Cashel, that every sober inquirer into facts either feels hesitation in pronouncing certain portions to be true, or is prompted to fling the whole aside as a mass of mere legendary rubbish. Our space will admit of only one or two examples. Keating says that the site of Cashel was originally called Sheedrum and Drum-Feeva, from being surrounded with extensive woods, and that it was selected as the place of the future city in the reign of Corc, the son of Looee; and he adds, "There came about that time, two swineherds to feed their pigs in the woods about this hill [the rock of Cashel], namely, Killara, herdsman to the king of Ely, and Doordry, the herdsman of the king of Muskerry or Ormond; and when they had continued on the hill about a quarter of a year, there appeared to them a figure as brilliant as the sun, whose voice was more melodious than any music they had ever heard, and it was consecrating the hill, and prophesying the coming of St. Patrick. The swineherds, having returned to their homes, related what they had seen to their masters; and the story soon reached Corc, who repaired without delay to Sheedrum, and built a palace there, which is called Lis-na-Lachree, or the fort of heroes." A class of writers of very different temperament, affecting to be antiquaries, but quite as unsound in judgment as monkish visionaries, are "perfectly satisfied" that, during ages previous to the profane legend of the revelation to the swineherds—a legend which is seen, at a glance, by every calm-minded inquirer, whether Catholic or Protestant, to be a silly parody upon the inspired narrative of the revelation to the shepherds of Bethlehem—the Rock of Cashel was

a favourite site of Pagan temple worship. A third set of writers, who combine the properties of dotard antiquary and dreaming monk, are quite convinced that a King Ængus built a church upon the rock in commemoration of his conversion to Christianity, and that, in his reign, or about the middle of the fifth century, St. Patrick, St. Ailbe, and St. Declan, held a synod in Cashel, and adjusted with wondrous pomp and singularly vast development, the organization of our Irish hierarchy. The insufferable trumpery which, on absolutely no real authority whatever, has been heaped together respecting this alleged synod and matters of kindred character, deserves notice only for the sake of showing how unutterably puerile the human intellect becomes when, in affectation to be learnedly or ecclesiastically antiquarian, it yields itself to the guidance of a heated fancy.

Though no doubt can exist that a race of Munster kings or toparchs had their seat at Cashel, their history is either so obscure as not to be easily traced with authenticity, or so commonplace, in the barbarous routine of petty feuds and continual skirmishings, as not to be worth narrating. The Psalter of Cashel, and the Glossary ascribed to Cormac, "King of Munster and Bishop of Cashel," are—with the exception of the ruins on the Rock—almost the only objects connected with that period which interest a judicious antiquary; and even they, after all the tumults of noise which have been raised respecting them, appear, on investigation, to share the discredit of predominant fiction. Though various antiquaries have cried up the Psalter as of irrefragable authority, who of them dares to say that he has even seen it,—or, at least, seen more than a part? "Where," says Dr. Ledwich, "is it to be found? Llyud and Nicolson say a part of it is in the Bodleian Library; nor do I recollect any writer of credit who professes to have seen the whole." And after giving a specimen of extracts from it made by Walsh,—a specimen, replete with grinning absurdity and the most mawkish nonsense,—he sarcastically adds, "Who, from these instances, will deny this to be as authentic as it is a wonderful production, well worthy the pen of the holy Cormac, king of Munster, and Bishop of Cashel? Was it ever known that a man of holiness employed himself in composing a romance, or that a king was ignorant of civil, or a bishop of ecclesiastical antiquities? Such daring scepticisms as Stillingeet and Pinkerton have affirmed this celebrated Psalter of Cashel to be a collection of poetical fictions, and that it was compiled in the 13th century. But what true Milesian will believe them?—Cormac's Glossary is as liable to objections as the Psalter. Has it been published, or where are copies of it to be found?" [Ledwich's Antiquities, pp. 154, 155.]

Cashel is chiefly famous in history as the scene, in 1172, of a congress of nobles, at which Donald O'Brian and the heads of Irish septs did homage to Henry II., and swore to receive and observe the English laws,—and of a synod of the Irish clergy, which was presided over by the Pope's legate, the Bishop of Lismore, and at which the Irish archbishops and bishops gave to the king sealed charters, afterwards confirmed by Pope Alexander, conferring for ever the kingdom of Ireland on Henry II. and his heirs. The canons made at this synod forbid marriages within a new range of prohibited degrees, exempt church lands from secular exactions, release the clergy from Eric for murder, command that children be baptized in the font, order tithes of cattle and corn to be paid to the parish-church, prescribe the distribution of a dying man's property, decree that every deceased Christian's body be carried to church and ritually interred, and enjoin a liturgical uniformity with the

ecclesiastical observances of England; and thus they exhibit, on their very face, the fact, so studiously concealed by the great majority of writers on early Irish ecclesiastical history and antiquities, that, up to this comparatively late date, Ireland retained a large proportion of the simple creed and polity of the Culdees, and continued, in a large degree, a stranger to the opinions and observances which had long prevailed in most of the other nominally Christian countries of Europe.—We shall despatch what remains of the history of Cashel, by adopting the brief but quite comprehensive enough epitome of it given by Mr. and Mrs. Hall: "During the long and cruel contests between the Butlers and Fitzgeralds, the city was a frequent sufferer. On one occasion the great Earl of Kildare burnt down the cathedral; and having been summoned to answer for his conduct before the King of England, he assured his majesty he 'never would have thought of committing so grievous a sacrilege, but that he was told the archbishop was of a certainty at the time within it.' The comment of the monarch was equally singular and characteristic, 'If all Ireland cannot govern this man, he is the fittest man to govern all Ireland;' and the Earl was accordingly appointed its viceroy by patent, dated 6th Aug., 1496. In 1647, the Lord Inchiquin, at the head of the Parliamentary forces, marched against Cashel; the citizens retired to the Rock, as both a citadel and a sanctuary, and refused the offer of Inchiquin to leave them unmolested upon payment of £3,000 to his army: the result was, that the fortress was taken by storm,—many of the inhabitants, including 20 monks, were slain,—and the city, and its people, were given up to plunder."

CASHIN. See CASHEEN.

CASHLEH, or COSTELLO, a rivulet and a bay, in the barony of Moyculin, co. Galway, Connacht. The rivulet is a mountain stream of brief course, flows westward to the bay at a point near its head, and has some fame among amateur anglers as a trouting-stream. The bay opens due north of Arranmore, at a distance from it of 7½ miles; is separated by only a narrow peninsula from Greatman's Bay or Sound on the west; and penetrates the land 3¼ miles northward, with a mean breadth of about 1½ mile. "Costello bay," says Mr. Nimmo, "is divided by the peninsula of Killan from Greatman's Bay, and is the most eastern of the harbours of Cunnemara, the coast from thence to Galway being a straight shore with low skares of granite, among which are some sandy coves. This harbour admits large ships, and, excepting the upper part, is clean and with good holding-ground. A very minute and accurate survey has been made of it, and is now engraved, in which the position of the new fishery pier and all the dangers, with marks for avoiding them, are carefully laid down. This bay has been thought worthy of being fortified, a strong martello tower being built on the east side. Off this tower is a rock not noticed in Mackenzie's chart, nor is the shoal called Ruallachd, near the entrance, or several others in the upper end." The fishery pier is situated in a creek on the east side of the bay, measures 280 feet in length, is quay-faced on each side, and cost £461 11s.; but it is in a dilapidated state, and, in spite of a remarkable periodical influx of herrings to the bay, is of little use.

CASTLANE. See WHITECHURCH.

CASTLE-ARCHDALL, a demesne in the barony of Lurg, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It adjoins the village of Lismarrick, on the west shore of Lower Lough Erne, 9 miles north of Enniskillen; and is the property of General Archdall. "This, from its elevation and extent of wood," says Mr. Fraser, "is the most conspicuous demesne on the shores of

Lower Lough Erne; and, from the summit of the hill, which is crowned by the square, spacious mansion, a comprehensive view is obtained of this splendid lake. There are no parts of Lough Erne more beautiful than that around Castle-Archdall, and reaching from that demesne to Kish."

CASTLE-BALDWIN, a hamlet in the parish of Ballysadere, barony of Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, Connaught. Post-town, Collooney. Fairs are held on June 4, July 29, Sept. 6, and Nov. 1. Pop. returned with the parish.

CASTLEBAR, a lake, a rivulet, and a bog, in co. Mayo, Connaught. The lake is an aqueous belt, upwards of 3 miles in length, about one-fourth of a mile in mean breadth, extending from Clonkeen east-north-eastward to the immediate vicinity of the town of Castlebar. It has great sinuosity and considerable intricacy of outline; and, though nowhere bold in feature, or possessed of any of the more striking elements of lake-scenery, presents views which are agreeably pleasing, and occasionally picturesque. Its chief islets bear the names of Shitten and Rabbit Islands. On its north shore is Rahans, the seat of Mr. Browne. This lake has not suffered from the devastations of the pike; and contains the char and the gillaroo trout. The lake of **ISLANDEADY** [see that article] lies to the west, and sends hither its superfluous waters along a run of about half-a-mile. Between the two is the loughlet called Black Lough; and at various points within a brief distance, are Loughs Mallart, Dombayduff, Clondeasie, Sallee, Sarsfield, and 5 or 6 ponds. All the lacustrine group—the largest of which, excepting Castlebar and Islandeady lakes, is less than a mile long—are often popularly called the Lakes of Castlebar; while that which bears, *par excellence*, the name of Castlebar Lough, is distinctively called Lough Dan or Launagh. The area of this lake comprises 90 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches, within the parish of Islandeady, and 377 acres, 29 perches, within the parish of Castlebar; and its surface-elevation above the level of the sea is 110 feet.—The Castlebar rivulet issues from Lough Dan in the immediate vicinity of the town, cuts the town eastward into two nearly equal parts, and has a course of about 9 or 10 miles, chiefly eastward, to the head of Lough Cullen, the southern expansion of Lough Conn. The last third or fourth of its run is entirely through bog.—Castlebar bog lies a little south of Loughs Dan and Islandeady, extends parallel with these lakes, reaches to within a mile of Castlebar town, extends westward 4 miles, with a mean breadth of about 2 miles, and sends off a narrow projection about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther west, but is much intersected by peninsulae of sound land, and contains one considerable derry, and several loughlets and ponds. Most of it lies within the basin of the Castlebar lakes, and sends off its drainage through Lough Conn and the Moy to the sea at Killalla; but part is within the basin of Lough Mask, and sends off its drainage through the great Corrib chain of lakes to the sea at Galway. The bog has an extreme altitude above high water sea-level of 189 feet; varies in depth from 14 to 34 feet; and is incumbent chiefly on limestone. The proposed plan, and the estimated costs of improving it, may be seen on pp. 133, 134, of the third report of the Commissioners on the Bogs of Ireland.

CASTLEBAR, or **AGLISH**, a parish, containing the town of Castlebar, in the barony of Carra, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, in the direction of south by west, 7 miles; breadth, from 7 furlongs to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 14,794 acres, 13 perches,—of which 377 acres, 29 perches, are in Castlebar Lough, and 368 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches, are in small lakes.

Pop., in 1831, 12,111; in 1841, 10,464. Houses 1,737. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,738; in 1841, 5,327. Houses 968. The surface possesses much beauty, and consists about one-half of tillage-ground, and one-half of mountain-pasture, and diversifiedly-featured bog; but we reserve a view of its mansions, its scenic character, and its blending with mountain-perspective beyond its own limits, to a brief notice of the town's environs.—The mountain **Burren** is situated on the northern frontier, and has an altitude of 1,299 feet. The principal small lakes are Sallee, Rusheen, Mack, Naspheenagh, and Mallart,—the last situated on the western border, a little north of Castlebar Lough, and possessing a surface-elevation above sea-level of 125 feet. The chief hamlets are Clonkeen, Rush-hill, Bleau-bog, Kilnageer, and Richmond.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £175 7s. 8½d. The rectories of **AGLISH**, **BREAFF**, **DRUMRANEY**, **ISLANDEADY**, **KILDEKAMOGUR**, and **TURLOUGH** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Castlebar. Length, 17 miles; breadth, 15½. Pop., in 1831, 22,672. Gross income, £822 13s. 1d.; nett, £664 18s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Rathronan in the dio. of Limerick, and is non-resident. Two curates have each a stipend of £75; and one of them receives also the surplus fees, amounting to £5. The perpetual curacy of **TURLOUGH** has been erected within the union. Castlebar church was built in 1825, at the cost of £2,400, borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 450; attendance, about 300, exclusive of military. Castlebar Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 5,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballyhane. Islandeady and Glanislund Roman Catholic chapels are attended by respectively, from 1,000 to 1,200, and from 600 to 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. A Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of from 100 to 200. In 1834, the parishioners of Aglish consisted of 1,123 Churchmen, 5 Presbyterians, 5 other Protestant dissenters, and 11,594 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union, exclusive of those in the perpetual curacy of Turlough, consisted of 1,246 Protestants, and 23,157 Roman Catholics; and 22 daily schools in the union, excluding Turlough, had on their books 1,000 boys and 636 girls. Fourteen of the schools were in Aglish; and of these, one was a National school at Clonkeen, aided with £8 a-year from the Board, and 5 were free-schools in Castlebar,—one for boys, supported by £20 from the rector, public subscriptions, and an annual charity sermon,—another for boys, supported chiefly by the National Board, and partly by subscription,—one for girls, supported by the London and Ladies' London Hibernian Societies, and by the rector and the public,—another for girls, supported chiefly by the National Board, and partly by subscription,—a third for girls, supported wholly by subscription.

CASTLEBAR,

A market and post town, the capital of co. Mayo, and formerly a parliamentary borough, stands in the parish of its own name, barony of Carra, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Westport, 8½ miles east-north-east of Westport, 26½ north-west of Tuam, and 126 west by north of Dublin.

Environs.—The town's site is at the north-west angle of the vast plain of mixed bog and pasture which constitutes the greater part of Connaught, and near the head of the broken and tumulated projection of that plain which intervenes between the

Highlands of Erris and Tyrawley, and those of Joyce-country and Cunnemara. Low hills rise on all sides, in its immediate neighbourhood, and trend away in irregular ridges and groups to the comparatively near amphitheatre of environing mountain. The Park and the Lawn—the former the seat of the Earl of Lucan, the principal proprietor of the town, and the latter the seat of St. Clair O'Malley, his lordship's agent—adjoin the suburbs, and contribute their improved grounds and demesne embellishments as features of beauty to the town's landscape; Windsor, Hawthorn Lodge, Breafoy, and other villas, are sprinkled at intervals in the near vicinity; Kilboyne House, Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart., Rahans, Mrs. Browne, and other mansions of pretending character, adorn the choicer stretches of ground within a circle of several miles; and the cordon of lofty mountains in the distance, with the monarch-summits of Croughpatrick in the west, and Nephin in the north, form a grand panoramic perspective, and distinctly combine with the broken low country which they enclose. Yet though the scenery around the town is striking, and the surface of the country presents many patches of rich soil and of bosky woodland, the land, especially toward Nephin, is prevailingly naked, cold, hoggy, moorish, and wild.

Interior of the Town.—The principal street bears, in different parts, the names of Ellison, Market, and Bridge streets; measures about 660 yards in length; runs from south-west to north-east; and is, in a general view, spacious and tolerably well-built. A continuation of it, 320 yards eastward, is called School-House-hill, and runs along the thoroughfare toward Ballina, but has an appearance very inferior to the rest of the line. A sort of square, or very spacious area, which subtends the south-east side of Ellison-street, and is traversed by the thoroughfare toward Tuam, has an appearance of considerable pretension. But all the rest of the town, consisting of lanes and alleys near the centre, and of streets straggling away, in suburban order, from the main body, is altogether of hamlet character, and rarely boasts a better building than a poor thatched cabin. Some improvements have been effected under the auspices of the Earl of Lucan. The town is neither paved, lighted, nor watched; and its streets or roads are repaired by baronial presentments.

Public Buildings.—The castle whence Castlebar has its name, was a stronghold of the De Burghs, and existed long before the proper founding of the town.—The parish-church has a somewhat ornamental appearance, and is surmounted by a lofty spire. The Roman Catholic chapel is noticeable chiefly for its large proportions and its substantial masonry.—The court-house, situated at the south-east corner of the square, diagonally opposite the parish-church, is a handsome edifice. The barrack, situated in an open space 200 yards behind the court-house, is always occupied by a party of military. The county gaol, situated in the western suburbs, is a new and very spacious erection, and underwent thorough reform in 1838; yet, in consequence of having been built just before the enactment of the last provisions for salutary prison discipline, it wants some desirable facilities for the most effective classification. On the inspection-day, in 1840, the prisoners were 26 females and 98 males; and were found to be occupied as follows,—20 females at work, and 6 at prison duties,—44 males at useful trades, 19 at stone-breaking, 26 at the tread-wheel, and 9 at prison-duties. On Dec. 31, 1842, the prisoners were 45 male debtors, 1 female debtor, 105 tried male criminals, 17 untried male criminals, 22 tried female criminals, 12 untried female criminals, 6 sick in hospital, 2 male lunatics, and 3

female lunatics. The total number confined during 1842 was 1,171; the average number at one period, between 168 and 169; the maximum number, 210; the number of cells, 128; the number of beds in other rooms, 60. The total expenses of the gaol during 1842, amounted to £2,386 17s. 8½d.; and the average cost of each prisoner was £14 3s. 9½d.—The linen-hall and the assembly-room are in one building; the latter above, and the former below.—The county infirmary contains 47 beds; and, though quite insufficient for the wants of a population of 306,000, is a very well-managed institution, and affords considerable relief in proportion to its funds and accommodation. In 1840–41, it received £1,325 13s. 3d., expended £1,170 19s. 3½d., and had 488 intern and 925 extern patients.

Poor-law Union.—The Castlebar Poor-law union ranks as the 83d, and was declared on Nov. 9, 1839. It all lies in the county of Mayo, and comprehends an area of 232 square miles, or 148,477 acres, with a population, in 1831, of 58,001. Its electoral divisions, and their respective population, in 1831, are Castlebar, 12,111; Islandeady, 3,629; Addergoole, 6,714; Turlough, 6,948; Strade, 7,777; Balla, 8,755; Drum, 4,806; Ballintobber, 6,212; Ballyhean, 3,734; and Breafoy, 2,315. Its ex-officio guardians are 7, and its elected guardians 21; and of the latter 4 are returned by Castlebar division, 3 by each of the divisions of Addergoole, Strade, and Ballintobber, 2 each by Turlough and Drum, and 1 each by Islandeady, Balla, Ballyhean, and Breafoy. The valuator was appointed on Feb. 18th, 1840; and the workhouse was contracted for on Aug. 28th, 1840,—to be completed in Oct. 1841,—to cost £6,300 for building and completion, and £1,259 8s. 1½d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 7 acres, purchased for £340 11s. 10½d.,—and to contain accommodation for 600 paupers. There is no fever hospital in the union. The dispensary districts are those of Balla and Ballyglass, Castlebar and Turlough; and jointly comprehend an area of 133,460 acres, with a population, in 1831, of 52,048. The Castlebar dispensary serves for a district of 64,186 acres, with a population of 29,689; and, in 1840–41, it expended £159 5s. 8½d., and made 6,312 dispensations of medicine to 2,723 patients.

Trade.—Castlebar possesses a large share of the comparatively unimportant linen trade of the county; and is supposed to command three times more linen to its markets than Westport. In the town are two breweries and a tannery. Yet aggregate trade and manufacture are so low that a large proportion of the working-classes are supported chiefly as day-labourers in the department of agriculture. The trade, so common to Irish towns, of offering a market for agricultural produce, and furnishing supplies of miscellaneous goods, has a wide scope of country for its arena to the south and east, and is steadily on the increase. Fairs are held on May 11, July 9, Sept. 16, and Nov. 18. A branch of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank was established in 1835, and a branch of the National Bank in 1836. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a mail-coach to Ballina, in correspondence with one thence to Sligo, a car in transit between Westport and Tuam, and a mail-coach in transit between Westport and Dublin. Two newspapers, on opposite sides in politics, have long been published in the town.

Municipal Affairs.—Castlebar seems to have been erected into a borough by charter of 11 James I., and it had also a charter of 5 James II. Its borough limits comprised a district included within a circle drawn upon a radius of a mile from the centre of the town. Its corporation was entitled, "The

Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town of Castlebar." "The chief privilege of the corporation," says the Municipal Corporations Report of 1833, "that of returning two members to the Irish parliament, ceased at the Union, when the sum of £15,000 was paid to Richard, Earl of Lucan, the patron of the borough, as compensation for its loss; and from that event till the year 1824, corporate officers were occasionally appointed. Some of the members are still living; but there has not, since that year, been any corporate meeting; and, for practical purposes, the corporation may be considered as having ceased to exist for the last ten years." A court of record, held by the portreeve, was authorized by charter. A manorial court, with jurisdiction unlimited in amount, is held by Lord Lucan's seneschal. The court of the assistant barister for civil bills is held twice a year. A court of petty-sessions is held every Saturday. The courts of assize for the county are all held in the town. The only police are a party of the county constabulary.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 459 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,373; in 1841, 5,137. Houses 709. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 232; in manufactures and trade, 539; in other pursuits, 299. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 75; on the directing of labour, 575; on their own manual labour, 324; on means not specified, 96. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,104; who could read but not write, 274; who could neither read nor write, 741. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 733; who could read but not write, 489; who could neither read nor write, 1,171.

History.—During the civil wars of the 17th century, the castle of Castlebar was held for the parliament, by Sir Henry Bingham, the ancestor of the Earl of Lucan; and was besieged and taken by Viscount Mayo, and his son Sir Theobald Bourke, leaders of the confederated Irish. Sir Henry Bingham and his garrison surrendered to the besiegers on the condition of being safely conveyed to the next town; but, after being protected three days, and while on their march of conveyance to the south, they were barbarously massacred at the Bridge of Shruel, 4 miles north of Headford. Lord Mayo died before he could be called to account by his fellow-men; but Sir Theobald Bourke, after being formally arraigned and specially tried for the horrid deed of perfidy and massacre, was shot to death in Jan. 1653.—On the 25th of Aug., 1798, while the French force, which had arrived at Killalla, were in possession of Ballina, and were about to march to the south [see BALLINA], General Hutchinson appeared at Castlebar, with a British army which had been speedily segregated, and had marched with great expedition from Galway; and, on the following night, he was joined by General Lake, the chief commander in the west. "The habits of disorder, inveterate in the troops," says Gordon, "could not possibly in two months have been eradicated by Cornwallis. Of this the army here assembled furnished full proof in the whole of their conduct. The gun of a soldier, by accident or design, exploded from a window. A cry was raised that a shot had been fired at the Longford militia; and a tumult was excited which threatened the town with conflagration and massacre, which was with great difficulty prevented by the extraordinary exertions of Hutchinson and other officers." This turbulent condition of the army, and supercession of General Hutchinson, who knew the ground around Castlebar, and had formed a good plan of action, by General Lake, who was a stranger, and

wanted sufficient control over both men and circumstances, may account for the disgraceful defeat which followed,—a defeat so ignominious as to be usually designated in sarcasm, "the Race of Castlebar." The British troops—fresh, vigorous, sustained by a well-served train of 14 cannons, and variously estimated in number from 1,100 to 6,000, but seemingly not fewer than at least 3,000—were drawn up on an advantageous position between the town and the advancing French; and, at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, they saw their antagonists at the distance of two miles from the town, only 600 Frenchmen, fatigued and sleepless, and about 1,000 Irish peasants who had joined their standard, but were useless in battle, the whole sustained by no other artillery than two small curich-guns. The French leaders at first thought themselves unable to make serious resistance, and they saw their troops at the onset recoiling from the destructive effects of the British artillery; but, determining to make a spirited effort while hope remained, they ordered their men to file to the right and left, to advance in small bodies under cover of the smoke, and to assail their antagonists in flank,—and they almost instantly saw themselves undoubted and complete victors. "Seized with a strange panic, the royal army shrunk from the assault, broke on all sides, and fled through the town in extreme confusion on the road to Tuam, leaving their artillery and ammunition to the enemy. To rally them, all attempts were fruitless. Their fight was continued to Tuam, which they reached on the night of that day, 38 English miles from the field of battle; and was renewed, after a short refreshment, toward Athlone, where an officer of carbineers, with 60 of his men, arrived at one o'clock on Tuesday the 28th, having performed a march of 80 English miles in 27 hours. Where their course would have terminated, we are left to conjecture, if it had not been stopped by the arrival of the viceroy at the latter town." The French kept possession of Castlebar till the 4th of September; and, early on the morning of that day, they commenced a rapid march toward the north-east, to fight the action near Collooney on the 5th, and surrender at Ballinamuck on the 8th. See BALLINADERE and BALLINAMUCK.

CASTLE-BARRY, an old fortalice and a modern mansion, on the river Awbeg, a little east of Buttevant, co. Cork, Munster. The castle was, in turbulent times, a defensible residence of the Barry family; but, though occupying a bold and rocky site, does not appear to have been remarkable for either strength or magnitude. The late John Anderson, Esq., purchased the estate from Richard, Earl of Barrymore, and repaired and modernized both the original fortalice and a comparatively modern superadded mansion.

CASTLEBAY, a village in the parish of Carnew, barony of Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 105; in 1841, not specially returned.

CASTLE-BELLINGHAM, a village in the parish of Gernonstown, barony of Ardee, co. Louth, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Belfast, 4 miles north of Dunleer, and 6 south of Dundalk. Adjoining it is Castle-Bellingham House, the handsome seat of Sir A. Bellingham, Bart. The neat appearance of the village, the soft beauty of the demesne, and the improved and ornate character of the surrounding fertile country, are fitted to arrest the attention of even a hurried traveller. An earth-work in the vicinity crowns an eminence, commands extensive views, has at one of its angles a circular tumulus, is described by Mr. Wright as having "been formerly a very strong camp in the shape of an heart," and possesses among the peasantry the

vague fame of having been the seat of the first Irish parliament. The village has an extensive brewery, whose manufacture possesses a popular name for excellence, and is extensively and very favourably known as 'Castle-Bellingham ale.' A portion of the inhabitants are engaged in linen-weaving. Fairs are held on Easter Tuesday and Oct. 10. A dispensary here is within the Ardee Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 26,368 acres, with 11,500 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, it expended £144, and administered to 2,120 patients. In 1841, a Loan Fund had a capital of £950; circulated £3,837 in 1,110 loans; and realized a nett profit of £27 7s. 4d. Area of the village, 34 acres. Pop., in 1831, 611; in 1841, 665. Houses 113.

CASTLE-BERNARD, the mansion and demesne of the Earl of Bandon, on the Bandon river, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Bandon, co. Cork, Munster. An old fortified residence on the grounds belonged to the O'Mahony family, and was called Castle-Mahon. This house was rebuilt about the year 1715, by Francis Bernard, Esq., Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, representative of Bandon in parliament, and ancestor of the Earl of Bandon; and a new and more extensive mansion, situated at a short distance from the former, was built by the Earl since the commencement of the present century. The new structure is a handsome Grecian edifice, and contains several spacious and noble apartments. The demesne abounds in graceful inequalities of surface, exhibits beautiful clumps and grand sheets of wood on its fine swells and slopes, and is traversed and partly cut into numerous islets by a forking and ramified transit of the river.

CASTLE-BERNARD, a demesne on the eastern border of the south-western projection of King's co., about 8 miles east by north of Birr, Leinster. The mansion is a handsome castellated structure embosomed in wood, the demesne is beautifully situated, and finely improved; and they jointly constitute a striking feature of the landscape in which they lie. They are the property of Mr. Bernard.

CASTLE-BLAKENEY, or **KILLASOLAN**, a parish partly in the barony of Kilconnell, but chiefly in that of Tyaquin, co. Galway, Connaught. The Tyaquin section contains the villages of Castle-Blakeney and Caltra; see **CALTRA**. Length, south-westward, 4 miles; breadth, from 1½ to 4. Area of the Kilconnell section, 3,592 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches; of the Tyaquin section, 7,890 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,306; in 1841, 4,496. Houses 697. Pop. of the Kilconnell section, in 1831, 1,118; in 1841, 1,143. Houses 165. Pop. of the rural districts of the Tyaquin section, in 1841, 2,956. Houses 470. The surface is flat and partly boggy; and the soil is, for the most part, poor and shallow. A stream which traces all the western boundary, and part of the northern boundary, descends, while there, from an elevation of 228 to one of 170 feet. The highest ground is on the boundary-line between the baronies, and has an altitude of 305 feet above sea-level, or of 106 above the medium local water-level. The principal hamlets are Killasolan, Derrymore, Cloonfaris, Greenville, Newtown, and Ballinabattina. The road from Dublin to Westport traverses the interior, and forks at the village into the old line by Abbeyknockmoy, the stage-coach line by Mount Bellew and Moylough, and the mail line a little to the right. On the Dublin road is the village of **CALTRA**; and on a cross-road leading toward Roscommon is Castle-Ffrench, the seat of Lord Ffrench. The village of Castle-Blakeney stands 5½ miles west-north-west of Ahascragh, and 15 east-south-east of Tuam. It is a poor place; and consists principally of the parish-church, a tolerably good

schoolhouse, and two lines of cabins. Fairs are held on Jan. 1, Whitsun-Tuesday, July 26, and Oct. 9. Area of the village, 25 acres. Pop., in 1841, 233. Houses 36. A mile distant, and at the intersection of the old Ballinasloe road, is the Inn of Glantane.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio of Elphin. Vicarial tithe composition, £300; glebe, £80. Gross income, £380; nett, £355. Patron, alternately the Crown and the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £100. The rectorial tithes are compounded for about £10, and are inappropriate in Lord Clonbrock. The old church was repaired and the steeple reconstructed in 1812, by means of a gift of £184 12s. 3d., and a loan of the same amount, from the late Board of First Fruits; and the church was rebuilt in 1832, by means of a gift of £300 from that Board. Sittings 100; attendance 45. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 115, and the Roman Catholics to 4,561; and 5 daily schools—one of which was aided with some advantages from Lord Ffrench, one with £2 a-year from Lord Clonbrock, one with £9 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and one with £3 from Mr. Blakeney, and graduated allowances from the London Hibernian Society and the archbishop of Tuam—had on their books 258 boys and 163 girls.

CASTLE-BLAYNEY, a post and market town, in the parish of Mucknoe, barony of Cremorne, co. Monaghan, Ulster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, 9½ miles south-west of Newton-Hamilton, 9½ north of Carrickmacross, 11½ south by east of Monaghan, 12½ north-west of Dundalk, and 49½ north by west of Dublin. Sir Edward Blayney, who was governor of Monaghan in the reign of James I., built the fortalice which originally bore the name of Castle-Blayney, and which occasioned the erection around it of the nucleus of the present town. Monaghan was at that time dependent for supplies by an inland carriage of 24 miles from Newry, and, owing to the frequent prevalence of war, could with difficulty obtain them; and Sir Edward Blayney erected the fortalice as a halting-place of safety for parties of transport and of royal troops on the way from Newry; and was rewarded for this service by the grant of the fine estate which his posterity, the Barons and Viscounts Blaney, have since enjoyed. Sir Edward claimed descent from Cadwallader, a prince or king of Cambria; he served in the Low Countries in the reign of Elizabeth, and afterwards accompanied the Earl of Essex to Ireland; and, in 1621, he was by James I. created Baron Blayney of Monaghan. The 7th, 9th, 10th, and 12th Barons have each, in commemoration and maintenance of their claim to royal Welsh descent, borne the baptismal name of Cadwallader-Davis. The demesne of the Viscounts adjoins the town; and, in spite of its being presided over by a plain though commodious mansion, it yields in the elements of calm and soothing interest to few demesnes in the north. It has no bold features, yet enjoys some beautiful combinations of wood and water. "It embraces the whole of the lovely Lough Macknoe, its pretty islets and softly swelling boundaries; and the rich foliage which now mantles the latter adds much to the splendour of the scenery. The plantations also clothe many of the surrounding heights; and while they increase the beauty of Lord Blayney's residence, they add to the appearance and comfort of his respectable town. On one of the small islands in the lake are the ruins of an ancient fortress." [Frazer.] The town never acquired any consequence till about the close of last

century; but it then received a stimulus, both from the establishment of a linen-market, and from great encouragement given to tenants by the Lord Blaney of the period; and, in a short time, it was entirely rebuilt with excellent stone-houses, almost all of two stories, and slated. The plan of its principal parts consists of a triangular central area, and of three streets extending away from the angles; and on high ground, in the middle of the central area, stands a very neat market-house, containing in its second story a very spacious room, and overlooking every avenue that leads to the tower. The other public buildings are a neat church amid a neat clump of plantation, a Presbyterian meeting-house, a large Roman Catholic chapel, an excellent inn, a Poor-law workhouse, a fever hospital, some schools, and a remarkably well-kept district bridewell of 2 day-rooms, 2 yards, and 7 cells. A linen-market is held on Wednesday; and, 40 years ago, it commanded an average value of £500 in weekly sales. Fairs are held on May 13, Aug. 10, Nov. 8, and Dec. 6. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a caravan to Dundalk, a caravan in transit between Monaghan and Newry, a car in transit between Ballybay and Newry, a coach in transit between Omagh and Dublin, and a mail-coach in transit between Londonderry and Dublin. A projected railway from Dublin to Armagh touches Castle-Blaney at the distance of 21½ miles, 352 yards, statute measure, from Armagh.

The Castle-Blaney Poor-law union ranks as the 82d; and was declared on Nov. 8, 1839. It lies partly in co. Monaghan and partly in co. Armagh; and comprehends an area of 93,442 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 56,505. Its electoral divisions in Monaghan are Castle-Blaney, Churchill, Ballybay, Greagh, Bellatrain, Creeve, Laragh, Annayalla, Broomfield, Mullyash, Carrickaslane, and Cremartin; and those in Armagh are Newtown-Hamilton, Camley, Crossmaglen, Creggan, Dorsey, and Shectrin. Its ex-officio guardians are 7, and its elected guardians 22 in number; and the latter are returned thus,—two by each of the divisions of Castle-Blaney, Ballybay, Creeve, and Cremartin, and one by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £65,623 17s. 6d.; the total number of persons rated is 11,347; and of these, 2,467 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,034, not exceeding £2,—1,067, not exceeding £3,—1,049, not exceeding £4,—and 973, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Sept. 21, 1840,—to be completed in Jun. 1842,—to cost £6,150 for building and completion, and £1,289 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 8 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches,—and to contain accommodation for 800 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was Dec. 15, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £142 3s. 7d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,493 5s. 0½d. The fever hospital in the town is quite incompetent for the wants of even a small section of the union; and, in 1839, it had an income of only £31 5s., and admitted only 33 patients. The county infirmaries are too distant to be available for the most needy cases. The dispensary districts exclude the town and neighbourhood of Castle-Blaney, yet extend considerably beyond the limits of the union; and being only 4 in number, they are quite inadequate to the accomplishment of their purpose; their aggregate area is 119,400 acres, with a population, in 1831, of 69,854; and their seats are Ballybay, Bellatrain, Crossmaglen, and Newtown-Hamilton. Area of the town, 82 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,828; in 1841, 2,134. Houses 320. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 104; in manufactures and trade, 238; in other pursuits, 107. Families dependent chiefly on property and profes-

sion, 20; on the directing of labour, 246; on their own manual labour, 150.

CASTLE-BOROUGH, the mansion and demesne of Lord Carcw, 6 miles west-south-west of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. The mansion is a handsome edifice; and the plantations of the demesne are extensive; and, jointly with those of Coolbawn, the seat of Francis Bruen, Esq., relieve the nakedness of the surrounding country.

CASTLE-BOURKE, an old mansion, the quondam seat of the Lords Mayo, at the head of Lough Carra, barony of Carra, co. Mayo, Connaught. The large estates of the ancient proprietors were partly disposed of by sale, and partly transmitted by marriage; and, after the death of the 8th and last Viscount in 1767, the estate of Castle-Bourke lineally descended to Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq.

CASTLEBOY. See **CASTLEBUOY**.

CASTLE-BRACK, a parish on the northern border of the barony of Tinnechin, and of Queen's co., 6 miles west by north of Portllington, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 5½ miles; breadth, from 1¼ mile to 2¼; area, 9,275 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,855; in 1841, 1,924. Houses 318. The castle whence the parish has its name has long been in ruins; and Roskeen castle, a little to the north of it, is also a ruin. The only mansion is Cappalough. A large proportion of the parochial surface is bog. The highest ground is in the north-west, and has an altitude above sea-level of 488 feet. The nascent Barrow flows some miles on the boundary, and takes leave at a surface elevation above sea-level of 235 feet. Fairs are held at the village or hamlet of Castle-Brack on May 15, Aug. 12, Nov. 15. —This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of OREGAN [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £70 0s. 10d., and the rectorial for £140 1s. 8d.; and the latter are inappropriate in General Dunne of Brittas. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Rosenallis. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 126, and the Roman Catholics to 1,724; and two daily schools—one of which was in connection with the National Board—had on their books 57 boys and 63 girls.

CASTLE-BRIDGE, a village in the parishes of Ardavan, Ardcolm, and Tickillen, barony of East Shelmaliel, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the road from Wexford to Oulart, and at the entrance of the rivulet Sow into the head of the north-western projection of Wexford Harbour, 3½ miles north of the town of Wexford. Adjoining it is Artramont, the beautifully situated demesne of George Le Hunt, Esq.; and along the shore in the vicinity are chains of sterile and striking sand hills. A dispensary in the village is within the Wexford Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, expended £115 17s. 4d., and administered to 1,000 patients. Fairs are held on April 11 and Dec. 26. The village gives name to a parish in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. See **ARDCAVAN**, **ARDCOLM**, and **TICKILLEN**. Area of the Ardavan section of the village, 9 acres; of the Ardcolm section, 3 acres; of the Tickillen section, 15 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 416; in 1841, 439. Houses 81. Pop., in 1841, of the Ardavan section, 168; of the Ardcolm section, 123; of the Tickillen section, 148. Houses in the three sections respectively, 34, 21, and 26.

CASTLE-BROWNE, the quondam seat of the family of Browne, about a mile from Clane, co. Kildare, Leinster. The Brownes obtained the estate by intermarriage with the family of Wogan. The mansion was, a number of years ago, altered, en-

larged, and converted into the Jesuits' College of CLONGOWER: which see.

CASTLE-BOUY, or **ST. JOHNSTOWN**, a parish 3 miles north of Portaferry, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. It consists of a main body and a small detached district, the latter lying about a mile south of the former. Length of the main body, westward, 2 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; area of the whole, 1,358 acres, 38 perches,—of which 12 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches, are water. Pop., in 1841, 775. Houses 151. The surface is washed by Cloghy bay on the east, and diversified with Lough Doo in the west.—Castle-bouy is not known as a parish in the ecclesiastical divisions. A commandery of the Knights of St. John was founded here in the 12th century; and a manor court, and several townlands in freehold, which belonged to it, have descended to the family of Echlin. The buildings of the commandery were long ago an amorphous heap of ruin.

CASTLE-CALDWELL. See **BELLER**.

CASTLE-CAR, an old castle about 3 miles north-west of Manor-Hamilton, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It stands in the district called Glencar; and was built by the O'Rorkes. Dr. MacParlan says, "It is a very unique grotesque figure, being 7 feet broad in the wall, though only 42 feet in length, by 30 broad and 30 high, or thereabout."

CASTLE-CARBERRY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the western frontier of the barony of Carbery and co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,796 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches,—of which 19 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,476; in 1841, 754. Houses 114. The surface skirts the border of the Bog of Allen; is, for the most part, a dead level; and consists of land which averages in value about 26s. per plantation acre. The source of the river Boyne is situated a little south of the village; and the highest ground is situated on the north-west, and has an altitude above sea-level of 471 feet. The chief residences are Coolcor, Ballyhagan, and Newberry. The Grand Canal crosses the southern wing, and offers its facilities of communication to the whole parish; and the roads from Johnstown-Bridge to Philipstown, and from Mullingar to Naas, intersect each other in the interior.—The village of Castle-Carbery stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Edenderry, and 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ west of Dublin. Pop., in 1831, 159; in 1841, not specially returned. The castle, whence both hamlet and parish have their name, crowns a beautifully verdant hill, which commands a very extensive view over the surrounding level country, and whose long grassy slopes, generally sprinkled with sheep, blend softly with the pastoral plain. The present pile is comparatively modern; and, though a greatly reduced ruin, is sufficiently prominent to constitute a striking feature in a landscape of many miles in diameter. The original structure was, in the early part of the 14th century, the embattled residence of a branch of the Bermingham family. In 1541, Sir William Bermingham was created Baron of Carbery. In 1361, on the death of the younger Walter Bermingham, the castle passed to Sir Robert Preston, chief baron of the exchequer, brother-in-law of Bermingham, and ancestor of Lord Gormanstown. In the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, the castle was in the possession of Sir Henry Colley or Cowley, the ancestor of the Marquis of Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington; and, through several subsequent generations, it was the seat of Sir Henry's descendants. One of these descendants married Garrett Wesley, Westley, or Wellesley of Dangan, in co. Meath; and, in 1740, Richard Colley, Esq., who had taken the

surname of Wesley as heir to his first cousin, was created a peer by the title of Baron Mornington. See **DANGAN**. In 1747, Arthur Pomeroy, Esq., married Mary, the daughter of Henry Colley, Esq.; and, in 1783 and 1791, he was created successively Baron Harberton of Carbery and Viscount Harberton. Newberry, the spacious and handsome mansion formerly occupied by Lord Harberton, but now the seat of Edward Woolstenholme, Esq., stands near the castle, in the midst of a long-neglected demesne which is watered by the Boyne immediately after its debouch from some morasses of the Bog of Allen. A dispensary in the village is within the Edenderry Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 27,060 acres, with a population of 4,252; and, in 1839-40, it expended £53 11s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and administered to 364 patients. Fairs are held on May 26, and Oct. 2. The principal hamlet, next to the village of Castle-Carbery, is Haggard.—Castle-Carbery parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Kildare. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £44 13s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the rectorial for £89 6s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. The vicarages of Castle-Carbery, CADAMSTOWN, DUNFORT, MYLERSTOWN, BALLINADRINA, NURNEY, CARRICK, and ARDKILL [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Castle-Carbery. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 8,430. Gross income, £305 5s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nett, £224 18s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, alternately Viscount Harberton and the Hon. George Colley. Two curates have stipends of respectively £70 and £50. The church was built about the year 1772. Sittings 500; attendance 150. Two schoolhouses in Castle-Carbery and Carrick are also used as parochial places of worship, and are attended, the former by 50, and the latter by 70. Two Roman Catholic chapels in Dunfort and Ardkill are united in one parochial arrangement; and three in Ballinadrinna, Cadamstown, and Nurney, are united in another. In 1834, the Protestants of Castle-Carbery parish amounted to 239, and the Roman Catholics to 1,237; the Protestants of the union to 659, and the Roman Catholics to 7,636; 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was aided from subscription—had on their books 96 boys and 54 girls; and 11 daily schools in the union had 445 boys and 317 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £73 10s. toward the erection of a school at Dernatun.

CASTLE-CARGIN. See **CASHCARRIGAN**.

CASTLE-CAULFIELD, a village in the parish of Donaghmore, barony of Dungannon, 2 miles west of the town of Dunganon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the low road from Dungannon to Omagh. The castle whence it has its name was commenced, in 1614, by Sir Toby Caulfield, the first Lord Charlemont, on the site of an ancient fortalice called Fort O'Donnelly [see **BALLYDONNELLY**]; it received from the second Lord Charlemont the addition of a strong keep, and of a large gate-house with towers; and, in 1641, while Toby, the third Lord Charlemont, was absent in command of the fort of Charlemont on the Blackwater, it was captured, burnt, and demolished, by Patrick O'Donnelly, surnamed Moder or the Gloomy. Sir Phelim O'Neill, so well known in Irish history for his savage ferocity of character, tore the seal from a royal patent which he had accidentally found, and affixed to it a spurious commission investing him with authority to perpetrate various foul deeds of blood; and, sanctioned by this vile document, he treacherously seized Lord Charlemont, affected to take him under his protection, and barbarously put him to death. In the vicinity of the village is Parkanour, the seat of J. Ingr Burgess, Esq. Fairs are held on Shrove-Tuesday, Whitsun-Monday, Aug. 14, and Nov. 30.

Area of the village, 17 acres. Pop., in 1831, 212; in 1841, 167. Houses 132. See DONAGHMORE.

CASTLE-CHICHESTER, a harbour in the eastern suburb of Scotch Quarter of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, Ulster. The quay has 7 feet of water in ordinary tides; and, besides being serviceable for the fishermen, is used for the shipping of corn and the landing of coals. See CARRICKFERGUS.

CASTLE-COM, a hamlet in the barony of Morgallion, 3½ miles west of Nobber, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop. not specially returned.

CASTLE-COMER, a parish on the north-east border of the barony of Fassaduning, and of co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains the town of CASTLE-COMER and the village of CLOUGH; see these articles. Length, south-eastward, 7½ miles; extreme breadth, 5½; area, 21,592 acres. Pop., in 1831, 14,446; in 1841, 13,535. Houses 2,203. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 11,245. Houses 1,847. The surface is, to a large extent, boggy and mountainous, and contains little if any prime arable land; it forms part of the eastern edge of the basin of the Nore, and is screened along the boundary with Queen's county and the county of Carlow by the Slieve Margy mountains; and it is drained south-south-westward by the rivulets Dean, Clobogue, Bruckhagh, and Dinane, and traversed in the same direction by the road from Dublin to Kilkenny. The mean basis above sea-level seems to be about 400 feet; and the principal hills in the north have altitudes of 704 and 850 feet,—in the east, of 525, 830, 899, and 963 feet; and in the south and west, of respectively 662 and 981 feet. The substrata are a rich portion of the Kilkenny coal-field; and are worked in an extensive colliery about 2½ miles from the town. A notice of the Castle-Comer mineral-field, published in 1834, says, "The district where the coals are raised, was formerly called the territory of Idough, and belonged to the sept of the Brennans, which was forfeited, and purchased during the administration of Lord Strafford in Ireland, by Sir Christopher Wandesford. It is a curious circumstance that the last representative of the Brennans died some years since, and by his will constituted the Countess Dowager of Ormonde, mother to the present proprietor, his sole heir. That persons were brought over here from England to work the coals at an early period is very evident from the names prevalent in the district. The coal is admirably adapted for all purposes where a strong or permanent heat is required, such as distilleries, burning lime, or kitchen fires, but the unpleasant vapour which proceeds from it in close rooms hinders it from being approved for general use. In the Lordship colliery, there are at present very few pits open, in consequence of a horrible murder committed in open day upon one of the overseers, and the proprietor determined to suspend all works, until the perpetrators were brought to justice."—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £969 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £18. Gross income, £987 4s. 7½d.; nett, £825 6s. 7½d. Patron, the Crown. Two curates have each a stipend of £125. The incumbent is Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The parish-church was built, in 1757, at an uncertain cost, and enlarged in 1818 by means of a loan of £533 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 300. A chapel-of-ease at the colliery was built, in 1823, at the cost of £1,775, of which £900 was gifted by the Board of First Fruits, and £875 raised by subscription. Sittings 300; attendance 300. Four Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively 1,500, 8, 1,100, and 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are classed into two pairs with two officiates to each. A Wes-

leyan Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 50. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,439 Churchmen, 9 Protestant dissenters, and 11,987 Roman Catholics; and 13 daily schools—5 of which were supported by subscription, one was a classical school, and one was attached to a nunnery—had on their books 184 boys and 419 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a boys' school and a girls' school at Castle-Comer, and granted £149 toward the erection of two schools at Phirodagh.

The town of CASTLE-COMER stands on the road from Dublin to Kilkenny by way of Athy, 10 miles north by east of Kilkenny, 13 south-south-west of Athy, and 46½ south-west by south of Dublin. The noble family of Wandesford possessed 17,000 acres of land around the town, and bore the title of Barons of Castle-Comer. The Countess of Ormonde, as only child and sole heir of the last Earl of Wandesford, inherited these lands along with other considerable estates; and, when Dowager Countess, she built, or rather rebuilt, in the immediate vicinity of the town, the fine mansion of Castle-Comer House, adorned its demesne with extensive plantations, and encouraged the towns-people to aspire to order and neatness, and to practise every species of available industry. The Countess was stimulated to her noble efforts by an occurrence which would have flung a less spirited proprietor into despondency and inertia,—the burning of the town and mansion during the rebellion of 1798, in revenge for the colliers not joining the standard of the rebels; and so energetically did she invoke the resources of the unhoused and dispersed but faithful people, that what had been an obscure and disagreeable crowd of miserable cabins, speedily rose from the ashes a regular, handsome, and pretending little town. The present proprietor, the Hon. C. H. Wandesford, has followed up the exertions of the Countess, and has been aided, in his laudable endeavours, by the more influential inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood; and now he has the luxury of seeing his town, though in a high and naturally bleak position, more free from both real and feigned misery, and more snug and jocund in appearance, than the great majority of even the most favourably situated Irish towns of its size.—The Bruckhagh rivulet, often called the Comer or Comber, a common name for a mountain-stream, runs in front of Castle-Comer House; the ruins of a castle surmount an artificial mound opposite the mansion; and these two objects have originated the name of Castle-Comer. The site of the town, though high in relation to the general altitude of the country, occupies a sort of basin or sloping hollow, on the beautiful Dinane rivulet, formed by the confluence of the Clobogue, the Dean, and the Bruckhagh; and the flowingly curved hills which surround it are partly covered with plantations, and give the environs a warm and an ornamental appearance. The principal street is edified with neat, two-story, slated houses; and has each side shaded with a row of trees, and disposed in the manner of a mall. The tower of the church looks up from a little sheet of wood on the face of a neighbouring hill. A new market-house was built by Lady Ormonde; and a barrack for infantry cost upwards of £4,000. A weekly market on Saturday is the scene of a considerable trade in dairy and field produce; and fairs are held on May 3 and Aug. 12. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a car to Kilkenny, and two coaches in transit between Kilkenny and Dublin. The Dublin and Kilkenny line of railway, as projected by the Commissioners, passes within 6 statute miles of Castle-Comer, at the station of Brannavate; and will effect travelling thence to Dublin in 3 hours and 20 minutes. A fever-hospital and a cha-

pensary in the town are within the Kilkenny Poor-law union, and serve for a population of 17,039; and, in 1839, the former expended £117 10s. 6d., and had 71 patients; and the latter expended £253 5s. 10d., and administered to 4,847 patients. Area of the town, 113 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,436; in 1841, 1,765. Houses 250. Families employed chiefly in agriculture 89; in manufactures and trade, 169; in other pursuits, 80. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 25; on the directing of labour, 178; on their own manual labour, 110; on means not specified, 24.

CASTLE-CONNELL, or **STRADBALLY**, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Limerick, Munster. It contains the town of Castle-Connell and the village of Montpelier. See **MONTPELIER**. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 1¼; area, 6,678 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,616; in 1841, 5,433. Houses 853. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,822. Houses 614.* The town of Castle-Connell stands on the river Shannon close to the falls of Doonass, a mile west of the road from Limerick to Nenagh, 6 miles north-west by north of Limerick, and 87 south-west by west of Dublin. Area, 69 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,313; in 1841, 1,100. Houses 166. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 85; in manufactures and trade, 63; in other pursuits, 51. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 20; on the directing of labour, 64; on their own manual labour, 99; on means not specified, 16. The parochial surface extends along the left bank of the Shannon; constitutes, in one of its districts, the small extreme northern projection of the county of Limerick; and consists, over two-thirds of its area, of good, arable, and pasture land, and over the other third, of coarse, rushy ground, and of commonage and bog. Its scenic beauties, especially on the immediate banks of the river, and in blending with the near views on the opposite bank in the county of Clare, are of a high order for richness of grouping and delicacy of tint. Mr. Inglia, describing the scenery as disclosed along the road from Limerick to Castle-Connell, and up to the extremity of the parish a little beyond O'Brien's Bridge, touches its leading features with a felicity not usual to his pen, and apparently produced by the thrilling and stimulating influence of his subject. "The road," says he, "carries the traveller through as lovely a country as the imagination can well picture. In variety and wooded fertility it is not surpassed by the most celebrated of the English vales, no one of which can boast as an adjunct to its scenery so noble a river as the Shannon. Many fine seats lie on the left of the road towards the river, particularly Mount Shannon, the residence, at least the property, of the Earl of Clare; and glimpses are also caught of several other fine demesnes and villas, amongst others, those belonging to the numerous family of Massey. On reaching the village of Castle-Connell, my first feeling was admiration,—my next, surprise that I should never before have heard of Castle-Connell. It is surrounded by every kind of beauty; and, after spending a day in its neighbourhood, I began to entertain doubts whether even Killarney itself greatly surpassed in beauty the scenery around Castle-Connell. It is a little village of neat, clean, country houses, situated close to the Shannon, and backed and flanked by noble demesnes and fine spreading woods. Just below the village commence the rapids of the Shannon. * * I do not at this

moment recollect any example of more attractive river-scenery. The wide, deep, clear, river is, for more than a quarter of a mile, almost a cataract; and this, to an English eye, must be particularly striking. It is only in the streams and rivulets of England that rapids are found; the larger rivers generally glide smoothly on without impellements from rocks; the Thames, Trent, Mersey, and Severn, when they lose the character of streams, and become rivers, hold a noiseless course; but the Shannon, larger than all the four, here pours that immense body of water, which above the rapids is 40 feet deep, and 300 yards wide, through and above a congregation of huge stones and rocks, which extend nearly half-a-mile; and offers not only an unusual scene, but a spectacle approaching much nearer to the sublime than any moderate-sized stream can offer even in its highest cascade. None of the Welsh waterfalls, nor the Geisbach in Switzerland, can compare for a moment in grandeur and effect with the rapids of the Shannon. Nor is the river the only attractive object at Castle-Connell; its adjuncts are all beautiful. The greenest of lawns rise from it; the finest timber fringes it; magnificent mansions tower above their surrounding woods; swelling knolls are dotted with cattle and sheep. * * The inn at Castle-Connell is beautifully situated, and very moderate in its charges; and the inhabitants of Limerick make abundant use of it; for, besides that Castle-Connell is resorted to as summer-quarters, it is also a noted rendezvous of the tradespeople on Sundays and holidays. Houses are scarce and dear. For a very small house £10 a-month is asked; and a couple of rooms indifferently furnished could not be had for less than 25s. per week." In a progress up the river, immediately above the village, "nothing could be greener than the sloping banks which we rowed swiftly by: they were adorned, too, on the Limerick side especially, by several pretty villas; and this being hay-season, the slanting sunshine falling athwart the after-grass, bathed it in hues that were almost too brilliant to be natural. The river is here from 200 to 300 yards wide, and averages from 30 to 40 feet in depth. About 2 miles up the river from Castle-Connell, we reached O'Brien's Bridge, an old bridge with a castle, and small village on the Clare side of the river. The bridge has 13 arches, and is only interesting from its antiquity. There is a slight fall of water, but not so much as to occasion any difficulty or danger, either in ascending or in shooting the arch. Beyond O'Brien's Bridge the country improves; fine cultivated hills appear at some little distance from the river; and although a deficiency of wood may be remarked, the views on either side present many sweet pictures of quiet pastoral scenery,—verdant slopes, and drowsy cattle, and nodding water-lilies, and here and there a farm-house, and its more animated accompaniments." The Limerick canal, connecting the city of Limerick with the natural navigation of the Shannon above the rapids, passes along the parish; and the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Shannon projected changes at Castle-Connell to cost £7,000, and other changes in the vicinity of O'Brien's Bridge to cost £4,000. The castle whence town and parish have their name stands in ruin on the summit of an isolated rock in the town, and forms a very picturesque object. It was built by Conal, a celebrated chieftain of the district, and is said to have been a seat of the O'Briens, kings of Munster; and it was afterwards enlarged by the English, and given to De Burgo, a baron of the family of Fitz-Andelin, on condition of his holding it for the English Crown. During the siege of Limerick, De Ginkle thought it a dangerous neighbour to the city; and, after obtaining possession of

* A large section of the parish, containing, in 1831, a pop. of 1011, formerly belonged to the county of the city of Limerick, but was transferred to the barony of Clanwilliam by the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV.; and a smaller section, containing, in 1831, a pop. of 342, formerly belonged to Ownay and Arra in co. Tipperary, and seems now incorporated with some other parish, as it is not noticed in the Census of 1841.

it, he dismantled it, and blew it up. The grandson of the famous Brian Boromh is said to have been treacherously murdered within its walls by the Prince of Thomond. A chalybeate spring at the town was long ago celebrated, and was placed by Dr. Ruddy in the same table with the German spa; its water is of the same specific gravity as that of the German spa, and has a ferruginous and astringent taste. The town resembles more the scattered and opulent outskirts of a city than a separate and compact seat of population; and is long, straggling, and of very diversified appearance,—consisting of cabins, cottages, villas, lodging-houses, and taverns, to suit the various circumstances of the parties who frequent it for the sake of its scenery and its spa. A dispensary here is within the Limerick Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 6,315; and, in 1839–40, its receipts were £102 1s., and its expenditure £111 16s. 8½d. One of the De Burgo family was created Baron of Castle-Connell in the reign of Elizabeth.—The parish of Castle-Connell is a rectory in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £246 15s. 9d. This rectory and that of KILNEGARRUFF [which see], constitute the benefice of Castle-Connell. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 7,977. Gross income, £528 3s. 6d.; nett, £412 7s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1802, by means of subscription and assessment; and enlarged, in 1809 and 1829, by means of loans of £230 15s. 4½d., and £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance, from 75 to 200. The Roman Catholic chapels of Castle-Connell and Kilnegarruff are parochially united, and have an attendance, the former of about 1,500, and the latter of about 700. In 1834, the Protestants of Castle-Connell parish amounted to 326, and the Roman Catholics to 5,524; the Protestants of the union to 373, and the Roman Catholics to 7,990; and 10 daily schools in the union—only 3 of which were in Kilnegarruff—had on their books 381 boys and 345 girls. One of the Castle-Connell schools was aided with £8 a-year from the National Board,—one, with £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and with other emoluments from subscription; and one was an infant-school, supported with about £15 a-year from subscription. In 1840, the National Board had two schools in Castle-Connell parish, the one in the town, and the other at Mount-Shaunon.

CASTLE-CONNOR, a parish on the western border of the barony of Tyreragh, and of co. Sligo, Connaught. It contains the village of CORBALLY: which see. Length, westward, 6½ miles; breadth, from 1 to 4; area, 10,677 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,645; in 1841, 5,136. Houses 853. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 4,969. Houses 825. The river Moy and part of its estuary, or of Killalla bay, constitute the boundary with co. Mayo. The chief part of the surface consists of good arable and pasture land; and most of the remainder is useful bog and pasturable upland. Castletown, the old seat of Col. Kirkwood, stands about a mile from the Sligo and Ballina road; and Moyview-cottage, the occasional residence of the Hon. Col. Wingfield, stands close on the shore, and near the extensive and singularly-shaped ranges of sand-hills which flank the estuary of the Moy. The other seats are Scarmore, Knockroe, and Seaville; and the chief hamlets are Castle-Connor, Carraun, Ardvally, and South Corbally. The ruin of the old castle which gave name to the parish still exists. A large barrow, or artificial mound, is also to be seen, which contains several regularly formed sepulchral chambers. A dispensary in the parish is within the Ballina Poor-law union, and

serves for a district of 29,561 acres, with a pop. of 8,273; and, in 1839–40, it expended £97 15s. 8d., and made 2,239 dispensations of medicine.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Killalla. The vicar and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £238 3s. 0½d.; and the latter are appropriate, and held under lease from the diocesan, but have been vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The vicarages of Castle-Connor and KILGLASS [see that article] constitute the benefice of Castle-Connor. Length, 8½ miles; breadth, between 3 and 4 miles. Pop., in 1831, 8,782. Gross income, £578 11s. 0½d.; nett, £440 9s. 2½d. The incumbent is also prebendary of KILLANLEY: which see. A curate has a stipend of £75. Castle-Connor church is situated on the lands of Killanley, has a tower and spire, and was built in 1818, at the cost of £876 18s. 5½d., between £830 and £831 of which was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 292; attendance 70. There is a church also in Kilglass. Two Roman Catholic chapels in the two parishes are parochially united, and have each an attendance of 500. In 1834, the Protestants of Castle-Connor parish amounted to 407, and the Roman Catholics to 4,370; the Protestants of the union to 747, and the Roman Catholics to 8,516; and 13 daily schools in the union—4 of which were in Castle-Connor, and one of these 4 in connection with the Baptist Society—had on their books 571 boys and 278 girls.

CASTLE-CONWAY. See KILLORGLIN.

CASTLE-COOLE, the magnificent mansion and demesne of the Earl of Belmore, 1 mile east of Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The mansion is built of Portland stone, in the Grecian style of architecture, after a design by Wyatt; and it cost upwards of £200,000, and ranks as the finest private Grecian edifice in Ireland, or perhaps in the three kingdoms. Its principal front presents, in Doric architecture, a tetrastyle portico surmounted by a pediment, and two equal wings connected with the centre by handsome colonnades of fluted pillars; and its interior is so profuse in "splendid mirrors, porphyry pilasters, inlaid doors," and other elements of magnificence, as to "remind one of the palaces and churches of Italy and Spain." The offices and gardens, and the extent, contour, and wood and water embellishment of the demesne, are quite in keeping with the style of the mansion.

CASTLE-COR, in the counties of Cavan and Meath. See KILBRIDE.

CASTLE-COR, a demesne in the parish of Abbeysrue, and on the banks of the Inny below Ballymahon, co. Longford, Leinster. The mansion stands on elevated ground, and was built by the late Very Rev. Cutts Harman, Dean of Waterford, in miniature imitation of Windsor-castle. The principal room is circular, and floored with marble; and commands delightful views of the vale of the Inny. The present proprietor is Capt. Hussey. In the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient fortalice, concerning which many absurd legends are believed and narrated by the peasantry.

CASTLE-COR, or **CASTLE-CORRITH**, a townland in the parish of Kilbrin, barony of Dubhallow, 5½ miles west-north-west of Mallow, co. Cork, Munster. Here are a handsome mansion, faced with hewn stone, and flanked with turrets; a pleasant adjoining park; and, in the park, the remains of an ancient fortification, in the midst of which stood a castle of the Barrys. Castle-Cor House is the residence of J. D. Freeman, Esq.; and its grounds are beautifully varied, and contain many fine old trees.

CASTLE-CUFFE, a hamlet in the parish of Kilmanman, barony of Tinnehinch, Queen's co., Leinster. A fair is held on Nov. 22. Pop. re-

turned with the parish. A large castle, the ruins of which still remain, was begun here, in 1641, by Sir Charles Coote, and was named 'Cuffe,' after the maiden name of his lady; but, before being completed, it was burned by the rebels, and it was never re-edified. The Earl of Desart takes from this place the title of Viscount.

CASTLE-DAWSON, a village in the parish of Magherafelt, barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands on the Moyowla river, and on the road from Magherafelt to Ahoghill, 2 miles north-east by north of Magherafelt, and 2 miles north-west of the north-western extremity of Lough Neagh. It contains a chapel-of-ease, a Presbyterian meeting-house, and some good stone dwelling-houses; and stands in the midst of a pleasant country. A monthly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on Jan. 1, April 12, June 1, and Aug. 1. The inhabitants of both the village and its neighbourhood are almost wholly employed in the linen manufacture. The chapel-of-ease was built in 1730, at the private expense of Joshua Dawson, Esq., of Castle-Dawson; and is endowed with the lay tithes of the Killequin estate in the parish of Baskin, purchased for the purpose by the late Board of First Fruits, and compounded for £46 3s. 1d. Sittings 200. Though the village is almost wholly on the Magherafelt side of the Moyowla, the chapelry is understood to be erected within the parish of Ballyscullion. The mansion and demesne of Castle-Dawson adjoin the village, and are the property of the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, brother-in-law of Sir Robert Peel, Bart. Area of the village, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 674; in 1841, 575. Houses 106.

CASTLE-DERG, a village in the parish of Skirts, barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the rivulet Derg, and near the north-west extremity of the county, 7 miles west of Newtown-Stewart, and 10 miles north-east of Lough Derg, so celebrated in popular superstition. In the village is a Presbyterian meeting-house; and fairs are held on Jan. 1, Feb. 16, May 26, July 1, Aug. 3, Oct. 20, and Dec. 8. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1831, 575; in 1841, 476. Houses 74.—The Castle-Derg Poor-law union ranks as the 37th, and was declared on May 7, 1839. It lies all in the county of Tyrone; comprehends an area of 91,758 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 21,295; and contains the electoral divisions of Castle-Derg, Lisnacloon, Corgary, Tullyear, Killeter, Killen, Castle-Gore, Clare, Bomackattall, West Drumguin, Tully, Doobish, Magheracreggan, and Listymore. Its ex-officio guardians are 3, and its elected guardians are 14,—one of the latter being returned by each of the electoral divisions. The total number of its valued tenements is 2,260; and of these, 783 are valued under £5,—195 under £6,—181 under £7,—155 under £8,—123 under £9,—86 under £10,—160 under £12,—156 under £14,—53 under £15,—32 under £16,—78 under £18,—45 under £20,—84 under £25,—45 under £30,—52 under £40,—9 under £50,—and 23 at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £21,814; the total number of persons rated is 2,512; and of the latter, 30 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—172, not exceeding £2,—240, not exceeding £3,—315, not exceeding £4,—and 260, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Sept. 2, 1839,—to be completed in Sept., 1840,—to cost £2,100 for building and completion, and £484 12s. 6d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 3 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches, purchased for £15 7s. 6d.,—and to contain accommodation for 200 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was March 2, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was 1,782 0s. 10d.; and the total pre-

vious expenditure was £545 18s. 4d. The union has no fever hospital; and it embraces the whole dispensary district of Castle-Derg, and part of that of Drumguin belonging to the union of Omagh. The Castle-Derg dispensary serves for a district of 60,635 acres, with a pop. of 12,934; and, in 1839, it expended £117 13s., and administered to 2,199 patients.

CASTLE-DERMOT, co. Cork. See **CASTLE-TOWN**.

CASTLE-DERMOT, or **TRISTLEDERMOT**, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Kilkea and Moore, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, southward, 5 miles; breadth, from less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 7,497 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches,—of which 47 acres, 39 perches, lie detached a little to the south-east. Pop., in 1831, 3,634; in 1841, 3,090. Houses 549. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,674. Houses 284. The surface is champaign, and is drained south-westward by the Lear, an affluent of the Barrow. The seats are St. John's-House, Woodlands-Lodge, Woodlands-House, MacDonald's Cottage, Barnhill-House, Prumpestown-House, Knockbane-House, and Burton-Hall. Three old churches once stood in the rural districts; and the ruins of Kyledrummar are situated in the north. The road from Dublin to Carlow traverses the interior.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £150 12s. 3qd.; glebe, £1. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £369 4s. 7qd.; and are appropriate, and held under lease from the Bishop of Kildare. The vicarages of Castle-Dermot, GRANEY, KILKEA, and GRANGEROOLVING, and the rectories of DUNMANOGUE and BALLAGHMOON [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Castle-Dermot. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 6,269. Gross income, £642 12s. 3qd.; nett, £534 14s. 4qd. Patron of Kilkea, Robert Latouche, Esq. of Harristown; of the other parishes, the diocesan. The incumbent is also prebendary of Dunmanogue. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built at the expense of the parishioners; and was enlarged, in 1832, by means of a loan of £500 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings, 400; attendance, from 100 to 130. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Castle-Dermot and Levittstown have an attendance of respectively 2,500, and from 800 to 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to the chapel of Timolin. In 1834, the parishioners of Castle-Dermot consisted of 234 Churchmen, 4 Protestant dissenters, and 3,516 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 322 Churchmen, 14 Protestant dissenters; and 6,122 Roman Catholics; and 8 daily schools in the union—5 of which were in the parish, and one of these 5 aided by the incumbent—had on their books 99 boys and 35 girls, and were also attended on the average by from 60 to 165 other children. In 1840, the National Board had two boys' schools and two girls' schools, the one pair at Moore, and the other at Levittstown.

CASTLE-DERMOT, a small but ancient, interesting, and once important town, stands in the above parish, on the rivulet Lear, and on the road from Dublin to Carlow, 5 miles south by west of Ballymore, $5\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-east of Carlow, and 35 south-west of Dublin. It is a straggling and poorly edified place, altogether of village character, yet not squalid or offensively mean; and it arrests attention by its architectural antiquities and its historical associations.—A castle was built here in 1180 by Walter de Riddlesford,—some writers erroneously say by the 3d. Lord Offally, whom they mistakenly regard as the son-in-law and the heir of Riddlesford,—and it not long ago existed in considerable vestiges.

—The parish-church was originally an edifice of considerable extent; but, over its western half, has for many years been a ruin. The great western doorway still remains, and exhibits a semicircular arch, ornamented with dentils; and the eastern division, which has been restored, and is the part now in use, displays various plain arches of dissimilar forms. An ancient round tower on the north side of the church consists of large, round, uncemented, blocks of Wicklow stone; has a square-headed ancient entrance, an eastern window, and a north-western loophole; is completely ivy-clad from the summit down to about 10 feet from the ground, and has for years been used as a belfry. Between the tower and the church is a passage about 10 feet long, communicating with a rude circular doorway which formerly opened into the church.—A large and well preserved stone-cross in the adjacent burying-ground displays some curious antique sculpturing. "The west side is divided into 7 compartments; the upper of which contains 3 human figures; the north cross-branch presents a man sitting and playing on a harp, together with Adam and Eve at either side of the tree; the south cross-branch displays a human figure standing erect with uplifted hands, and two beasts, one being on the back of the other; on the fifth compartment of the shaft is an erect human figure, having two beasts on each side; on the sixth and seventh compartments are 3 human figures. On the upper end of the east side are also 3 human figures; the east and west cross-branches each present 3 similar figures; the middle of the shaft at top and between the cross-branches is occupied by a large human figure, which would appear to represent Mercury, the head being covered by a flat hat with wings,—this figure stretches out its hands to two smaller figures, which raise their diminutive heads from underneath its arms, as if in admiration or prayer; in other compartments are 3 upright human figures, and 2 similar figures supporting between them a torse, or truncated human object,—also two crowned figures, kneeling with joined and uplifted hands, in the attitude of prayer. The sides and base are ornamented with true lovers' knots." In the cemetery occur also some fragments of a smaller antique sculptured cross. Considerable remains exist of a monastery for conventual Franciscans, which was founded in 1302 by Thomas, Lord Offaly, and which, as a work of architecture, appears to have possessed more sumptuousness of ornament and delicacy of finish, than the great majority of the minor ecclesiastical buildings of Ireland. The nave of the church was narrow, and was divided from each of its side-aisles by three pointed arches; and one of the aisles still remains, and presents, in a fine style of design and execution, the stone-work of three windows. But the north transept is the best preserved part of the pile, and is a good specimen of that variety of the pointed style of architecture which came into use about the commencement of the 14th century.—A strong square tower, at some distance from the monastery, is often called St. John's castle; and is associated, in popular tradition, with the name of the Knights' Templars, as alleged founders of a monastic institution, or religious hospital.—A priory of Crouched Friars was founded in the reign of John, by Walter De Riddlesford, and given, at the dissolution, to Sir Henry Harrington. Some architectural fragments, which not long ago existed, of the priory, proved to be much superior in architecture to most buildings of its class; and the east window, in particular, is said to have been large and of beautiful workmanship.

Castle-Dermot, though now a poor village, claims a higher antiquity than Dublin; and is alleged by

Seward and some other topographers to have been the residence of the Dermots, Kings of Leinster. It was formerly surrounded by a wall with four gates; and was a place of considerable strength. A fabulous legend asserts that, about the year 500, St. Diernit founded here a priory for regular canons; and a story, currently believed, though very doubtfully authenticated, asserts that Cormac of Cashel was educated in a celebrated school in the town, and interred in St. Diernit's priory, and that, about the same time, or in the year 842 or 844, the town was plundered by the Danes. Earl Strongbow found the place, and the territory around it, in possession of the ancient sept of O'Tohills or O'Tooles; and he conferred them on his follower, Walter De Riddlesford, the founder of the castle and the Crouched Friary. In 1264, after the Bourkes and Geraldines had quarrelled respecting some land in Connaught, and had filled the kingdom with tumult and war, a meeting for the discussion of their claims was held at Castle-Dermot, and issued in Lord Theobald Butler, Lord John Cogan, the red Earl of Ulster, and Richard de Rupella, Lord-justice of Ireland, being seized by Maurice Fitzgerald and his party, and sent as prisoners to the castle of Ley. In 1315, while Bruce was overrunning Ireland, the Lord-justice made a great slaughter of insurgents at Castle-Dermot, who took advantage of the government being engaged with the invader to fling off their allegiance; and next year, Bruce himself took and devastated the town, but shortly afterwards was, with much slaughter, defeated in its neighbourhood, by Lord Edmund Butler. In 1414, Archbishop Crawley, the Lord-justice, at the head of a small army, advanced as far as Castle-Dermot to oppose a rising of rebels in Leinster; and while he remained there, the royal forces defeated the insurgents at Kilkea. In 1499, a parliament was held in the town, and distinguished itself by several curious and memorable enactments,—among others, that both clergy and laity should give the King a subsidy, and that the nobility should use saddles when they were on horseback, and wear their robes when they were in parliament. In 1532, Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, while in rebellion, and running a career of devastation, entered Castle-Dermot on a great market-day, killed many of the persons who were assembled, plundered the inhabitants, and destroyed numerous houses with fire. During the rebellion of 1641, the town was alternately in the possession of the contending parties; in 1650, it was taken by Colonels Reynolds and Hewson; and since that period it has been crumbling away in silence,—a stranger to the turbulence of war, and scarcely less a stranger to the prosperous and healthful stir of trade.—The town is almost wholly dependent for support on agricultural labour, and on earnings from travellers along the great southern thoroughfare which traverses its principal street. Fairs are held on Feb. 24, April 7, May 25, Aug. 4, and Dec. 19. A dispensary here is within the Athy Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 34,322 acres, with a population of 9,500; and, in 1839-40, it expended £111 1s., and administered to 1,828 patients. Area of the town, 89 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,385; in 1841, 1,416. Houses 265. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 7; in manufactures and trade, 100; in other pursuits, 220. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 131; on their own manual labour, 175; on means not specified, 19.

CASTLE-DILLON, an extensive, romantic, and magnificent demesne, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the city of Armagh, Ulster. The mansion is the seat of Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart.; and is spacious and

handsome. The demesne unites a rich variety of hill and dale, of wood and water, of natural beauty and artificial decoration. An extensive lake expands near the centre; and is surrounded with an alternation of wood-crowned hill, velvet-lawn, and richly terminating vistas. Adjoining the demesne is Hockley Lodge, the seat of the Hon. H. Caulfield.

CASTLE-DILLON, a parish in the barony of South Salt, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Celbridge, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $1\frac{1}{4}$; area, 1,133 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches,—of which 19 acres, 20 perches are in the river Liffey. Pop., in 1831, 124; in 1841, 147. Houses 22. The surface lies along the right bank of the Liffey; and contains part of the demesne of Lodge-Park.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CELBRIDGE [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £58. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 131.

CASTLE-DRUM, an old and ruined fortalice, on the western border of the barony of Trughenackmy, 3 miles west of Castlemaine, co. Kerry, Munster. It was built by the Moriarties or Murries, by an heiress of whom all the Fitzgeralds got their Kerry possessions; and was demolished in the wars of 1641.

CASTLE-DURROW. See DUNNOW.

CASTLE-ELLIS, a parish in the barony of Ballagheen, 2½ miles south of Oulart, and 5½ east-south-east of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, southward, 4 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 5,603 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,750; in 1841, 1,871. Houses 323. The land is good. The highest ground in the south has an altitude of 199 feet; and the highest in the north has an altitude of 329 feet. Newfort demesne is situated on the southern frontier. The road from Oulart to Wexford traverses the interior.—This parish is an impropriate curacy in the dio. of Ferns. Stipend from the impropror, £9 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £32. The tithes are compounded for £268 6s. 3½d., and are impropriate in Willars Hatton, Esq. The impropriate curacies of Castle-Ellis, KILLEEK, and KILLELY, and the vicarage of KILMALOG [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Castle-Ellis. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 4,622. Gross income, £335 10s. 7½d.; nett, £285 12s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1816, by means of a loan of £553 16s. 11d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 40. There are Roman Catholic chapels in Kilmalog and Killely. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 95, and the Roman Catholics to 1,689; the Protestants of the union to 145, and the Roman Catholics to 4,508; 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which, at Ballyboy, was a free-school supported by Mrs. Jessop—had an average attendance of 104 children; and 5 daily schools in the union had an average attendance of about 187.

CASTLE-FFRENCH AND CLONSHEE, two conjoint bogs, in the baronies of Kileconnel and Killian, co. Galway, Connaught. They extend 4½ miles southward from a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south of Ballinamore, and have a breadth varying between 2½ furlongs and 2½ miles. Area, 5,799 English acres. They are bounded on the north by the gravel ridge of Castle-Ffrench; on the south by the river Suck; on the east by the high grounds of Ballinlass, Colewell, and Macklan; and on the west by the lands of Clonshee and Chapel-Finaghty. Their depths and heights are very various; and some parts, particularly between Lord Ffrench's wood and the island of Faynanure, are very improveable. Esti-

mated cost of reclamation, £8,383 13s. Castle-Ffrench House, the seat of Lord Ffrench, stands near the north-west margin of the bogs. See CASTLE-BLAKENY.

CASTLE-FINN, a small market and post town in the parish of Donaghmore, barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the river Finn, and on the road from Strabane to Glenties, 5 miles west-south-west of Strabane, and 6 east of Stranorlar. The Finn is navigable to the town. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday, Whitsun-Monday, the Monday before the 10th of Oct., Nov. 22, and the Monday after Christmas. Area, 19 acres. Pop., in 1841, 567. Houses 88.

CASTLE-FOGARTY, a demesne in the parish of Ballycabil, barony of Eliogurty, co. Tipperary, Munster. The mansion is in the castellated English style of architecture; and is one of the most handsome edifices of its class in Ireland. James Lemnigan, Esq., the proprietor, is the heir and representative of the Milesian family of O'Fogarty, ancient lords of Eliogurty. This family suffered much in the cause of Jacobitism; and Cornelius O'Fogarty, one of its members, and an eminent musician, distinguished himself as a Captain in the army of James II.

CASTLE-FORBES, the mansion and demesne of the Earl of Granard, adjoining Newtown-Forbes, and 3 miles north of Longford, in the barony and county of Longford, Leinster. In 1619, Sir Arthur Forbes, ancestor of the Earls of Granard, obtained from James I. a grant of 1,268 acres of land; and he afterwards obtained the erection of this estate and other adjacent lands into the manor of Castle-Forbes, with the privilege of a weekly market and an annual fair. This gentleman built the mansion of Castle-Forbes; and, in 1641, Lady Forbes, his widow, garrisoned it with all her British tenants in the county, sustained a severe siege, repelled four obstinate assaults of about 500 besiegers, and did not surrender till her garrison were reduced to extreme misery for want of provisions. In 1661, Sir Arthur Forbes, afterwards the first Earl of Granard, obtained from Charles II. authority to empark 800 acres for deer. At a recent period, the late Lady Moira, mother of Lady Granard, drew around her at Castle-Forbes many persons conspicuous, like herself, for conversational talents and literary excellence,—and among these the principal members of the well-known family of Edgeworth. The demesne of Castle-Forbes is well-wooded; and extends on the west to Lough Forbes, one of the smaller lacustrine expansions of the Shannon.

CASTLE-FORWARD, a village at the north-western extremity of the barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands at the head of a small bay of Lough Swilly, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Newtown-Conyngham. Pop. not specially returned.

CASTLE-FREKE, the mansion and demesne of Lord Carbery, in the parish of Rathbarry, barony of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. It occupies a bold site, about half-a-mile from the beach of Ross Harbour, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Ross-Carbery. When seen from almost any part of the adjacent sea,—but especially from the west of the rocks called the Stags, which appear as if mutually standing at bay, and singly bidding defiance to the hoarse waves of the Atlantic,—it arrests the eye of the mariner with an appearance singularly bold and formidable. A range of sand-hills stretches along the shore; and the road which conducts to the principal entrance, seems, for some distance, to traverse a wilderness. Yet the demesne and gardens have many attractions, and are disposed with much

taste and judgment; and the latter contain many rare plants. An ancient castellated building on the demesne bore the name of Rathbarry, imparted its name to the parish, was a seat of the family of Barry, and enjoyed a sheltered yet picturesque situation contiguous to an expanse of aged oak. The present mansion was commenced about 48 years ago, and constructed without much regard to external beauty; and, about 15 years after, it began to be enlarged, remodelled, and adorned in castellated style, after very tasteful designs by Mr. Morrison; but, so late as 1836, it exhibited many embattled towers of the nicest symmetry and execution,—some in exquisite modern finish, and others incomplete and nodding to rapidly premature ruin.

CASTLE-GAR, a bog and a demesne in the barony of Kilconnel, co. Galway, Connaught. The bog is separated from the bogs of Castle-Ffrench and Clonshee [see **CASTLE-FRENCH**], simply by the Clonshee rivulet; and extends 2½ miles southward, from a point 2 miles east of Ahacragh. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the Clonshee rivulet; on the east and south-east by the river Suck, which divides it from the Clonadragh, Feevagh, and Derry-cabel bogs; and on the south-west and west by the high hill of Eglisb, and the lands of Lower Ballyglass and Annabeg. Area, 3,215 English acres; average depth, 20 feet; estimated cost of reclamation, £3,130 8s. 2d.—The beautiful demesne of Castle-Gar, the property of Sir Ross Mahon, Bart., occupies the tabular summit of a broad-based and gently-sloping hill, midway between the bog and Ahacragh.

CASTLE-GREGORY, a small town in the parish of Killeiny, barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands on the isthmus of the long, narrow peninsula which separates Tralee bay from Brandon bay; and is about 9 miles east-north-east of Dingle, and 13 west of Tralee. Though peopled chiefly with the families of fishermen, who are boat-owners, it has no quay for the encouragement of the fisheries. A dispensary here is within the Tralee Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 7,852; and, in 1839-40, it received £327, and made 1,260 dispensations of medicine. The town gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Kerry. See **KILLEINY**. Dr. Smith gives the following account of the fortalice of Castle-Gregory, whence the town has its name: "Before the wars of 1641, it was possessed by Walter Hussey, Esq., who was proprietor of the Magheries and Ballybeggan, who, having a considerable party under his command, made a garrison of his castle, where, being long pressed by Cromwell's forces, he escaped in the night with all his men, and got into Minard Castle, in which, being quickly beset by the Colonels Lehunt and Sadler, after some time spent, the English observing that the besieged made use of pewter bullets, he and his men were blown up by powder laid under the vaults of the castle." Area of the town, 33 acres. Pop., in 1831, 970; in 1841, 504. Houses 77.

CASTLE-HACKET, a demesne in the barony of Clare, 4 miles west-south-west of Tuam, on the road thence to Headfort, co. Galway, Connaught. The handsome mansion, the seat of John Kirwan, Esq., and the ornamental grounds around it, are situated on the north side of the road; and the picturesque and romantic hill of Knockma, or Knockroe, rises immediately to the south of it, soars suddenly up in a steep ascent, carries aloft an expanse of forest, and figures as the most prominent and interesting feature of an extensive landscape. This hill is crowned by an ancient cairn, and by some castellated buildings and crenellated walls, which locally bear the name of Mrs. Kirwan's Folly; it surpasses

almost every other hill of Connaught in the rareness and beauty of its botanical specimens; and it is famous throughout the county, and even throughout Ireland, as the place which a debasing superstition has assigned as the chief residence of the monarch of the fairies. "Here," says Caesar Otway, "King Fynn Varrow keeps his court; here he holds his mushroom dance; here he comes when, after his triumphs over other 'Faery' potentates, he wishes to solace himself;" and here, we may add, he is alleged by the debased and infatuated peasantry, to wield a powerful patronal influence over the persons, property, and fortunes of the Kirwans.

CASTLE-HAMILTON, a demesne, adjoining the north-east side of Killeshandra, barony of Tullaghanoh, co. Cavan, Ulster. It contains several natural loughlets, and is encompassed with the beautiful little lakes of Croghan; its grounds, particularly along the naturally wooded peninsula of Gartinouli, exhibit picturesque and happy combinations of wood and water; and, while already striking in character, it could easily be rendered one of the most exquisitely beautiful demesnes in Ireland. The proprietor is R. H. Southwell, Esq.

CASTLE-HAVEN—anciently **GLENBARAHANE**—a parish in the eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, 4½ miles east-south-east of Skibbereen, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **CASTLE-TOWNSEND**; which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 4; area, 10,542 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,619; in 1841, 6,056. Houses 1,007. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,286. Houses 887. Much of the land is rocky and unprofitable; and the remainder is, in general, of good quality. Castle-Haven bay opens from the sea with a breadth of about half-a-mile; and penetrates the land, with gradually decreasing breadth, about 3 miles northward; it diminishes in depth of water from 30 to 14 feet at ebb; and it contains many landing-places, has sufficient depth for merchant-vessels, and offers good anchorage opposite Castle-Haven village. The bay is known to the Spaniards by the name of Porto-Castello, and is famous for a notable sea-fight, in 1602, between their admiral, Don Pedro de Quibar, and Sir Richard Levison. The headland which flanks the east side of its entrance bears the name of Galleon Point, from the circumstance of the British admiral having sunk some galleons near it; and it still exhibits vestiges of intrenchments which were thrown up by the Spaniards. A little south of Galleon Point is an islet called Skiddy's Island, or the Quince. From the west point of the bay, 3 miles south-south-westward to Toe Point, the coast is high and bold; and between these points, it overlooks an islet called Horse-Island, and a rock a little south of this called Black Rock. The old fortalice of Castle-Haven stood near the mouth of the bay, to command its entrance, but was itself commanded by neighbouring hills; and it belonged first to the O'Driscolls, and next to the Audleys. In Feb., 1601-2, "the garrison of Castle-Haven surrendered to Capt. Harvey, who took possession of it for Queen Elizabeth. The same day that the Spaniards quitted it, the O'Driscolls by sleight got into the castle, and made themselves masters of it. The Spaniards assaulted it, and were undermining the same, when Capt. Harvey came into the haven; but, upon sight of his ships, the Irish, by composition to depart in safety, surrendered to the Spaniards, who had lost two of their soldiers in the attempt; and the Spaniards delivered it up to the Captain." George Lord Audley, who was sorely wounded at the battle of Kinsale, in 1602, was, in reward of his eminent services, created Earl of Castle-Haven, in 1617. The old parish-church was dedicated to St.

Barahane; and stood in the vicinity of a deep rocky glen, which took from it the name of Glenbarahane, and gave that name to the parish. About a mile south by west of Castletownsend, and picturesquely situated on the shore and near the entrance of the bay, is the village of Castle-Haven.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ross. Tithe composition, £600; glebe, £24. Gross income, £624; nett, £530 16s. 9½d. Patron, alternately the Crown and the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of 475. The present church was built in 1827, by means of a donation of £230 15s. 4½d. from R. B. Townsend, Esq., and a loan of £1,153 16s. 11½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 160. A schoolhouse is also used as a parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 38. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Myross. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 364, and the Roman Catholics to 5,422; a Sunday school was attended, on the average, by 40 children; and 6 daily schools—one of which was aided with 47 a-year from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and £9 10s. from subscription, and one with £8 10s. from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and 47 from subscription—had an average attendance of 340.

CASTLE-HEN, an old ruined fortalice, about 8 miles north-west of Oughterard, co. Galway, Connaught. It nearly covers a little islet in the north-western arm or offshoot of Lough Corrib; is flanked by four round towers; and bears some resemblance to Lochleven-castle in Scotland, but has been pronounced "much finer." A common legend among the superstitious peasantry in the neighbourhood, ascribes its origin to witchcraft, and its demolition to the O'Flahertys losing a wizard defence against the power of the Joyces.

CASTLE-HOWARD, a magnificent and grandly picturesque mansion and demesne, in the vicinity of 'the Meeting of the Waters,' 3 miles south of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow, Leinster. The mansion crowns a lofty wood-clad hill; and is so constructed as to appear partly a castellated dwelling, and partly an attached ecclesiastical structure. The original pile was plain and unextensive; and having been purchased, in 1811, by Col. Robert Howard, was enlarged and decorated under the tasteful suggestions of Mrs. Howard, and after masterly designs by the architect Morrison. The edifice, as it now exists, is in the early English style of architecture, and rears its symmetrical towers as conspicuous ornaments of one of the fairest vales of Europe. Its entire composition is admirably imagined for picturesque effect; and its interior contains several ceilings worked in pendants and tracery, and possesses a general character quite in keeping with the structure's external style. The approach to it, nearly one mile in length, winds up the side of the hill, in the manner of an ascent to an ancient military strength; and commands, at successive points of its progress, such views of landscape as might afford subjects for an entire volume of glowing and elaborate description.

CASTLE-HUME. See ELY-Lodge.

CASTLE-HYDE, a demesne on the river Blackwater, immediately west of Fermoy, and chiefly in the parish of Litter, barony of Fermoy, co. Cork. It comprises not less than 1,100 acres; spreads a grand expanse of wood over tumulated and hilly ground; and is careeringly traversed between lofty sylvan banks by the beautiful and merry river. The mansion occupies a low but pleasant site on the river's margin, backed by a protecting cope-clad rock; it was built in the 17th century, but was, not many years ago, quite modernized and greatly en-

larged; and it ranks at present among the best mansions in Ireland. It is three stories high, and terminates at the attic in a domical and well-finished ceiling; and it contains a fine suite of rooms, a spacious hall, and two corridors leading to two neat circular apartments. On the rock in the rear of the mansion are the small remains of the original castle,—the walls of one story of a richly ivied tower. This place was anciently called Carriganedy, 'the rock of the shield,' and is said to have belonged to the Mahonys. Sir Arthur Hyde, the ancestor of the present proprietor, John Hyde, Esq., raised a regiment in England when the country was menaced with the Spanish Armada; and, in guerdon of his services, he obtained a grant of nearly 6,000 acres of the Earl of Desmond's forfeited lands in the county of Cork. See LITTER.

CASTLE-INCIL. See INCHILOHAN.

CASTLE-ISLAND, an islet in the south-east part of Lough Key, barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It is circular, surrounded by a wall, and very nearly covered with ruins and buildings. Excepting a little plot of ground studded with a few trees, not as much free space exists on its surface as on the quarter-deck of a man-of-war. The principal building, or castle-proper, is a square ivy-clad tower, containing two apartments, the one over the other, and each measuring 36 feet by 22. This is called MacDermot's Castle, after an ancient toparch of the district; and is traditionally alleged to have been built through jealousy, for the incarceration of the chieftain's wife while he was absent on warlike expeditions. The castle was recently re-edified and rendered habitable, as an appendage to the splendid demesne of ROCKINGHAM: which see.

CASTLE-ISLAND, an islet in Lough Conn, co. Mayo, Connaught. Here are the ruins of an old castle in which O'Connor is said to have confined his rebel brother, after taking out his eyes.

CASTLE-ISLAND, an island of about 120 acres in area, in Roaring-Water bay, western division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster.

CASTLE-ISLAND, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry. It contains also the village of SCARTAGLIN: which see. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 4; area, 29,633 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,161; in 1841, 7,967. Houses 1,180. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,950. Houses 873. The surface consists of part of the vale of the river Maime, part of the glens of three of that river's head-streams, part of the upper end of the valley of Tralee, and intervening masses of bog, moorland, and mountain. The low grounds, if duly cultivated, would yield excellent crops; but a large proportion of the area is altogether impracticable for tillage, and some is of little or no value even as upland pasture. The interior is traversed southward by the road from Limerick and Abbeyfeale to Killarney, and eastward by the direct road from Tralee to Cork.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardref and Aghadoo. Tithe composition, £638 18s. 6d.; glebe of Castle-Island, £48,—of Drumalton, £4. Gross income, £690 18s. 6d.; nett, £553 16s. 1d. Patrons, the proprietors of the seignory of Castle-Island. The church is old and in bad condition. Sittings 130; attendance 75. The Roman Catholic chapel has 2 officiates, and an attendance of 3,000. Previous to 1832, the parishes of Ballycuslane, Killintierna, and Dysart, were united to Castle-Island; but now, the first of these forms one separate benefice, and the second and third constitute another. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 156, and the Roman Catholics to 6,448; 8 hedge-schools were in operation, but made no return of their attendance; and 4 daily schools—two

of which were wholly supported by the proprietors of the seignory and the rector, and two were under the superintendence of the Roman Catholic clergy—had on their books 125 boys and 60 girls.

The town of CASTLE-ISLAND stands on the rivulet Many, at the head of the valley of Tralee, and at the intersection of the two principal roads which traverse Castle-Island parish, 8½ miles east by south of Tralee, 11 miles south by west of Abbeyfeale, 12 miles north by east of Killarney, and 135 south-west of Dublin. The descent both of the Cork road and of the Abbeyfeale road, in the long traverses they make in order to gain an easy declivity from their upland altitude to the valley at the town, commands a grand prospect of the fertile spreading strath on the foreground, and of the bold and majestic outlines of the Corkaguiney mountains in the distance. Several rivulets unite a little below the town to form the river Maine. Various comfortable residences are sprinkled over the environs; and mansions are comparatively numerous toward Tralee and Killarney.—Castle-Island, though once a principal town of Kerry, was suffered to fall into decay; and only a few years ago it lay in comparative desolation; but it is now in the course of being restored. It contains the parish-church, the Roman Catholic chapel, a sessions-house, a prison, several schools, two inns, a dispensary, and an old castle. It once had a court-house for the assizes of the county; a town-house, whose front was arcaded, and had a row of Tuscan columns; and capacious and constantly occupied barracks. The church presents haggard indications of having originally been a fine building. The prison is simply a district-bridewell, and is kept in admirable order. The dispensary is within the Tralee Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 22,493; and, in 1839-40, it expended £140 7s. 8d., and made 4,360 dispensations of medicine. The old castle was formerly called the Castle of the Island of Kerry, and is said to have been erected in 1220 by Geoffrey Maurice or De Mariscis, Lord-justice of Ireland. Its walls were formerly surrounded by the rivulet Many, which was deepened and stagnated into a fosse, spanned by drawbridges, and protected by portcullises. The castle was anciently esteemed a place of considerable strength; and, being held out by Sir Estance Le Poer, Sir William Grant, and Sir John Cotterel, for Maurice Fitzthomas Fitzgerald, first Earl of Desmond, it was taken in 1345 by Sir Ralph Ufford, Lord-justice of Ireland.—The town, though at no great distance from Tralee, is well situated for a retail trade; and it possesses facilities of water and fuel which might be advantageously subordinated to manufacture; but it appears to be nearly inert, and to depend for support mainly on agricultural labour, and on the thoroughfare of the public roads. Fairs are held on Aug. 1, and Oct. 1. The nearest point of projected railway, is on the Shannon line at Askeaton, 37 statute miles distant. The public conveyances in 1838 were, a car to Listowel, a car in transit between Limerick and Killarney, a car in transit between Tralee and Cork, and a coach and a car in transit between Tralee and Killarney.—In 1397, Gerald, fourth Earl of Desmond, commonly called the Poet, is said to have been murdered in the vicinity of the town; and, in 1583, Gerald, the 16th Earl of Desmond, while in rebellion against the Crown, was slain by a common soldier, in the wood of Glanekinty, about a mile from the town. In the reign of James I., Castle-Island gave the title of Baron to the family of Herbert; and, in 1720, it gave that of Viscount to Sir Thomas Gage. A grant of lands around the town was made by Queen Elizabeth, out of the forfeited estates of the last Earl of

Desmond, to Thomas Herbert, the first Lord Castle-Island, and was styled the manor or seignory of Mount-Eagle-Loyal. The seignory, says Dr. Smith, "extends about 12 Irish miles in length, and 10 in breadth; and contains, by a late survey, 37,128 Irish plantation acres, of which only 14,211 are reckoned profitable, the remainder being mountain and bog. The whole of it is farmed from the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis, by Sir Maurice Crosbie, Arthur Crosbie, Esq., John Blenerhasset, Esq., Edward Herbert, Esq., and Richard Meredeth, Esq.; who have greatly improved this estate, by cutting a new road from Abbeyfeale in the county of Limerick to Castle-Island, and from the last-mentioned place to Killarney." Area of the town, 48 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,570; in 1841, 1,687. Houses 258. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 109; in manufactures and trade, 162; in other pursuits, 61. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 177; on their own manual labour, 123; on means not specified, 16.

CASTLE-JORDAN, a parish partly in the baronies of Coolestown and Warrenstown, King's county, partly in the barony of Upper Moyfenragh, co. Meath, and 3½ miles south-south-west of Kinnegad, Leinster. Length of the Meath section, south-eastward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 4,518 acres, 1 road, 4 perches. The King's co. portion consists of two districts,—the main body of the Warrenstown section, and a detached part of that section and the main body of the Coolestown section, forming one district, and lying 1½ mile south of the former. Length of the main body of the Warrenstown section, westward, 6½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Length of the conjoint district of Warrenstown and Coolestown, south-south-eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½. Area of the Warrenstown section, 11,052 acres, 3 roads, 18 perches; of the detached part of that section, 1,552½ acres. Area of the Coolestown section, 1,801 acres, 2 roads, 7 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,967; in 1841, 4,079. Houses 661. Pop. of the Coolestown section, in 1831, 373; in 1841, 273. Houses 42. Pop. of the Warrenstown section, in 1831, 2,049; in 1841, 2,159. Houses 341. The land is to a large extent unprofitable, boggy, or at best inferior; and, over a very small extent, is tolerably good. The highest ground in the Meath section has an altitude above sea-level of 318 feet; and the highest summits in the main body of the Warrenstown section have altitudes of 288 and 319 feet. The district jointly belonging to Warrenstown and Coolestown is traversed by the Grand Canal, and contains the residences of Newton Lodge, Clonmeen, Clontack, Toberdalg, and Killure.—This parish is wholly inappropriate; and is united to the inappropriate rectory of BALLYBOGAN (which see), to form the perpetual curacy, and the benefice of Castle-Jordan, in the dio. of Meath. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 5,444. The tithes of Castle-Jordan are compounded for £380, and belong to five co-heiresses of the late Sir Duke Giffard. Stipend allowed from both parishes by the impropricators, £27 13s. 10½d. Gross and nett income, £92 5s. 10½d. Patrons, the impropricators. The church was built in 1824, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, about 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 60, and the Roman Catholics to 4,024; the Protestants of the union to 155, and the Roman Catholics to 5,455; and 7 pay daily schools in the union—5 of which were in Castle-Jordan—had on their books 161 boys and 57 girls. In 1840, the National

Board granted £111 5s. toward the erection of a boys' school and a girls' school at Balnabreiky.

CASTLE-KEIVAN, a village in the parish of Loughan, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1841, not specially returned.

CASTLE-KEVIN, an old and ruined fortified residence on the eastern frontier of the barony of Ballinacor, about a mile from Annamoe, co. Wicklow, Leinster. A modern mansion beside it, and of the same name, is the seat of Dr. Frizelle. The old fortalice is said to have been built about the 12th century, by the O'Tooles from the glen of Imlai; and appears to have been a place of great strength, fortified by ramparts. In 1308, Piers Gaveston, having become disgraced at the English court, and being banished to Ireland, harassed and defeated the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes, took possession of Castle-Kevin, fortified it, and made it his residence. In 1641, Luke O'Toole, the last Milesian proprietor of the castle, was met at the head of 1,000 rebels, and discomfited, by Sir Charles Coote, surrendered on condition of taking his trial at Dublin for murder, and was convicted and executed. The ruins are situated in a wild, bleak country, and cannot attract the lover of the picturesque unless he be an antiquary.

CASTLE-KNOCK, a barony in co. Dublin, Leinster. It is bounded on the north by Nethercross; on the east by Coolock; on the south-east by Dublin; on the south by Newcastle; and on the west by the county of Meath. Its outline, as it existed previous to recent changes, was nearly triangular; the sides facing the north-west, the east, and the south, and measuring respectively 10, 8½, and 7 miles; but by authority of the Act 6 and 7 William IV., the following alterations were made: the parish of Kilsullaghan was transferred from Castle-Knock to Nethercross; 27 townlands or other denominations, in the parish of Finglass, were transferred from Nethercross to Castle-Knock; a small portion of the parish of St. James was transferred from the county of the city of Dublin to Castle-Knock; and Longmeadow townland, Phoenix-park, and part of Liffey-banks in the parish of St. James, were transferred from Newcastle to Castle-Knock. The surface is nearly all a part of that luxuriant plain, the largest and most important in the kingdom, and well known to the graziers of both Ireland and England for the fattening properties of its pasturage, which extends at least 30 miles westward from Dublin bay, and northward, with some slight interruptions from the southern mountains of Dublin, to the low fertile hills of Meath and Louth.—This barony, as now constituted, comprises part of the parishes of Finglass and St. James, and the whole of the parishes of Castle-Knock, Chapel-Izod, Chapel-Medway, Cloghran, Clonsillaigh, Mulhuddart, and Ward; and contains the villages of Castle-Knock, Blanchardstown, Finglass, and Tolka, and part of the village of Chapel-Izod. Area, 21,372 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,483; in 1841, 9,855. Houses 1,444. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,116; in manufactures and trade, 451; in other pursuits, 367. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,363; who could read but not write, 675; who could neither read nor write, 1,433. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,591; who could read but not write, 1,001; who could neither read nor write, 1,696.

CASTLE-KNOCK, a parish at the south-east extremity of the barony of Castle-Knock, 4 miles west-north-west of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains the villages of **CASTLE-KNOCK** and **BLANCHARDSTOWN**. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½

area, 7,194 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,251; in 1841, 4,063. Houses 663. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,725. Houses 600. The parochial surface comprises part of the north side of the softly picturesque vale of the Liffey, from the Phoenix-park westward, and part of the rich and lusciously pretty plain which is traversed by the Royal Canal. Numerous villas adorn the banks of the Liffey; and gardens, shrubberies, and profuse beauties of culture, embellish the general surface. Mr. Fraser succinctly describes, in the following terms, very nearly all the scenery and contents of the parish, as beheld along the road from Dublin to Navan, across its interior: "The plantations of the Phoenix-park on the left are joined by those of the villa grounds which adorn the left banks of the Liffey for many miles above the city; and, in connection with them, at 4 miles from the town, the church, castle-ruins, and moat of Castle-Knock, as seen from this road, compose an interesting group. On the right, the bank forming the northern boundary of the narrow winding glade, through which the Tolka streamlet forces its tortuous course, is clothed with the hedge-row trees of several villas which link in with the plantations of Sheephill, the seat of James Hans Hamilton, Esq." The ruins of the castle at the village occupy the summit of a bold, broken, and lofty hillock, which commands a view over the plain as far as to the hill of Maynooth; and consist of part of a round tower or keep, one side of the intrenchments, and a little postern door in one of the battlement walls. A manifestly fabulous story says that the castle was a royal Danish residence, and that St. Patrick visited it to attempt the conversion to Christianity of a Danish King, called Morrishtae. Other traditions are afloat respecting it, of a still more incredible and stupid character. The castle was built in the reign of Henry II., by Hugh de Tyrrel, Baron of Castle-Knock, and was long after the residence of his descendants. In 1316, Edward Bruce besieged and captured it, made Baron Hugh de Tyrrel and his lady prisoners, and would not release them till they paid a large ransom. In 1642, Colonel Monk, afterwards celebrated as the Duke of Albemarle, captured the castle, killed 80 adherents of royalty in assaulting it, and afterwards put others to death on the gibbet. In 1647, the castle was taken from the republicans by Owen-Ros O'Neill, and Sir Thomas Esmond, Bart., at the head of a loyal force; and at that time, or soon after, it was dismantled, and abandoned to decay. An abbey for regular canons of the order of Augustine was founded at the end of the 13th century, or beginning of the 14th, by Richard Tyrrel; and its church was used, after the dissolution, as the parochial place of worship. The Tyrrel family, who took designation from Castle-Knock, were connected with the Tyrrels, sires, and afterwards princes, of Poix in Picardy, whose title and estate eventually passed by marriage to the ducal house of De Noailles; and they and other Tyrrels have, from an early date, figured conspicuously in the English county of Essex, and the Irish counties of Dublin, Meath, and Westmeath. In the latter part of the 14th century, Robert Serjeant became Baron of Castle-Knock, but whether by creation, writ of summons, or marriage with an heiress of the Tyrrels, is not known. The village of Castle-Knock is a mere hamlet in bulk. Area, 21 acres. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1841, 156. Houses 31. A dispensary here is within the North Dublin Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 5,665; and, in 1839, it expended £166 14s. 7d., and administered to 1,592 patients.—Castle-Knock parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £200; glebe, £136 8s. 1½d. The rectorial tithes are appropriate, and consist of two

parts,—one of which is compounded for £140, and belongs to the prebendary of Mullahiddart, and the other for £220, and belongs to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's. The vicarage of Castle-Knock, the rectory of CLONSILLAGH, and the curacy of MULLAHIDDART [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Castle-Knock. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 5,673. Gross income, £716 8s. 1½d.; nett, £622 19s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the prebendary of Castle-Knock in St. Patrick's cathedral, and the benefice of Donoughpatrick and Kilberry in the dio. of Meath. A curate has a stipend of £69 4s. 7½d. The church of Castle-Knock was built in 1806, at the cost of £2,769 4s. 7½d., one-third of which was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and two-thirds raised by subscription and parochial assessment. Sittings 450; attendance 200. There is a church also in Clonsillagh. The Castle-Knock Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300 and 700 at different services; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Clonsillagh and Chapel-Izod. The chapel of a nunnery at Blanchardstown is open to the public, and has an attendance of 200, additional to the inmates. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 842, and the Roman Catholics to 3,409; the Protestants of the union to 1,068, and the Roman Catholics to 4,605; and 10 daily schools in the union—8 of which were in Castle-Knock—had on their books 282 boys and 398 girls. Two of the Castle-Knock schools were taught by nuns; two were in connection with the National Board; one was in connection with the Association for Discountenancing Vice; one was Morgan's school, for educating, clothing, maintaining, and apprenticing boys, and supported from the produce of lands bequeathed by a person of the name of Morgan; and one was Mercer's school, for educating, clothing, maintaining, and apprenticing girls, and supported from lands which were devised by a lady of the name of Mercer, and which yield an annual rental of between £750 and £800.

CATTLE-LINEY, one of several subdivisional denominations of a bog between Templemore and Templetuohy, co. Tipperary, Munster. The other denominations are Ballysorrel, Clonboo, Cranna, Coogulla, Keilauagan, Clogharealy, and Baronstown. The bog is bounded on the north by Killavenogue and Clonmore; on the east by Clonboo; on the south by Lisheen and Baronstown; and on the west by Castle-Liney. Its area is 2,170 English acres; its greatest depth is 33 feet; its average depth is 17 feet; and its highest summit and lowest outlet lie respectively 402 and 353 feet above sea-level. The north-east part consists principally of wet red bog; and the north-west and south-west parts are turbary. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,853 13s. 6d.

CATTLE-LOST, a parish on the south-eastern border of the barony of Fartullagh, and co. Westmeath, 6 miles west-south-west of Kinnegad, Leinster. It contains the village of ROCKFORT-BRIDGE; which see. Length, westward, 5 miles; extreme breadth, 3 miles; area, 9,457 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,909; in 1841, 2,058. Houses 350. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,641. Houses 281. The surface is flat, and impinged upon by the outskirts of the Bog of Allen, yet consists for the most part of good land; and it is traversed westward by the great road from Dublin to Connaught through Athlone. The seats are West-Lodge, West-House, the Cottage, Drummam-Lodge, and Heathfield. The castle whence the parish has its name, and also a mansion adjoining it, long afforded a residence to the family of Tyrrel; but both are now in

ruin. The castle was protected by a moat, and still exhibits traces of strong outworks. The ruin of an ancient church contains, among other old monuments, an altar-tomb bearing the representation, in alto-relievo, of a knight in complete armour. This monument appears to be of the 16th century, and probably commemorates Sir John Tyrrel of Castle-Lost, grandfather of Gerald Tyrrel, who was interred here in 1637. The Tyrrel family forfeited the Castle-Lost estates during the troubles of the 17th century.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £221 10s. 8½d.; glebe, £35 4s. Gross income, £256 14s. 8½d.; nett, £200 18s. 4½d. Patron, Lord Kilmaine. The church was built, in 1812, at the cost of £1,015 7s. 8½d.; of which £738 9s. 2½d. were gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, and £276 18s. 5½d. raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 200; attendance, about 90. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 230, and the Roman Catholics to 1,759; and 4 daily schools—one of which was aided with £8 a-year from the Association for Discountenancing Vice, £5 from the rector, and some advantages from Mr. Rochfort—were attended, on the average, by about 152 children.

CATTLE-LOUGH, a quondam fortalice, on the east side of Killarney Lake, ¼ mile south of the town of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster. The castle was demolished in the wars of 1641; and only a few vestiges of it crown a rock, which is surrounded by the lake. Castle-Lough bay, in front of it, is studded with islets. See KILLARNEY.

CATTLE-LYONS, a parish, partly in the barony of Condons and Clangibbons, but chiefly in that of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. The Barrymore section contains the village of CATTLE-LYONS. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Condons and Clangibbons section, 2,998 acres; of the Barrymore section, 9,720 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,647; in 1841, 5,536. Houses 856. Pop. of the Condons and Clangibbons section, in 1831, 1,113; in 1841, 1,099. Houses 172. Pop. of the rural districts of the Barrymore section, in 1831, 3,845; in 1841, 3,662. Houses 564. The surface is part of the valley of the Bride, and consists for the most part of good tillage land. Among the mansions are Coole-Abbey, the seat of H. Hawkes Peard, Esq., and Kilcor, the seat of Cornelius O'Brien, Esq. At Coole—which has its name from being in a corner or projection of Condons barony—anciently stood a castle of the Condons; and in its vicinity are some vestiges of an old church. At Castle-Lyons village are considerable remains of a Dominican friary, which was founded, in 1307, by John De Barry,—given, at the dissolution, to Richard, first Earl of Cork,—and afterwards transferred by marriage to David, first Earl of Barrymore. A monastery for Carmelites or White Friars is also believed to have been founded at the village by the De Barrys. A castle likewise stood there; and, though the quondam pile has been the subject of much contention among antiquaries, and has prominently figured in the dispute respecting the date of the earlier stone-structures in Ireland, it may with fair probability be regarded as an erection about the year 1204, of Philip De Barry. On the site of this castle was raised 'a strong and stately' mansion of the Earls of Barrymore, a hollow quadrangular edifice, with, on one side, a spacious hall, and on another a gallery 90 feet in length. About 1771, through the negligence of workmen who were repairing its roof, this mansion was burnt to the ground. In the cemetery of the parish is a monument to Dr. Thadeus O'Brien, a polemical Roman Catholic writer, governor of the Irish college of Thoulouse, and afterwards parish-priest of Castle-Lyons and Rathcormack. Castle-Lyons and a large extent of circumjacent

country were possessed, at an early period, by the sept of O'Cullane or Collins, and were obtained by Philip De Barry from his uncle Robert Fitzstephens. The territory was then called *Olethan*, pronounced *Olehan*, 'the broad' or 'the strong'; and this designation is easily detected in the modern corruption of 'Lyons,' and has misled the majority of topographers into the assumption that the original sept of the country was called O'Lehan.—The village of Castle-Lyons stands on the road from Castle-Martyr to Fermoy, 2½ miles east by north of Rathcormack. The linen manufacture employs a portion of the inhabitants. Fairs are held on Jan. 1, Easter-Tuesday, Whitsun-Monday, Aug. 28, Sept. 29, and Oct. 16. Area, 40 acres. Pop., in 1831, 689; in 1841, 775. Houses 119.—Castle-Lyons parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial title composition, £571 3s. 8½d.; glebe, £13 10s. Gross income, £584 13s. 8½d.; nett, £483 11s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £1,142 7s. 5d.; and are inappropriate, and held under lease by the Rev. J. B. Ryder, from the representatives of Mr. Travers. The church was built about 65 years ago, at the private expense of the Barrymore family. Sittings 200; attendance 200. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 3,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Coole. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 179, and the Roman Catholics to 5,553; a Protestant Sunday school was attended by 27 children; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with £20 a-year from Mr. Corbett—had on their books 196 boys and 85 girls.

CASCADE-MACADAM, a parish in the barony of Arklow, 4½ miles south of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, southward, 4½ miles; breadth, from 1½ mile to 3½; area, 10,843 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,155; in 1841, 5,633. Houses 817. The surface is one of the richest portions of the superb vale and mountain-screens of the Ovoca,—the part which extends between its first and the second 'Meeting of the Waters;' but its grand features and objects of interest, including landscape, river, mansion, mines, and village, are or will be noticed in the articles AYONMORE, BALLYMURTAGH, CASTLE-HOWARD, BALLYARTHUR, CRONBANE, OVACA, and REDCROSS: which see. The seats not noticed in any of these articles are Cherrymount, Millmount, Tinnehinch, Ovoca-Lodge, Woodvale, Mineview, Ballinapark, Templeusk, Parknashaw, and Knocknamohill. The aggregate of wood is very large. One of the principal heights is on the western border, and has an altitude of 818 feet. The average value of the land is 20s. per acre. The road from Rathdrum to Arklow traverses the interior.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Dublin. Title composition, jointly with the parish of Ballydonnel, £230 15s. 4d.; glebe, £30. Five townlands constitute part of the perpetual curacy of REDCROSS. The rectories of Castle-Macadam and BALLYDONNEL [see that article], constitute the benefice of Castle-Macadam. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, exclusive of the Redcross townlands, 4,476. Gross income, £260 15s. 4d.; nett, £199 1s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The curate of the adjoining parish assists in this benefice, and receives a salary from it of £33 16s. 11d. Though Castle-Macadam is called a rectory, two-thirds of the tithes of two of its townlands, compounded for £15 12s. 2½d., are inappropriate, and belong to Charles Cooper of Tinnehinch. The church was built, in 1817, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits; and a tower was erected upon it in 1829, by means of parochial assessment and subscriptions of jointly

£90. Sittings 300; attendance, from 200 to 250. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance at one service of from 700 to 800, and at another of from 1,200 to 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilbride. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 1,301, and the Roman Catholics to 3,402; and 4 daily schools—two of which were aided each with £12 10s. from the National Board, one with £8 from the Society for Discourteasing Vice, and one with about £22 from the proprietors of the copper mines—had on their books 179 boys and 121 girls.

CASTLE-MACGARRET, the mansion and demesne of Lord Oramore, on the southern frontier of the barony of Clannorris, and co. Mayo, and 2½ miles south-south-east of Clannorris, Connaught. The mansion is regarded as one of the most ancient seats of the Brownes in Mayo; and the demesne is extensively wooded, and boasts the oldest plantations in the county.

CASTLE-MAGNER, a parish 6½ miles west-north-west of Mallow, and in the barony of Duhal-low, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the villages of CECILTOWN and LALYSCROSS, part of the village of GNEEVES, and part of the town of KANTERK: see these articles. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 7,881 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,853; in 1841, 3,007. Houses 453. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,281. Houses 336. Six townlands formerly belonged to the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, but were transferred to Duhal-low by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. Pop. of these townlands, in 1831, 688; in 1841, 806. The centre of the parish is between 2 and 3 miles north of the Blackwater, and the same distance east of the Allua. The land is in general of a good arable quality. The interior is traversed westward by the road from Mallow to Newmarket. Ballygiblin, the property of Sir William Wrixon Becher, Bart., is an improved seat. The castle whence the parish is named, and which stands in what formerly was the Orrery section, received its affix-designation of Magner from its early proprietors, and afterwards was granted, with its lands, to the family of Bretridge. In the rebellion of 1641, Richard Magner was agent for the Irish inhabitants of Orrery and Kilmore; and, having gone to Clonmel to pay his court to Cromwell, he received from that military dictator a letter which he was requested to deliver to Col. Phaise, governor of Cork. Suspecting some foul purpose, he privately opened the letter, found its contents to be an order for the execution of the bearer, resealed it, gave it to his bitter enemy, the commanding-officer at Mallow, and desired him to deliver it to Col. Phaise. Magner's enemy, in consequence, narrowly escaped being hanged; and Cromwell's foul play very nearly cost him the life of a staunch friend.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial title composition, £404 12s. 6½d.; glebe, £1 1s. Gross income, £405 13s. 6½d.; nett, £361 19s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for the same sum as the vicarial, and are inappropriate in John Longfield, Esq. of Longueville. The church was built, in 1816, by means of a loan of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance 30. A schoolhouse is also used as a parochial place of worship. The Roman Catholic chapel has 2 officiates, and an attendance of 1,500. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 106, and the Roman Catholics to 2,853; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with £21 a-year from Sir W. Becher, and two with respectively £30 and £22 from the Board of Erasmus Smith,

and each a schoolhouse and residence from Lord Arden—had on their books 60 boys and 59 girls.

CASTLE-MAHON. See **BLACKROCK**, co. Cork.

CASTLE-MAINE, the estuary of the Maine river, at the head of Dingle bay, in the baronies of Corkaguiney, Trughenackmy, and Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. Dr. Smith supposes it, and not the Kenmare estuary, to be the 'Ostia Flumen Dur' of Ptolemy. It is strictly a prolongation, or a narrowed projection eastward of Dingle bay; it opens between Inch Point and Rossbeg Point, with a breadth of about a mile; it penetrates the land about 6½ miles eastward, with a breadth of from ¾ of a mile to 2½ miles, but is so intersected by the peninsula of Inch on the north, and by Cromane peninsula farther east on the opposite side, as to have a boldly serpentine form; and it receives, at its head, through a tidal and widened channel, the rivers Maine and Laune. Dingle bay is wild and dangerous, and has been fatal to multitudes of vessels; it offers little or no safety to sailing craft which endeavour to run before the wind toward Castlemaine estuary; and the latter has a winding and perilous bar, various interior shoals and sandbanks, and occasionally not ¼ of a mile in breadth of navigable channel. The estuary or harbour of Castlemaine can be entered from the bay, only with the aid of a pilot who is intimately acquainted with its channel and landmarks; but, when once entered, it presents a good depth of water, and completely landlocked shelter. The tide rises 16 feet on the bar, and about 18 feet towards the mouth of the rivers; the Maine has 9 feet of depth in its entrance at low water, and the Laune admits small trading vessels.

CASTLE-MAINE, a village in the parish of Kiltalagh, barony of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands on the river Maine, 3½ miles east of the head of Castle-Maine Harbour, 1½ mile north-north-east of Milltown, and 7½ south of Tralee. Some little import and export trade is conducted on the river by means of vessels of 60 tons and under of burden. Fairs are held on Sept. 3 and Nov. 21. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Kerry. See **KILTALAGH**. An ancient castle here was built at the joint charge of MacCarty-More and one of the Earls of Desmond, and was, by agreement, to be alternately occupied by the parties; but, on being occupied for the first time, by Desmond, it was forcibly retained by him to the exclusion of MacCarty, and it continued to be held by his successors till James, the last Earl, resigned it to Queen Elizabeth. During the rebellion of 1641, it was constantly garrisoned by the Irish, till taken and demolished by Ludlow; and, after the Restoration, it was, in spite of being a ruin, maintained as a royal castle, and placed under the official charge of a constable. Castle-Maine gave the title of Viscount to the family of Monson,—the title of Earl, in 1661, to Roger Palmer, the husband of the notorious Duchess of Cleveland,—the title of Viscount, in 1718, to Sir John Child,—and the title of Baron, in 1812, and afterwards that of Viscount, to the family of Hindcock. The seat of the present Lord Castlemaine is Moydrum-castle, 3 miles east-north-east of Athlone, co. Westmeath. On the lands of Farnass, 1½ mile north-west of Castle-Maine, is a strong mineral spring. Area of the village, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 367; in 1841, 150. Houses 33.

CASTLE-MARTIN, a demesne, in the vicinity of Kilcullen-bridge, co. Kildare, Leinster. It is well situated on the banks of the river Liffey, and is the property of W. H. Carter, Esq., one of the principal landowners of the barony of Erris, in co. Mayo. Some ruins exist of a small chapel which was founded about the year 1200, by Richard, Lord of

Castle-Martin, as a chapel dependent on the church of Kilcullen, and as a mausoleum for his family. A minute account of the ruin, and of some antique inscriptions and objects connected with it, accompanied by a little curious antiquarian speculation, may be seen in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. iv. pp. 351, 352.

CASTLE-MARTYR, a benefice, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It is in the dio. of Cloyne, and consists of the rectory of **BALLYVOUGHTERA** and the vicarage of **IMOGEELY**; see these articles. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 4,556. *GROSS* income, £841 19s. 2½d.; nett, £709 7s. 9½d. Patron, the diocesan. The benefice forms the corps of Cahirlalton prebend in Cloyne cathedral. The church was built about 95 years ago. Sittings 220; attendance 100. Two Roman Catholic chapels, one for each parish, have jointly an attendance of 1,350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united respectively to the chapel of Middleton, and the chapels of Dungourney and Clonmult. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 248, and the Roman Catholics to 4,563; and 7 daily schools—one of which was National, one parochial, and one a Roman Catholic subscription school—had on their books 250 boys and 136 girls.

CASTLE-MARTYR, a small town, formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parishes of Ighermurragh and Mogeely, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the rivulet Drower, and on the mail-road between Cork and Waterford, 4½ miles east of Middleton, 10 west by south of Youghal, 15 east of Cork, and 120½ south-west by south of Dublin. The village is neat, clean, and well-edified, and borrows many agreeable features from the adjacency of the noble demesne of Castle-Martyr, and the near vicinity of various mansions and villas. It has no manufacture, and very little trade. Its market-house is the private property of the Earl of Shannon, but is available for the public, and under the care of a serjeant-at-mace. Two weekly markets are authorized by charter; but none are held. Fairs are held on April 20, and Sept. 20, old style. Almshouses for 6 aged men and 6 aged women, formerly existed on what is now part of Castle-Martyr demesne; and, in compensation of their demolition, £5 a-year is paid by the Earl of Shannon to each of 12 aged persons. A fever hospital and dispensary in the village are within the Middleton Poor-law union. The hospital contains 14 beds, but has room for 26; and, in 1839-40, it received £124 0s. 5½d., and had 205 patients. The dispensary serves for a population of 9,477; and, in 1839-40, it expended £52 17s., and administered to 2,228 patients.

This place was formerly called Ballymartyr and Leperstown; and is said to have received the latter name from an hospital which was built in its vicinity for persons afflicted with leprosy. The town was, for many ages, the seat of the Fitzgeralds, seneschals of Imokilly; it afterwards became the property of a junior branch of the noble family of Boyle; and it was the scene of some distinguished actions and of the death of Roger, Lord Broghill, first Earl of Orrery, and contains, both in itself, and in its environs, many memorials of that celebrated nobleman. A charter of 26 Charles II., granted to the Earl, incorporated the town, and erected certain premises and lands in and around it into a manor under the Earl's superiority, with the privileges of a court-leet, a court-baron, and a court of record, and with power to appoint a seneschal who should preside in the courts, and exercise jurisdiction in the court of record to the amount of £200. The town

and lands of "Ballymartyr," were made a free borough by the name of "The Borough and Town of Castle-Martyr." The borough limits included 100 acres; and the corporation consisted of a portrieve, 2 bailiffs, 12 burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen, and enjoyed the privilege of sending two members to parliament. But the lord of the manor speedily usurped the borough's parliamentary franchise and all its other corporate rights; and, at the Legislative Union, he was awarded the whole of the £15,000 of compensation. The corporation continued to be formally kept up under Lord Shannon's nomination till 1833; and it then became legally extinct. There is no borough property. The seneschal's court alone survives, but exercises jurisdiction to the amount of only 40s.

On the south side of Castle-Martyr are the mansions of Carey's Wood and Dromadna, the latter the seat of Mr. Courtney; on the east side, at 2 miles distance, is Ballinadruss, the seat of Mr. Garde; on the north side, on high ground, are the deer park of the Earl of Shannon, and Balinona, the seat of Richard H. Weymore, Esq.; and on the west side, are the mansion and plantations of Kilbree, the property of Samuel Adams, Esq. But the grand enviroing series of ornaments possessed by the town, is the immediately adjacent demesne of the Earl of Shannon,—its plantations, its old castle, its modern mansion, and its literary and historical associations. The plantations are extensive; and, while so spreading in one direction as to screen the mansion from the village, they appear from some points of view to hold the latter as well as the former in a complete embowment of wood. The ancient castle was founded by the Carews, became the fortified residence of the Fitzgeralds, and is now a ruin covered all over with ivy and other foliage. The modern mansion was partly erected by the first Earl of Orrery, but was greatly enlarged, about the middle of last century, by the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, who, in 1736, was created Earl of Shannon, Viscount Boyle of Bandon, and Baron of Castle-Martyr; and, though irregular and destitute of external ornaments, it possesses, in its internal decorations and in the extent and splendour of its circumjacent grounds, some high properties of a noble residence. The surface of the demesne is agreeably diversified by gentle undulations, and is sinuously traversed by an artificial canal which now expands to lacustrine limits, and now winds in graceful evolutions along a mazy glade. The gardens are extensive; the conservatories are spacious, and the collection of rare plants, including perhaps the finest out-of-door camellias in the empire, are rich. The deer-park on the high ground north of the demesne comprises about 400 acres, is well stocked with red and fallow deer, presents much wealth of luxuriant wood, and possesses some points of scenery which excel, in boldness and romance, the best features of the home-grounds.—Lord Broghill, first Earl of Orrery, and third son of the first Earl of Cork, figures with great prominence and scathing corruscation, in the military history of the county; and, after displaying brilliant martial qualities in combination with stern and truculent severity, he retired to Castle-Martyr and Charleville, to spend the wane of his earthly existence in the composition of the forgotten metrical tragedies of "Henry V.," and "The Black Prince," and the unfinished romance of "Parthenissa." Captain Henry Boyle, the grandson of this nobleman, was besieged at Castle-Martyr, in 1688, by a party under General MacCarthy, who were provided with two field-pieces; and, though supported by a garrison of 140 gentlemen and servants, he surrendered on condition that

neither his person nor estate should suffer injury; and he was awarded for his facility of submission by the perfidious plundering of the mansion and dismantling of the castle. Henry, the son of this gentleman, was the restorer of the mansion, and the first Earl of Shannon.—Area of the Ightermurragh section, 12 acres; of the Mogeely section, 37 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1841, 1,397. Houses 205. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 114; in manufactures and trade, 100; in other pursuits, 63. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 107; on their own manual labour, 151; on means not specified, 4. Pop. of the Mogeely section, in 1831, 830; in 1841, 897. Houses 130.

CASTLE-MARY, a demesne, at the head of a small bay, on the east side of Cork Harbour, about a mile west by north of Cloyne, barony of Inokilly, co. Cork, Munster. Its plantations are extensive, imposing, old, and arranged in the taste of the last century. Its former name was Carrig-Cotta, supposed to be a corruption of *Carrig-Croth*, "the Rock of the Sun;" and this name seems to have originated in the presence of a cromlech, whose remains still exist near the mansion. The covering stone of this Druidical monument is about 12 feet long; and is supported at one end by two smaller stones which elevate it 6 feet from the ground. In the immediate vicinity is a smaller monument of exactly the same kind, and in the same slanting position, but supported by only one stone. "Few situations can be more imposing or romantic than that of the Druid's Altar; the descent to which is overshadowed by some luxuriant ash-trees of singularly beautiful form and growth; the gigantic size attained by some surprises the English traveller, and their long graceful branches, reaching to the ground, produce an effect not unlike the famed banyan-groves of the east"—[Croker]. Castle-Mary is the property of Mr. Longfield.

CASTLE-MASTERS. See CARRINACURRA.

CASTLE-MORE, an old and ruined castellated mansion, in the parish of Moviddy, barony of East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the south side of the Lee, overhangs the road from Cork to Macroom, and is an extensive ruin. This castle was built by the MacSwineys, passed to the MacCartys, was forfeited in the rebellion of 1641 by Phelim MacOwen MacCarthy, became the property of Mr. Bailey, passed by marriage to Colonel Rye, and was inhabited by the Colonel's son in the latter part of last century.

CASTLE-MORE, a chapelry in the barony of Rathvilly, 1½ mile west by north of Tullow, co. Carlow, Leinster. It and Tullowbeg chapelry unitedly measure 2 miles in length, and 2 miles in breadth; and both are parts of the benefice of Fenagh, in the dio. of Leighlin. See FENNAGH. Castle-More House is the seat of James Eustace, Esq.

CASTLE-MORE, a parish partly in the barony of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, but chiefly in the barony of Costello, co. Mayo, 1½ mile south-east of Ballaghadeen, and 18 miles north-west by west of Strokes-town, Connaught. Length, south-eastward, 2½ miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Frenchpark section, 2,107 acres; of the Costello section, 6,807 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1841, 3,532. Houses 615. Pop. of the Costello section, in 1831, 3,094; in 1841, 2,944. Houses 504. The land is of four distinct qualities; but the general appearance of the surface is moorish and bleak. The interior is traversed by the road from Longford to Swineford and Ballina. The

* The Frenchpark section consists of 4 townlands, recently transferred from the Costello section.

castle whence the parish has its name was built,—some say by the Dillon family, others say by the Costelloes; and is a ruin of no note.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Achonry. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £69 4s. 7½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Viscount Dillon. The vicarages of Castle-More, KILMOREE, and KILCOLEMAN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Castle-More. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 3. Pop., in 1831, 12,355. Gross income, £228 17s. 1d.; nett, £247 13s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1798, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 40. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in Kilmoree, and two in Kilecoleman. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish were all Roman Catholics, and those of the union consisted of 144 Churchmen, and 13,123 Roman Catholics. In the same year 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which was aided with £10 a-year from the National Board, and emoluments worth about £4 from Lord Dillon—had on their books 102 boys and 40 girls; and 12 daily schools in the union had 697 boys and 425 girls. In 1840, the National Board had within Castle-More parish, one school at Brusna, and another at Aughlastru.

CASTLE-MORRES, a splendid demesne in the barony of Knocktopher, 3½ miles south-west of the town of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny, Munster. The mansion is a large and massive structure of cut stone, on the crest of a tabular upland called King's Mountain, and forms a striking and far-seen feature as beheld from the great expanse of adjacent plain. It stands in the centre of two great vistas or belts of wood, which extend not less than three miles in front and rear; it is screened toward the summit of the mountain by a full-grown forest of oaks and firs; and it presides over an advantageously disposed and tastefully decorated demesne. The ancient castle of Derryleigh occupied the site of this mansion; and, upon the forfeiture of Comerford, its proprietor, in the rebellion of 1641, it was granted by Oliver Cromwell to Matthias Westmoreland, a lieutenant in his army; and by this Westmoreland it was sold to Hervey Morres, Esq., a younger son of Sir Redmond Morres of Knockagh-castle, in the county of Tipperary. Mr. Morres became a Protestant and a republican, and was named to a captaincy in Cromwell's own regiment of horse; but he afterwards took an active part in favour of Charles II., and obtained, partly in reward of his services, and partly as the result of intrigue and donatives, the confirmation of his estates, and the erection of the Castle-Morres property into a manor, with the usual privileges of courts leet and baron. This gentleman took down the tower of Derryleigh, and erected a mansion in its stead; and his grandson, the first Viscount Mountmorres of Castle-Morres, who received that title in 1763, and had 7 years before been made a Baron, demolished Mr. Morres' house, and constructed the present pile. Harvey de Montmorency, Esq., is now the proprietor of Castle-Morres. Within the demesne are the crumbling ruins of the church and round tower of AUGHAVILLAR: which see.

CASTLE-MOYLE, a bog, 3 miles south-east of Tuam, co. Galway, Connaght. It forms a continuous sheet of morass with the bogs of Elonhill and Newtown-Bellew. Area of the whole, 4,138 English acres; altitude above the level of high water in Galway bay, 225½ feet; average depth, 12 feet; estimated cost of reclamation, £5,110. A rivulet which falls into a turlough of the Clare river, drains the bog westward, and is called the Castle-Moyle river. The object whence the bog, the stream, and adjacent lands have their name, is of no note.

CASTLE-NORTON. See CASTLE-UPTON.

CASTLE-OLIVER, a range of hills in the barony of Costles, 3 miles south of Kilmallock, co. Limerick, Munster. Among the hills are the villages of Ardpatrick and Killinann, and the remains of Castle-Oliver demesne, once a fine mountain seat of the Oliver family, chief proprietors of the district.

CASTLE-OTWAY, a demesne in the barony of Upper Ormond, 4½ miles south-south-west of Toomavara, co. Tipperary, Munster. The demesne is of great extent, and occupies a romantic situation among the green and beautiful high grounds which connect the Devil-Bit mountains with the Keeper and Slieve-Phelim uplands. Its proprietor is R. Otway Cave, Esq.

CASTLE-PLUNKET, a village in the parish of Baslick, barony of Castlereagh, 4½ miles east by south of the town of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It consists of 38 poor cabins, arranged in one long street on a gentle slope. Fairs are held on the first Thursday of May, old style, and on Aug. 13, and Oct. 11. In the vicinity are Milltown, the seat of Roderick O'Connor, Esq., and Heathfield, the seat of Nicholas Balfie, Esq. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 202. Houses 38.

CASTLE-POLLARD, a town in the parish of Rathgraff, barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Granard, 1¼ mile west-north-west of Lough Lane, 1½ mile north-east of Lough Derravaragh, 5 miles north-west by west of Drumcree, and 10 south-east of Granard. It contains an inn, a posting establishment, and an elegant and very ornamental parish-church. The whole appearance of the town is superior to that of the majority of Irish towns of its size. The plantations of Mr. Pollard's fine seat of Kinturk which nearly surround the town, the villa of Lough Park and other features of the shores of Lough Lane, the wood and water and various embellishments of Col. Connolly's seat of Cooliers on Lough Derravaragh, and the mansion, woods, well-kept demesne, and comfortable cottages of the Earl of Longford's estate on the road toward Granard, unite to render the outskirts and environs of the town singularly ornate. A small fever hospital and a dispensary in Castle-Pollard, are within the Oldcastle Poor-law union, and serve for a district of 29,059 acres, with a pop. of 9,091; and, in 1839–40, the former, which is capable of accommodating only 10 patients at a time, expended £173 2s. 4d., and had 62 patients, and the latter expended £71, and administered to 1,342 patients. Fairs are held on May 21, Aug. 1 and 2, Oct. 10, and Dec. 10. Area, 48 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,618; in 1841, 1,310. Houses 207. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 104; in manufactures and trade, 99; in other pursuits, 41. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of labour, 102; on their own manual labour, 114; on means not specified, 12.

CASTLE-RAHAN, a barony of co. Cavan, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the baronies of Loughree and Clonkee; on the east and south, by the county of Meath; and, on the west, by the barony of Clonmahon. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 13½ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 9½; its medium breadth is a little less than 5 miles; and its area is 71,122 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches,—of which 2,337 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches are water. It all lies on the outer western verge of the river-system of the Boyne; and is all drained by the two head-streams, and slightly by the main-stream, of that river's great affluent, the Blackwater,—and, of course, contains the whole of Lough Ramor. See BLACKWATER. Except on the banks of

Lough Ramor, all of which, including the environs of Virginia, are ornate and softly beautiful, nearly the whole surface of the barony is a bleak and unwooded series of low hills, marshes, bogs, and flat valleys.—This barony comprises the whole of the parishes of Castle-Rahan, Lurgan, Mullagh, and Munterconnaught, and part of the parishes of Bailieborough, Crosserlough, Denn, Killinkere, and Loughan; and contains the towns of Ballyjamesduff and Virginia, and the villages of Kilnallagh and Mullagh. Pop., in 1831, 37,417; in 1841, 40,909. Houses 6,717. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,538; in manufactures and trade, 1,104; in other pursuits, 316. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,638; who could read but not write, 3,593; who could neither read nor write, 7,309. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,494; who could read but not write, 4,327; who could neither read nor write, 11,000.

CASTLE-RAHAN, a parish at the west end of the barony of Castle-Rahan, co. Cavan, Ulster. It contains the town of BALLYJAMESDUFF [which see], and lies $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Oldcastle in co. Meath. Length, south by eastward, 5 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 10,315 acres, 6 perches,—of which 102 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches are in Lough Ramor. Pop., in 1831, 6,960; in 1841, 7,589. Houses 1,283. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 6,097; in 1841, 6,518. Houses 1,116. The land averages in value 26s. per acre. The old road from Virginia to Cavan traverses the interior. The east end contains the beautifully situated demesne of Fort Frederick, the seat of Richard Scott, Esq.; and is washed along the skirts of that demesne's plantations, by part of Lough Ramor. The other seats are Cornahill Lodge, Springfield, Mount-Prospect, and Cormeen-cottage.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £286 16s. 7½d.; glebe, £413 18s. Gross income, £700 14s. 7½d.; nett, £540 14s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Kilmore and Ballintemple, and is Dean of Kilmore. A curate has a stipend of £75, with the use of the glebe-house, and some other advantages. The church was built about 65 years ago. Sittings 100; attendance 37. A Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 100, and a Roman Catholic chapel by 1,080. Nine townlands are included in the perpetual curacy of Ballyjamesduff. In 1834, the parsonages, exclusive of those on these 9 townlands, consisted of 178 Churchmen, 95 Presbyterians, 1 other Protestant dissenter, and 5,232 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools—3 of which were aided with subscription, endowment, or secured salary—had on their books 379 boys, and 162 girls.

CASTLEREA, a barony on the west side of co. Roscommon, Connaught. It coincides with the western section of the district or quondam barony of Ballintubber; and contains the whole of the parishes of Ballintubber, Baylicke, Kilkorkey, Kilkeevan, and Kiltullagh. See BALLINTOBER. Area, 82,559 acres. Pop., in 1841, 27,886. Houses 4,918. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,129; in manufactures and trade, 591; in other pursuits, 427. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,392; who could read but not write, 1,533; who could neither read nor write, 7,149. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,398; who could read but not write, 1,517; who could neither read nor write, 9,022.

CASTLEREA, a market and post town in the parish of Kilkeevan, barony of Castlereagh, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands on the river Suck, and on the roads from Tusk to Castlebar, and from

Roscommon to Swineford and Ballina, 13½ miles north-west by north of Roscommon, and 88½ west-north-west of Dublin. The castle, which gave name to the town, and even occasioned the town's origin, survives only in several old walls, which are insufficient to indicate either its extent or construction. The ruins are situated near the offices of the present mansion of Castlereagh, and are all thickly coated with ivy. The town consists of one long straggling street, which commences at the market-place, extends westward across an island of the Suck, and is prolonged toward the opposite bank of the river. Nearly one-half of the south side of the street was, a few years ago, rebuilt on speculation, with houses of two and three stories, by a capitalist, who had acquired his wealth as a farmer; numerous new cottages have been built within the last 14 or 15 years; several of the thatched cabins are remarkably neat; and few of the houses of any class present the squalid and haggard appearance which is so common in Boyle, Elphin, Roscommon, and other towns in the county and its vicinity. Mr. Weld's enumeration of 1830, states the classification of the houses thus: 10 of 3 stories, slated, first class; 6 of 3 stories, slated, second class; 15 of 2 stories, slated, first class; 33 of 2 stories, slated, second class; 13 of 2 stories, slated, third class; 26 of 2 stories thatched; and 68 cabins, thatched. But besides these houses, which form the street or strictly the town, groups and rows, of 12 or 20 each, straggle away from the outskirts, and along the cross-roads, in the manner of scattered hamlets. The bridge over the east branch of the Suck, consists of 5 arches across a water-way of about 36 yards; and the bridge over the west branch, although spanning less volume of water, appears of more importance from being carried over a deep hollow between steep banks. A small district-bridewell in the town has 4 cells, and is kept in good order. A distillery, a brewery, and a tannery, were erected about the same time that so many new private houses were constructed; but the speculation which originated them, and re-edified the town, appears to have been not very successful, and to have over-estimated both the capabilities of the place, and the enterprise of its inhabitants. Though no towns of any note exist nearer than Boyle, Roscommon, Tuam, and Castlebar, Castlereagh has very little trade. Fairs are held on May 23, June 21, Aug. 23, and Nov. 7. Area of the town, 70 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,172; in 1841, 1,233. Houses 166. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 27; in manufactures and trade, 128; in other pursuits, 57. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 135; on their own manual labour, 42; on means not specified, 20.

The Poor-law union of Castlereagh ranks as the 73d, and was declared on Sept. 14, 1839. It comprises part of the three counties of Roscommon, Mayo, and Galway; and comprehends an area of 239,565 acres, with a population, in 1831, of 85,895. Its electoral divisions, and their respective population, in 1831, are,—in Mayo, Ballaghadiereen, 3,920; Castlemore, 3,004; Bekan, 5,350; Ballyhaunis, 6,348;—in Galway, Ballinakill, 4,515; Ballymoe, 2,855; Templetoeagh, 4,881; Glanamadda, 4,861; Kilkerrin, 5,022;—in Roscommon, Kiltallagh, 4,474; Ballinlough, 4,390; Castlereagh, 9,113; Artagh, 4,140; Loughglinn, 5,622; Frenchpark, 6,622; Bellinagare, 3,244; Castle-Plunkett, 3,227; Ballintubber, 4,417. The ex-officio guardians are 9, and the elected guardians 27; and of the latter, 3 are returned by Castlereagh division, 2 by each of the divisions of Ballaghadiereen, Bekan, Ballyhaunis, Loughglinn, Frenchpark, Glanamadda, and Kilkerrin, and

one by each of the other divisions. The total of valued tenements is 8,241; and of these, 5,477 are valued under £5,—679 under £6,—375 under £7,—336 under £8,—226 under £9,—168 under £10,—203 under £12,—154 under £14,—66 under £15,—49 under £16,—76 under £18,—42 under £20,—93 under £25,—36 under £30,—47 under £40,—39 under £50,—and 176 at and above £50. In the rate-books, 378 £10 electors are traced to have been rated under £10; and of these, 220 are rated at between £9 and £10,—188 under £9,—155 under £8,—111 under £7,—72 under £6,—and 43 under £5. The total nett annual value of property rated is £114,349 18s. 6d.; the total number of persons rated is 16,514; and of these 2,556 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—2,454, not exceeding £2,—2,213, not exceeding £3,—2,209, not exceeding £4,—and 1,903, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Nov. 5, 1840,—to be completed in May 1842,—to cost £8,545 for building and completion, and £1,815 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, purchased for £700,—and to contain accommodation for 1,000 persons. On Feb. 6, 1843, the workhouse continued to be unopened; and the total expenditure of the union up to that date was £1,152 5s. 6½d. The union has no fever hospital; its Mayo and Galway sections are quite unbenefited by the infirmaries of these counties; and its Roscommon section has very inadequate infirmary advantages. The dispensaries are 7 in number; they serve for a larger extent of country than that of the union,—one comprising an area of 311,712 acres; and they have their seats at Castlereagh, Ballaghaderreen, Ballyhaunis, Frenchpark, Glanamaddy, Loughglinn, and Williamstown. The Castlereagh dispensary serves for a district of 66,298 acres, with a population, in 1831, of 23,111; and, in 1839–40, it expended £189 3s. 10d., and administered to 3,922 patients. In 1840, a Loan Fund, in the parish of Kilkeevin, and serving mainly for the town of Castlereagh, had a capital of £400, and circulated £1,692 in 634 loans.

The demesne of Castlereagh so immediately adjoins the town that the new nest entrance to it, and the office of its agent, face the market-place; it is watered by the Suck, extensively planted, and well laid out; it is liberally open to both the towns-people and strangers; and it forms a great ornament, not only to the town, but to the surrounding flat and dreary country. Lord Mountsandford is the proprietor of this demesne, of the town, and of a circumjacent and considerably improved estate, of 19,250 statute acres. Among other improvements on this estate, is the begun reclamation of its bogs, by cutting large drains for discharging their moisture; building comfortable cottages in sound land on their borders, and encouraging small tenants to break open and work their surface. The bogs which lie between Castlereagh and Frenchpark, and which, though owned only in part by Lord Mountsandford, may be designated the Castlereagh bogs, comprehend an area of 6,924½ English acres, and attain an altitude of 191 feet above the level of Lough Garra. They form one great mass of red bog, of very undulated surface; and extend upwards of 4 miles from the lands of Moor near Castlereagh, to Cloonsbanville near Frenchpark, with a breadth which varies between one and two miles. Estimated cost of reclamation, £15,817 10s. 7d.

CASTLEREAGH (LOWER AND UPPER), two baronies of co. Down, Ulster. They are bounded, on the north, by Belfast Lough; on the east, by the barony of Ardes, Lough Strangford, and the barony of Dufferin; on the south, by the barony of Lecale; and, on the west, by the baronies of Kinealeary and

Lower Iveagh. Their greatest length, from north to south, is 17½ miles; their greatest breadth is 14; and their area is 106,821 acres. Pop., in 1831, 61,539. Houses 10,411. The streams which drain the district are rivulets, and flow from nearly the centre of the country toward almost every point of the compass, so as to bear, on the map, a remote resemblance to the radii of a wheel. The territorial surface has, in consequence, every variety of exposure; and it may be described, in a general view, as consisting of a constant series of grassy hills and fertile undulations.—Lower Castlereagh contains part of the parishes of Bangor, Comber, Killinchy, Knockbreda, and Newtownardes; and the whole of the parishes of Dundonald, Hollywood, Kilmood, and Tullynokit. The towns and villages are Crawfordburn, Comber, Dundonald, Ballybackmore, Hollywood, Newbridge, Strandtown, Ardmillan, and part of Newtownardes. The annual valuation, under the Poor-law acts, is £45,376 5s. 10d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, were £2,748 17s. 3d., and £2,577 3s. Area, 51,453 acres. Pop., in 1841, 27,567. Houses 4,838. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,840; in manufactures and trade, 1,761; in other pursuits, 476. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 7,251; who could read but not write, 2,664; who could neither read nor write, 1,349. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,611; who could read but not write, 5,327; who could neither read nor write, 1,739.—Upper Castlereagh contains part of the parishes of Lisburn, Comber, Drumbeg, Killinchy, Killyleagh, Kilmore, Knockbreda, and Lambeg; and the whole of the parishes of Drumboe, Killaney, and Saintfield. The towns and villages are Purdieburn, Crossgar, Kilmore, Newtownbreda, Saintfield, and part of Lisburn. The annual valuation, under the Poor-law acts, is £45,912 11s. 4d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1841, were £3,137 17s. 6d., and £3,404 14s. 10d. Area, 55,369 acres; of which 83 acres are tideway. Pop., in 1841, 32,252. Houses 5,929. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,401; in manufactures and trade, 2,298; in other pursuits, 337. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 8,233; who could read but not write, 3,835; who could neither read nor write, 1,649. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,935; who could read but not write, 7,318; who could neither read nor write, 2,292.

CASTLEREAGH, a hamlet in the district of Castlereagh, about 1½ mile south-east of Ballymacarett, co. Down, Ulster. It is the head of a manor, in which the seneschal of the Marquis of Downshire holds his court. The castle whence the hamlet, the manor, and the barony, are named, stood on the summit of a hill, in the middle of a rath or Danish fort. This castle, some vestiges of which still exist, was anciently the residence of Hugh Flain O'Neill, who affected the title of king, and bequeathed to his posterity the possession of the Great Ardes, and of the baronies of Castlereagh, Belfast, Massarene, Carrickfergus, and Toome. The name Castlereagh means the 'fortified residence of a king.' This place gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Londonderry. Pop. not specially returned.

CASTLE-RHEBAN. See **RHEBAN**.

CASTLE-RICKARD, a parish, partly in the barony of Lunc, but chiefly in that of Upper Moyferagh, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, southward, 2½ miles; breadth, from ¾ of a mile to 2½ miles. Area of the Lunc section, 119 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches,—of which 7 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches, are

In the river Boyne. Area of the Moyfenagh section, 3,314 acres, 2 roofs, 31 perches,—of which 14 acres, 3 roofs, 12 perches, are in the Boyne. The Lune section is uninhabited. Pop. of the Moyfenagh section, in 1831, 337; in 1841, 551. Houses 81. The townlands of Blackditch, Derrinlig, Freagh, and part of Longwood, were transferred by the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., from the barony of Carbery, co. Kildare, to the barony of Upper Moyfenagh, co. Meath. The parish lies 4½ miles north-east of Clonard, on the road thence to Trim; and contains the hamlet of INCHMORE, which see. The surface extends along the right side of the Boyne, and partly along the upper Blackwater from that stream's mouth; and it consists of a light and sandy soil. Castle-Rickard-House, the seat of G. L. Nugent, Esq., stands on the Boyne, near the embouchure of the Blackwater.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £170; glebe, £10 5s. Gross income, £207 18s. 10d.; nett, £196 11s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is of unascertained date and cost. Sittings 80; attendance, about 40. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 49, and the Roman Catholics to 525; and a hedge-school at Inchmore had on its books 54 boys and 37 girls.

CASTLE-ROBERT. See ROBERTSTOWN.

CASTLE-SALLAGH, a township in the parish of Donaghmore, barony of Upper Talbotstown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Here is a school on Erasmus Smith's foundation.

CASTLE-SAUNDERSON, a demesne on the southern verge of the barony of Coole, and of co. Fermanagh, 8 miles north of the town of Cavan, Ulster. Both the mansion and the grounds have been much improved. The river Finn forms several loughlets near the house, and then passes slowly athwart low swampy ground ¾ miles to Upper Lough Erne. The mansion is the seat of Alexander Sanderson, Esq.

CASTLE-SHANE, a village in the barony and county of Monaghan, Ulster. It stands on the road from Monaghan to Castle-Blaney, 3 miles south-east of the former, and 8 north-west of the latter. It is a small and mean place. Fairs are held on June 21, July 21, Aug. 12, and Nov. 15. A dispensary here is within the Monaghan Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 18,000 acres, with a pop. of 14,800; and, in 1839, it expended £108 1s., and administered to 3,180 patients. Adjacent is Castle-Shane mansion, the handsome seat of E. Lucas, Esq. Pop. of the village not specially returned.

CASTLE-TENISON, a demesne in the parish of Kilonan, barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. The mansion is a spacious, costly, modern, quadrangular, castellated edifice, with battlements round the summit, and round minaret towers at the angles. The demesne extends from the foot of Lough Mealeagh to the vicinity of Lough Skeen; has extensive and well-planned plantations; and being situated amidst a bleak upland country, with the Arigna mineral district immediately to the east, it looks an oasis in a mountain-wilderness. The proprietor is Mr. Tenison. See ARIGNA, KILRONAN, and BOYLE.

CASTLE-TERRA, a parish in the north-east border of the barony of Upper Loughree, 4 miles north-north-east of Cavan, co. Cavan, Ulster. It contains the towns of BALLYHAISE and BUTLER'S BRIDGE: see these articles. Length, south-eastward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, ¾; area, 9,980 acres, 3 roofs, 7 perches,—of which 151 acres, 1 roof, 27 perches, are water. The parochial outline is nearly oval. Pop., in 1831, 6,502; in 1841, 6,813. Houses 1,170. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,892. Houses 1,009. The surface is drained west-

ward by the Annalee river, and traversed northward by the road from Cavan to Enniskillen; it consists, for the most part, of only middle-rate land; and it receives embellishment from the demesnes of Ballyhaise and Lisnagowan, the former of which is extensively wooded. The water area consists chiefly of small lakes on the boundaries.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kilmore. Tithe composition, £288 10s.; glebe, £331 10s. Gross income, £620; nett, £482 13s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated in Ballyhaise, and was built in 1820 by means of a loan of £1,107 13s. 10½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 270. Three Roman Catholic chapels at Castle-Terra, Ballyhaise, and Butler's-Bridge, have an attendance of respectively 500, 900, and 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners—exclusive of those in 3 townlands, which are included within the perpetual curacy of Derryheen—consisted of 1,075 Churchmen, 10 Presbyterians, and 4,813 Roman Catholics; and 9 daily schools—two of which were in connection with the Association for Discourteasing Vice, one with the National Board, one with the London Hibernian Society, and two with the Ladies' London Hibernian Society, while 3 of these 6 were aided also from subscription—had on their books 387 boys and 272 girls.

CASTLETOWN, a village in the parish of Kinneagh, western division of the barony of East Carbery, about ¾ miles east-north-east of Dunmanway, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 314; in 1841, 140. Houses 24.

CASTLETOWN, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Coonagh, and of co. Limerick, and 4 miles north-east of Pallas-Green, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, ¾ of a mile; area, 1,777 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,055; in 1841, 919. Houses 133. Though the surface lies on the outer edge of the basin of the Shannon, and contains some of the sources of the stream which falls into that river, 3 miles above Limerick, it contains some land which is as rich as any in the county.—This parish is a rectory wholly appropriated to the see of Cashel; yet forms part of the benefice of Toom in that diocese. See TOOM. The tithes are compounded for £67 2s. 10d. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

CASTLETOWN, a parish partly in the barony of Lower Dundalk, but chiefly in that of Upper Dundalk, 1½ mile west-north-west of the town of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. The Lower Dundalk section forms a detached district, and lies 2½ miles east of the main body. Length of the Upper Dundalk section, southward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 2 miles; area, 2,047 acres, 3 roofs, 18 perches,—of which 47 acres, 20 perches, are in Newtownbalregan Lough. Length and breadth of the Lower Dundalk section, 1 mile and ¾ of a mile; area, 562 acres, 5 roofs, 35 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1841, 1,043. Houses 174.* Pop. of the Upper Dundalk section, in 1831, 838; in 1841, 718. Houses 129. The ecclesiastical parish includes only the Upper Dundalk section. The land of that section is of very good quality. The road from Dublin to Armagh traverses the interior. Castletown-house, a modern lodge, adjacent to an ancient castle, and situated amid a partially planted demesne of about 100 acres, is the seat of Mr. Eastwood. The castle surmounts a hill, and forms a conspicuous object in an extensive

* The Census of 1831 does not notice the Lower Dundalk section.

landscape. It was built and long occupied by a branch of the Bellew family; it afterwards became the property of the family of Tipping; and, in 1318, a town or village which had grown up around it was sacked and destroyed by Edward Bruce. The castle is oblong, has a square tower at each angle, and was originally defended with works of circumvallation; but it has been adapted to the purposes of a modern dwelling, and has received the accession of castellated gateways, which are incongruous in design with its own style of architecture. Contiguous to the castle are the ruins of a church, and an old but still used Roman Catholic cemetery. On the summit of the same hill is a large earth work, which has been pronounced partly British and partly Danish. A central mound measures upwards of 400 feet in circumference on the top, and in some places 50 feet in height from the plane of the trench; and adjoining the outward vallum of this rath-like work, but apparently forming later additions to its east and west sides, are two small works of castrametation with earthen ramparts. A prospect-house on the summit of this earth work, commands, in common with other vantage-grounds on the hill, a charming view of the fine plantations of Lord Roden's demesne, the luxuriant face of the low country in the north of Louth, the various features of the town and bay of Dundalk, and the imposing contour and grand outline of the Carlingford mountains. Newtownbaleegan Lough lies all in the interior of the parish, nearly a mile west of the castle. The Lower Dundalk section contains a small part of the extensive demesne of Bellurgan.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Dundalk, in the dio. of Armagh. See DUNDALK. Tithe composition, £200 6s. 5½d. In 1831, the parishioners consisted of 14 Churchmen, 24 Presbyterians, and 800 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools—the one of which was in connection with the National Board, and the other was a subscription free-school—had an average attendance of about 135 children.

CASTLETOWN, a village in the parish of Offergane, barony of Upperwoods, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands on the river Nore, and on the road from Dublin to Limerick, 1½ mile south by west of Mountrath, and 4½ miles north-east of Borris-in-Osory. It has a triangular arrangement; is smartly edificed, cleanly kept, and respectably inhabited; and presents, in the tasteful appearance of its cottages, and the seemingly prosperous condition of its inhabitants, a refreshing contrast to the other villages on the Dublin and Limerick line of road. Some corn-mills on the Nore and in its vicinity produce an air of industry and cheerfulness, and combine with the village to relieve the eye from the tedium of prevailing nakedness and poverty in the surrounding country. Fairs are held on June 29, and Oct. 18. The main trunk line of the railways projected by the Commissioners passes within 2 statute miles of the village; and will effect travelling from the point of transit to Dublin in 2 hours and 40 minutes. The village gives name to a parish in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. See OFFERLANE. The ruins of the ancient castle, whence the village is designated, are boldly seated on the banks of the Nore. Early in the 16th century, Sir Oliver Morres, son-in-law of Peter, Earl of Ormonde, took forcible possession of this castle, and garrisoned and held it for some time in warlike opposition to the Fitzpatricks; and subsequently he resigned it to the ancient proprietors, accepted in lieu of it the manors and lands of Grantstown, and built there a fortalice, the remains of which still exist, after the model of his castles of Meunach, Lateralgh, and Knockagh in Tipperary. This stirring toparch was

a man of great personal strength and many Herculean feats, and has bequeathed his name both to topographical nomenclature and to popular local legend. See OFFERLANE. Near the village are the mansions and villas of Donore, Roundwood, Newpark, and Westfield. Area, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 376; in 1841, 403. Houses 61.

CASTLETOWN, a village in the parish of Athboy, ¼ of a mile south-south-west of the town of Athboy, barony of Lune, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop. returned with the parish.

CASTLETOWN, a hamlet on the western verge of the barony and county of Longford, Leinster. It stands on the Shannon, at the termination of the Royal Canal navigation, opposite the Roscommon village of Tarmonbarry; and now very generally shares with the canal basin the name of RICHMOND-HARBOUR: see that article.

CASTLETOWN, a small fishing-harbour, half-a-mile west of Eskay, barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. A cove is covered by a limestone rock, and was recently sheltered by an artificial breakwater; and appears to be the most favourably situated fishing harbour on the north coast of the barony. The breakwater is 430 feet long, and was commenced by Mr. Fenton, the proprietor of the circumjacent estate, and occupant of the neighbouring mansion of Castletown. The cove is sometimes called Turmeen.

CASTLETOWN, a demesne on the east border of the barony of Salt, and of co. Kildare, Leinster. It is situated on the river Liffey, between Celbridge and Leixlip, 10 miles west of Dublin. The mansion is approached by an avenue of limes, a mile in length, from the village of Celbridge; and is generally regarded as one of the finest private Grecian edifices in the kingdom. The centre is 3 stories high, 13 windows broad, and all built of hewn stone; and it is united by Ionic colonnades of 9 columns each, to two pavilions, each of which is 2 stories high and 7 windows broad. The grand staircase has brass balustrades; the apartments are superbly finished; and various rooms are enriched with a good collection of paintings, chiefly portraits. The demesne is flat, but extensive, abundantly wooded, not a little adorned by the meanderings of the Liffey, and enriched, among other natural productions, by probably the largest cedar and vine in the kingdom. The mansion is the seat of Colonel Conelly.

CASTLETOWN, a demesne in the barony of Iverk, co. Kilkenny, 2½ miles north by east of Carrick-on-Suir. The mansion is one of the best Grecian edifices in the south-east of Ireland; and the circumjacent grounds are extensive and rich. The proprietor is Mr. Cox.

CASTLETOWN, co. Antrim. See BALLYCASTLE.

CASTLETOWN, co. Westmeath. See CASTLETOWN-KINDELAN.

CASTLETOWN, barony of Morgallion, co. Meath. See CASTLETOWN-KILPATRICK.

CASTLETOWN, or CASTLETOWN-BEREHAVEN, or CASTLE-DESMOT, an ancient town, but now an unimportant yet reviving village, in the parish of Killaconenagh, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. It stands at the head of Berehaven, opposite Bere Island, on the west side of Bantry bay, 27½ miles south-west by west of Bantry, and 198½ south-west of Dublin. Though deeply sequestered among a country of stern and rugged uplands, and though long abandoned to almost universal neglect beyond the limits of the mountain-valleys in its vicinity, it begins to attract notice for the magnificence of the scenery around it, the great excellence of its harbour, and the proposed termination at its

immediate environs of one of the lines of railway projected by the Commissioners. See **BEREHAVEN**. Fairs are held on Jan. 1, Easter-Tuesday, May 12, and Sept. 4. A small district-bridewell in the village is kept in good order, but is defective in security. A dispensary here is within the Bantry Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 23,382; and, in 1839-40, it expended £139 8s. 11½d., and administered to 3,540 patients. In 1841, a Loan Fund had a capital of £93, circulated £479 in 344 loans, and cleared £6 19s. 6d. of nett profit. About 1½ mile south-south-east of the village, and on the shore of the bay, stood the fortress of Dunboy, celebrated for its strength, for the importance of its position, and for the influence it wielded over the turbulent local history of the 15th and 16th centuries. "It belonged to the O'Sullivan; and was, with their co-operation, manned by Spaniards, in the year 1602. After the surrender of Kinsale, Don Juan, the Spanish commander, gave orders for Dunboy also to be yielded to the English; but Daniel O'Sullivan, then proprietor of this castle, incensed at such an unceremonious disposal of his property, surprised and disarmed the Spanish garrison, and prepared for defence against the English. In spite of great and threatening difficulties, for the fort was almost inaccessible from the circumstances of its situation, Sir George Carew commanded an assault. The attack was so vigorous, that the upper part was taken by storm. The besieged still defended the lower chambers, with desperate obstinacy; and the governor, who had been appointed by O'Sullivan, after receiving a mortal wound, endeavoured, in his expiring moments, to fire the magazines, and thus involve both friend and foe in one general ruin. He was fortunately prevented from committing this act of barbarous violence; and the castle was demolished by the Queen's forces." The capture and demolition of the fort possessed signal interest, from their occasioning the instant cessation of the savage and exterminating warfare which had so long desolated the south-western coast of the kingdom. Area of the town, 41 acres. Pop., in 1841, 881. Houses 123. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 12; in manufactures and trade, 96; in other pursuits, 76. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 95; on their own manual labour, 24; on means not specified, 56.

CASTLETOWN, or CASTLETOWN-MAC-ENIRY, a quondam parish in the barony of Upper Connello, 4½ miles south-east by south of Newcastle, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 6; area, 23,276½ acres. Pop., in 1831, 10,742. Houses 1,576. The surface consists partly of upland pasture, partly of valuable bog, and extensively of excellent arable land; and is drained northward by the main stream and several early affluents of the rivulet Deel. The road from Newcastle to Mallow traverses the interior. Fairs are held at Castletown on Feb. 11, April 17, Nov. 3, and Dec. 1. This place was formerly a seat of the MacEnierys, and the site of a very large monastery, and some other public buildings, founded by those toparchs.—These notices view the parish in a quondam civil or political light, and make it identical with the whole benefice of Corcomohide, in the dio. of Limerick. But that benefice consists, according to ecclesiastical reckoning, of the three parishes of Castletown, Drumcollogher, and Kilmeedy; and yet all its ecclesiastical statistics are published in cumulo,—only they are given under the word Corcomohide. See **DRUMCOLLOGHER**, **KILMEEDY**, and **CORCOMOHIDE**.

CASTLETOWN-ARRA, a parish on the western border of the barony of Owney and Arra, 7 miles west

by north of Nenagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. It contains the village of **PORTROCK**: which see. Length, southward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 3; area, 9,273 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches,—of which 2,469 acres, 30 perches, are in Lough Derg. Pop., in 1831, 4,110; in 1841, 4,292. Houses 697. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,845. Houses 623. The surface extends along the lower part of Lough Derg; and consists variously of mountain, hill, bog, and plain, but predominantly of good arable land. The road from Nenagh to Killaloe wends through the interior in a curvature somewhat corresponding with the line of Lough Derg's sweep; and it commands brilliant views of the lake itself, and of the broad and many-featured frame-work of country in which its long mirrorexpense is set. On the slopes of the hills which skirt the shores of the lower reach of the lake, are slate-quarries which now belong to the Royal Irish Mining Company, and which have been long and successfully worked, under the misnomer of the slate-quarries of Killaloe. The loftiest summits within the parish, on the south-east boundary, and on the southern boundary, have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,083, 1,127, and 1,517 feet. The principal residences are Gurrykenedy, Shannonville Landstown, Cloneybrien, and Castle-Lough,—the last the seat of Mr. Parker.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £304 12s. 3½d.; glebe, £6 6s. The rectories of Castletown-Arra and **BURGESSBEG** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Castletown-Arra. Pop., in 1831, 7,680. Gross income, £597 5s. 9½d.; nett, £513 14s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is prebendary of Penore in Clonfert, and of Kinvarra in Kilmacduagh. The church is a very old building.ittings 250; attendance 40. The Castletown-Arra Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 2,000. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in Burgessbeg. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 66, and the Roman Catholics to 4,257; the Protestants of the union to 102, and the Roman Catholics to 7,981; 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which was aided with £4 a-year from the rector, and the other was held in the Roman Catholic chapel—had on their books 172 boys and 91 girls; and there were 3 daily schools in Burgessbeg.

CASTLETOWN-BEREHAVEN. See **CASTLETOWN**, barony of Bere, co. Cork.

CASTLETOWN-DELVIN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the centre of the barony of Delvin, co. Meath, Leinster. It consists of a main body and a detached district, the latter lying a mile north of the western part of the former. Length of the main body, east-south-eastward, 6½ miles; breadth, from 1 mile to 3½ miles. Area of the whole, 18,282 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches,—of which 79 acres, 2 roods, 25 perches, are water. Area of the detached districts, 2,135 acres, 5 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,485; in 1841, 4,588. Houses 768. The land is partly bog, and partly good tillage and pasture ground. The highest ground is in the north, and has an altitude of 350 feet. The road from Trim to Granard traverses the interior north-westward, and that from Mullingar to Athboy north-eastward. The castle alluded to in the name of the parish was built, in 1181, by Sir Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath. The village is nearly surrounded by the plantations of Mitchellstown, the seat of George Haynes, Esq., and of Clonny, the seat of the Marquis of Westmeath; and to the north of Mitchellstown, is Rosmead, the handsome seat of H. W. Wood, Esq. The other seats are Ballyhealy, Clonmaskill, and Arherstown—the last situated in the detached district. The noble family of Nugent or De Nugent, ancient Lords of Delvin, now look to

the Marquis of Westmeath as their chief. The founder of this family was Gilbert de Nugent, who came to Ireland in 1172, as a follower of Sir Hugh de Lacy, and who, when the latter was made lord of the kingdom of Meath, obtained from him the barony of Delvin, to be held by certain baronial services. The village stands at the intersection of the two principal roads which traverse the parish, $\frac{6}{8}$ miles west of Athboy, and $\frac{3}{8}$ south-east of Castle-Pollard. A dispensary here is within the Mullingar Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 21,236 acres; with a population of 4,607; and, in 1839-40, it expended £92 15s., and administered to 1,014 patients. In 1841, a Loan Fund had a capital of £1,148, circulated £4,049 in 1,301 loans, and cleared in nett profit, and also expended on charitable purposes, £16 19s. 7d. Fairs are held on Aug. 1, and Dec. 1. Area of the village, 15 acres. Pop., in 1831, 419; in 1841, 394. Houses 65.—This parish is a rectory and a vicarage in the dio. of Meath. The rectorial tithes of 17 townlands, and all the vicarial tithes, are compounded for £166 3s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and belong to the incumbent; and the rest of the rectorial tithes are compounded for £276 18s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and are impropriate in Nicholas Ogle, Esq. The vicarage and the part rectory of the parish are united to the vicarage of CLONARNEY [which see], to form the benefice of Castletown-Delvin. Length, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 5,361. Gross income, £276 18s. 5d.; nett, £251 3s. 6d. Patron of Castletown-Delvin, the Marquis of Drogheda; of Clonarnsey, the Crown. The church is situated in the village, and is very old, but was thoroughly repaired, in 1820, by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 200; attendance, about 140. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 1,000 to 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to Killyveilagh chapel in Drumree. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 191, and the Roman Catholics to 4,391; the Protestants of the union to 242, and the Roman Catholics to 5,181; and 9 daily schools in the union—only one of which was in Clonarnsey—had on their books 302 boys and 235 girls. The Castletown-Delvin schools were at Balrath, Castletown-Delvin, Kilgar, Ballinvally, Mulroe, Mooretown, and Crownstown; and two of them were in connection with the London Hibernian Society.

CASTLE-ELY, a parish in the barony of Clonlisk, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south-east of Moneygall, King's co., Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,803 acres. Pop., in 1831, 391; in 1841, 371. Houses 65. The surface is tumulated, but consists of good land; and is traversed by the road from Dublin to Limerick. Bushiestown, the seat of Mr. Minchin, is agreeably situated on verdant rising grounds to the west of the road.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of DUNKERRIN [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £122 15s. 10d.; glebe, £22 5s. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 71, and the Roman Catholics to 329; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 44 boys and 42 girls.

CASTLETOWN-GEOGHEGAN. See CASTLETOWN-KINDELAN.

CASTLETOWN-KILPATRICK, a parish in the barony of Morgallion, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Nobber, and 8 north of Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, westward, 3 miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 4,067 acres, 2 roads, 19 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,211; in 1841, 1,075. Houses 174. The interior is traversed north-eastward by the road from Kells to Ardee, and north-north-westward by that from Dublin to Clones. The mansions are Stephenstown, Cornacog, Castletown, and Rahood,—the last the seat of Richard Cruise, Esq. The hamlet of

Castletown-Kilpatrick stands on the south border of the parish. The dispensary of this place, and of Wilkinstown, is within the Navan Poor-law union; and serves for a district of 20,500 acres, with a population of 6,544; and, in 1839-40, it expended £114 18s. 4d., and administered to 931 patients. Pop., in 1831, 65.—This parish is part of the benefice of DRAKESTOWN [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The church of the benefice is in Castletown-Kilpatrick, and has an attendance of 40. The incumbent is non-resident; and, in 1834, a curate, who was not regularly appointed, performed the parochial duties. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Clongill. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 1,007; and a parochial school, which was aided with £5 a-year, and other advantages from the rector, was attended by about 17 children.

CASTLETOWN-KINDELAN, CASTLETOWN-GEOGHEGAN, or VASTINA, a parish in the barony of Moycashel, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles north of Kilbeggan, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, southward, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles; extreme breadth, 4; area, 11,398 acres, 2 roads, 11 perches,—of which 20 acres, 2 roads, 34 perches are in Lough Ennel. Pop., in 1831, 4,062; in 1841, 4,200. Houses 760. The surface is partly bog, and chiefly light land; it lies low, and sweeps round the south-west curvature of Lough Ennel, yet impinges upon that lake only at its southern extremity; and it is traversed on the east by the road from Mullingar to Kilbeggan. Near the village is Middleton, the seat of Mr. Berry; and the other principal residences are Ballyduff, Gayville, Midgemount, Ballyhast, Dromore-Lodge, and Rookfield. The ruins of Balrath Castle are situated in the south. The manor of Castletown-Geoghegan was for many ages the property and principal residence of the MacGeoghegans,—a branch of the house of O'Neill, chieftains and earls of Tyrone and Ulster; and it was sold somewhere about half a century ago, to Lord Sunderlin, by Ignatius Geoghegan, Esq., of London. The ruins of the ancient mansion and of an old church or monastic pile still exist. The village of Castletown-Kindelan is a poor hamlet. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 191; in 1841, 249. Houses 51.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £473 14s. 6d.; glebe, £42. Gross income, £515 14s. 6d.; nett, £383 4s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Patron, the Crown. The townland of Kiele, the property of Sir Lambert Crombie, Bart., is reputed to be tithe free; and the townland of Monaghanstown, which pays church cess to this parish, but politically belongs to the parish of Dysert, yields £15 13s. 10d. of impropriate tithe composition to Charles Kelly, Esq. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built, in 1808, under the auspices of the late Dr. O'Beirne, bishop of Meath; and is a pleasing structure. Sittings 100; attendance, about 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Rahammore, in Newtown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 103, and the Roman Catholics to 4,015; and 8 daily schools—2 of which were aided with small local advantages—had on their books 123 boys and 90 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £73 toward the erection of a school at Carn, and £117 toward the erection of a boys' school and a girls' school at Clonagh.

CASTLETOWN-MACENEIRY. See CASTLETOWN, co. Limerick.

CASTLETOWN-ROCHE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, a little south-east of the

centre of the barony of Fermoy, co. Cork, Munster. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 6,485 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,638; in 1841, 3,476. Houses 552. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,543; in 1841, 2,413. Houses 384. The surface is an opulently scenic part of the vale of the Awbeg, a very brief distance above the confluence of that stream with the Blackwater; and is traversed north-westward by the road from Fermoy to Doneraile, and north-eastward by that from Mallow to Mitchellstown. Among the mansions are Castle-Widenham, and Annsgrove, the former the seat of Henry Smith, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition and gross income, £518 15s. 4½d.; nett, £449 6s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built, in 1825, by means of a loan of £1,153 16s. 1½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 77. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballyhooley. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 168, and the Roman Catholics to 3,661; and 4 pay daily schools—one of which was formerly aided with £13 16s. 1½d. a-year from the rector—had on their books 147 boys and 76 girls.

The town of CASTLETOWN-ROCHE is romantically situated over the Awbeg, at the intersection of the two principal roads which traverse the parish, 7½ miles west-north-west of Fermoy, and 116 south-west of Dublin. The Awbeg, over a considerable distance above the town, trots and tumbles along a wild and rocky glen; and, when passing the town, it ripples along the base of thickly wooded hills, the "Mulla mine" of Spencer, "whose waves he whilom taught to weep." The town reclines and basks athwart the face of a hill amid wood and romance, and crowds of historical, antiquarian, and poetical reminiscences; and, though sufficiently prosaic in itself, has a comparatively clean appearance, and borrows a kind of august aspect from the castle which crowns the summit of the hill, and looks with an air of command over the many-featured and highly picturesque valley. Fairs are held on May 25, July 28, Sept. 29, and Dec. 12. The Cork line of railway, as projected by the Commissioners, crosses the Awbeg at a point two statute miles from the town; and will effect travelling thence to Dublin in 5 hours and 55 minutes. A dispensary in the town is within the Fermoy Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 6,856; and, in 1839-40, it received £108 8s., and expended £109 8s. The former parish-church was a plain and modern building; and had imbedded on its outside wall a stone containing the following monstrously un-Protestant inscription: "Orate pro bono statu Domini Maurici Roche Vicecomitis de Fermoy, et Domine Elinorie Maurici, et pro anima ejus, Anno Domini, 1585." The castle, which surmounts the hill-summit above the town, is conspicuous at a considerable distance; and though now deromized in name and as a place of residence into Castle-Widenham, figures boldly in history, and in any a pathetic association, as the quondam chief seat of the family of Roche, Viscounts Roche and Fermoy. In 1580, during the wars of Elizabeth, Lord Roche fell under suspicion of disloyalty, but was so strongly posted in his castle, and firmly supported by his retainers, that he could not with safety be openly accused of treason. Captain Raleigh, afterwards the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, then stationed at Cork, received orders to attempt the capture of the nobleman and his lady, marched at 10 o'clock at night with about 90 men, arrived at Castle-Roche before an effective alarm could be sounded, and contrived to gain admittance with 6

attendants, and to station the rest of his force at the outer gate and in the hall, with orders to allow no man to pass. Lord Roche invited the intruders to a repast, refused to move with them when told their errand, and eventually complied beneath the force of threats, that they must carry him away by violence. The seneschal of Imokilly, a personal enemy and an old opponent of Raleigh, had meanwhile assembled several hundred men, to intercept the captors on their march back to Cork, and to effect the rescue of their noble prisoner. But Raleigh's party passed along a rocky and dangerous road, in a dark and stormy night, amidst torrents of rain and the roarings of a tempest; they escaped the seneschal, and arrived safely at Cork by break of day; and, to crown the romance of their escapade, they proved to have been employed in a bootless task, for Lord Roche was found and declared to be innocent. In the wars of the Commonwealth, Maurice, Lord Roche, adhered firmly to the cause of royalty, and was attainted and outlawed; in 1643, his lady for some days bravely defended the castle, but eventually was compelled to surrender in consequence of the destructive fire of a battery erected on a spot still called the camp-field; and, while Lord Roche heard of his estates being parcelled among the soldiery of Cromwell, he took service in a regiment in Flanders, and suffered poverty in order that he might be enabled to share his pay with the exiled Charles II. "Eventually, Lord Roche was obliged to dispose of his commission on account of his debts; and, at the Restoration, was naturally cheered by the prospect of regaining, with his honours, the property of which he had been deprived. Charles did not find it convenient, however, to recollect the liberal friend of his adversity; and Lord Roche would have perished of want but for the charity of the Duke of Ormond. The ingratitude of Charles II. to his Irish adherents, and the descendants of those who had died fighting against the usurper, is among the darkest blots of his reign. Many of them hail—as in the case of Lord Roche—endured not only privations but want, to support his cause; and when he had the means of rewarding them, and of restoring to them their forfeited lands, he treated them with indifference or levity." The last Lord Roche served as a stable-boy to a gentleman in his native country, and lived with the servants in the kitchen, but was too proud to accept wages for his services; and a Lady Roche is still remembered by some old persons in Cork, to have begged alms along the streets of that city, in a tattered and faded court dress, when she was upwards of 70 years of age; and she is probably the lady whom Archbishop Boulter, in 1731, recommended to the Duke of Dorset as deserving a pension. The late Sir Boyle Roche, who was many years a member of the Irish parliament, and who ludicrously distinguished himself in that capacity by his continual blundering, is supposed to have been the nearest kinsman to the last Lord Roche. The great-grandfather of the celebrated Edmund Burke retired, after 1641, to a small property which remained to him in the vicinity of Castletown-Roche; there Burke's grandfather and father also resided; and there he himself spent his boyhood, and acquired at the school "all that the village schoolmaster could teach." Area of the town, 76 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,095; in 1841, 1,063. Houses 168. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 44; in manufactures and trade, 101; in other pursuits, 42. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on the directing of labour, 105; on their own manual labour, 60; on means not specified, 13.

CASTLETOWNSEND, a village and small sea-

port in the parish of Castlehaven, east division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the west side, and not far from the entrance of Castlehaven bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Skibbereen. It was, not very many years ago, a small and miserable collection of fishing huts; but it has been improved, or rather totally rebuilt, by the Townsend family; and it now presents an appearance of neatness, beauty, and comfort, altogether in contrast to that of most villages in the south-west of the county. It occupies a picturesque site, is almost embosomed among hanging wood, and stands closely adjacent to the demesne of Castletownsend. Its trade, though hitherto inconsiderable, begins to give promise of prosperity. Its harbour—or rather that of CASTLEHAVEN [which see].—is somewhat dangerous on account of sunken rocks, yet affords fine berthing for large vessels; and it is both a little gallery of beautiful landscape in itself, and commands from its interior headland, far expanding and magnificent views from Gallyhead away to Cape Clear. The village has acquired some favour, and is likely to acquire greatly more, as sea-bathing quarters; and it is a coast-guard station, and has the custom-house for the port of BALTIMORE: see that article. A dispensary here is within the Skibbereen Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 5,619; and, in 1839-40, it expended £93, and administered to 3,462 patients. In 1841, a Loan Fund had a capital of £899, circulated £3,203 in 1,395 loans, realized £48 11s. 3d. of nett profit, and expended £46 8s. 7d. on charitable purposes. Castletownsend mansion is the seat of Richard Townsend, Esq., and is a handsome edifice, in the midst of a beautiful demesne. The parish-church, a modern and neat structure, with a square tower, stands within the demesne, and is a prominent feature in a picturesque view of the town's site, obtained from the opposite side of the bay. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 901; in 1841, 770. Houses 120. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 16; in manufactures and trade, 50; in other pursuits, 101. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 28; on the directing of labour, 49; on their own manual labour, 47; on means not specified, 43.

CASTLE-UPTON, a demesne on the north border of the barony of Belfast, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is situated on the south bank of the Six-mile-Water, immediately north of the village of Templepatrick, and 4 miles east of Antrim; and is the property of Lord Templetown. The castellated mansion was built, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Robert Norton, and was originally called Castle-Norton; and it has towers, is modernized, and was quite recently repaired. On a range with it stands a very splendid Gothic suite of offices. The demesne is small in extent, and rather poor in landscape, but has recently undergone improvement.

CASTLE-VENTRY, a parish partly in the western division of the barony of East Carbery, and partly in the barony of Ibaue and Barryroe, 5 miles west of Clouakilty, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 24 miles; breadth, 1. Area of the Carbery section, 3,491 acres; of the Ibaue and Barryroe section, 1,263 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,474; in 1841, 2,196. Houses 360. Pop. of the Carbery section, in 1831, 1,535; in 1841, 1,480. Houses 244. The surface is upland, rough, and poor in soil; and extends to within 2 and 3 miles of the head respectively of Ross bay and Glandore Harbour. —This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILKERANMORE [which see], in the dio. of Ross. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £130; and the rectorial, jointly with part of those of Kilker-

ranmore, are compounded for £392 0s. 2d., and are impropriate in Messrs. Foot and Roberts. The church of the benefice is situated in Castle-Ventry, and was built in 1824, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4jd. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapel of Castle-Ventry has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilmeen. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 63, and the Roman Catholics to 2,458; and 2 daily schools, one of which was aided with £7 10s. a-year from subscription, had an average attendance of 70 children.

CASTLE-WARD, the seat of Viscount Bangor, in the barony of Lealee, co. Down, Ulster. The demesne is beautifully situated, and tastefully disposed; and extends along the outskirts of the town of Strangford, and part of the neck or lower channel of Strangford Lough.

CASTLE-WARDEN, a denomination of the vicarage of Kill, in the county and diocese of Kildare, Leinster. See KILL. Castle-Warden mansion, in the district, is the seat of Mr. Palliser.

CASTLE-WELLAN, a small market and post town in the parish of Kilmegan, barony of Upper Iveagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the road from Newry to Downpatrick, 4 miles west-south-west of Clough, 7 miles east by north of Rathfriland, and 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ north by east of Dublin. The beauty, symmetry, and pretending bulk of this village, with its market-house and spire,—the stirring and prosperous aspect of two bleaching establishments in an adjacent valley on the north-west,—the richly planted hills which close up the environs in the direction of Clough,—the superb grounds of Castle-Wellan demesne, in the opposite direction, with its profuse plantations, and the spheric cone of its beautiful Gothic temple,—and the melting of this demesne into the instant and grand perspective of the Mourne mountains, render the village and its environs one of the most magnificent and imposing scenes in the county. The mills of the two bleach-yards are turned by a stream which issues from a lake in Castle-Wellan demesne; and about 20 years ago, they annually finished 7,000 or 8,000 pieces of linen. A weekly market is held for the sale of linen yarn and agricultural produce; and fairs are held on Feb. 1, May 1, June 1, Sept. 1, Nov. 13, and the Tuesday before Christmas. A dispensary in the village is within the Downpatrick Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 34,805 acres, with a population of 19,223; and, in 1839, it expended £166 16s., and administered to 3,901 patients. A small surgical hospital connected with the dispensary, disposed, in 1839, of 8 cases. Castle-Wellan mansion is the seat of the Earl of Annesley; its appendages are a lodge, a Gothic temple, and a farm-yard; its demesne and farm comprehend 400 or 500 acres of hill and dale, and so richly combine artificial ornament, practical utility, and natural landscape, as to present to tourists uniqueness in blending with power and beauty; and its views especially from the vantage-ground on which the temple stands, are such, says Mr. Atkinson, as "can only be tasted with rapture by that eye through which the majesty of Nature communicates itself in silent eloquence to the imagination." The ancestor of the Earl of Annesley was created Baron Annesley of Castle-Wellan, on Sept. 20, 1758. Area of the town, 25 acres. Pop., in 1831, 729; in 1841, 806. Houses 144. Families employed chiefly in agriculture 26; in manufactures and trade, 117, in other pursuits, 11. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 120; on their own manual labour, 26.

CASTLE-WIDENHAM. See **CASTLETOWN-ROCHE.**

CASTROPETRE, or **MONASTERORIS**, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Coolestown, and King's co., Leinster. It contains the post-town of **ENDERRRY**, and also the village of **CONABURY**: see these articles. Length, westward, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$; area, 15,762 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches,—of which 800 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches constitute a detached morassy district, lying $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the west. Pop., in 1831, 4,404; in 1841, 4,321. Houses 678. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,978; in 1841, 2,321. Houses 389. The surface, though lying on the border of the Bog of Allen, and though aggregately low and flat, and extensively interspersed with morass, is diversified with swells and hills of diluvium, and prevailing consists of such good land as yield an average rental throughout the parish of about 30s. per plantation acre. Some excellent practice in the alternate system of husbandry has been introduced near the north-west boundary, and will probably exert a benign influence far beyond the limits of the parish. The gravelly hill on which the church stands, in the vicinity of Enderrry, has an altitude above sea-level of 318 feet, and commands a very extensive view of the Bog of Allen, and of the flat country along its border. The east side of the parish is drained northward by the Boyne, and the interior is traversed by the Grand Canal, and by the road from Killeck to Philipstown. The mansions and villas are Monasteroris, Millmount, Ballycolgan, Rathgreedan, Ballinla, Lumville, Clarkville, Ballymorran, Leitrim, Rathvilla, and Killeen. A monastery for Franciscans was founded, in 1325, at Toltmoy or Thetmoy, by Sir John de Bermingham, Earl of Louth; and was called, from the Erse form of his name, Monasterferois, "the Monastery of MacFerois." The edifice was a place of considerable military strength; it held out during some time, in 1521, against the Earl of Surrey, then Lord-lieutenant, but was eventually captured by him, and kept in the possession of the Crown; and, at the period of the general suppression, it was given to Nicholas Herbert. A modern mansion at the place, as well as occasionally the parish itself, perpetuates the name of Monasteroris.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kildare. Vicarial title composition, and gross income, £138 10s. 1½d; nett, £83 4s. 3½d. Patron, the Crown. The rectorial tithes are compounded for double the amount of the vicarial, and are appropriated to the prebend of Castropetre. The rector or prebendary is a sine-cure in this parish, and is Archdeacon of Clonfert. The church was built in 1778, at the cost of £808 1s. 9d.; of which £369 4s. 7½d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, and £498 17s. 1½d. was raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 400; attendance 350. The Wesleyan meeting-house has an attendance of 50; and the Quakers', of 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance, at two services, of 400 and 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Rhode and Crohan. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 719 Churchmen, 65 Protestant dissenters not Presbyterians, and 3,758 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools—one of which was aided with £15 a-year from subscription, and another with £5 from Lady Downshire and £3 from other subscribers—had on their books 138 boys and 108 girls. In 1840, a National school in Enderrry was salaried with £20 for the male and £20 for the female department, and had on its books 106 boys and 220 girls.

CAT, an islet, a little south-south-west of Crow-

Head, and south-east of Dorsey Island, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster.

CATHERINE (St.). See **DUBLIN.**

CATHERLOUGH. See **CARLOW.**

CAULFIELD. See **CASTLE-CAULFIELD.**

CAUSEWAY, a mountain-rivulet of co. Down, Ulster. It runs on the western boundary of the barony of Mourne, has a course of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and falls into Carlingford bay, a little east of Ballyedmond.

CAUSEWAY, a village in the parish of Killary, barony of Clannaurice, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands on the road from Listowel to Ballyheigue, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Ardlert, and 8 miles west of Listowel. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1841, 527. Houses 79.

CAUSEWAY (GIANTS'). See **GIANTS' CAUSEWAY.**

CAVAN,

An inland county, the most southerly of Ulster, and forming, to a great extent, a southern projection of that province. It is bounded, on the north, by Leitrim, Fermanagh, and Monaghan; on the north-east, by Monaghan; on the east and south-east, by Meath; on the south, by Meath, Westmeath, and Longford; and on the west, by Longford and Leitrim. Its boundary-line so capriciously overleaps stream and deflects from watershed, so curvilinearly intersects mountain, plain, and morass, and so limitedly, even in the aggregate, follows the course of streams or other natural demarcation, that it may be pronounced characteristically and annoyingly artificial. Its outline, too, is exceedingly irregular; yet may, with considerable help from the imagination, be viewed as a curved oval, sending off a small north-westerly projection. The county extends from north-west to south-east across the interior of the narrowest part of the kingdom; and reaches from within 21 miles of the Atlantic ocean at Donegal bay to within 18½ miles of the Irish sea at the bay of Dundalk. Its greatest length, from north-east to south-west, is 40 miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 22½ miles; and its area comprises 375,473 acres of arable land, 71,918 of uncultivated land, 7,325 of plantations, 502 of towns, and 22,142 of water,—in all, 477,360 acres.

Surface.—All the north-westerly projection, comprising an area of about 84 square miles, and extending from the neighbourhood of Ballyconnell to the extreme west, is a congeries of uplands, part of the expanded mass which forms the country between the basins of Upper Lough Erne and Lough Allen, and prevailing rugged, bleak, wild, and lofty. The Lurgan-kyle mountains terminate the Cavan portion of the congeries on the north-west; and Slieve-Russel, whose summit is the loftiest, nearly terminates it on the south-east. Several hills, in single masses, in small systems, or in moderately prolonged ridges, occur south of Ballyconnell, along the eastern border, and in some parts of the interior; but they are little more than sufficient to combine with hillocks and every species of inequalities, to give a generally undulated or partially broken appearance to a prevailing expanse of cold champaign country, often bleak in aspect, and freely interspersed with bog and naked waste or pasture. The characteristic of the north-westerly projection is that of dreary highlands; and of vastly the greater part of the rest of the county, is that of a tamely diversified plain, patched over with morass and chaos.

Waters.—Loughs Cane and Nitty, or Upper and Lower Loughs Macnean, over the minor portion of their extent, touch the northern boundary of the

north-western projection; but the former touches also the county of Leitrim, and both are, in a chief degree, lakes of Fermanagh. The Cloddagh rivulet runs across the neck or isthmus of the north-western projection; it consists of two considerable head-streams, one of which forms a chain of lakes and loughlets immediately south-west of Slieve-Russell; and it unites these streams at Swanlinbar, and soon after passes into Fermanagh, on its way to the west side of Upper Lough Erne. The Woodford river, the draining stream of the south-eastern district of the county of Leitrim, forms the pleasant lakes of Woodford on the borders of Leitrim and Cavan, and traverses the latter county 10½ miles north-eastward, past Ballyconnell, to the Erne, a little above Lough Erne. Lough Gawnagh, 3 miles in length, extends along the southern boundary, but sends an arm, which is little inferior to the main body, into the county of Loughford. The river Upper Erne, issuing from this lake, runs 20 miles nearly due north, right across the county, past Belturbet, to the head of Upper Lough Erne. This river, at about the middle of its career in the county, expands into Lough Oughter; and, at various points of its progress, is flanked, at near distances, by pools and small lakes. Upper Lough Erne touches the county over only about 1½ mile immediately west of the embouchure of the Upper Erne. Lough Shillin, 4½ miles in length, and nearly 2 in breadth, extends along the southern boundary to within 5½ miles of the nearest part of Lough Gawnagh; but it receives the drainage of only a tiny portion of the county through two or three rills, and it sends off its own superfluous waters along Westmeath and Longford, by the river Inny to the Shannon. Two head-streams of the river Blackwater, each about 11 miles in length of run, rise within less than 3 miles of each other, and about the same distance from the north-eastern boundary of the county, in the vicinity of Shirocock; one of them, the Virginia Water, expands in its upper part into 3 or 4 small lakes; both run southward and south-south-eastward to Lough Ramor; and, after traversing that islet lake of about 3 miles in length, they re-appear in the single stream of the Blackwater, which almost immediately passes into Meath, and eventually falls into the Boyne at Navan. A head-stream of the South Lagan rises in the vicinity of Ballieborough, and runs 6½ miles to the eastern boundary, there to commence for a while the division of Monaghan from Meath, and afterwards to traverse Louth, and fall into the Irish sea, on the south-west side of Dundalk bay. The Annalee and the Cotehill rivulets come in from Monaghan, at points respectively 3½ and 7½ miles north of Shirocock; they both, but especially the latter, form small yet prolonged lacustrine expansions; they unite at a point 3½ miles west of Cotehill; and their united stream thence runs westward to the Erne, at a point 7 miles above the insolation with Upper Lough Erne. Seven or eight lakes, which might be noticeable in minute topography, occur in addition to those we have named; but all additional streams are both mere affluents and inconsiderable rills.

Climate.—A glance at the various directions of the county's drainage—toward the Irish sea in the east, toward the Atlantic ocean in the north, and toward the Atlantic in the south-west—will show that the surface has every variety of exposure, and that, though generally low in reference to objects within itself, it lies high in relation to sea-level, and actually forms a kind of depressed tableau in the centre of the northern half of the kingdom. A glance, also, at the position of its highland district in relation to the sea-board of the Atlantic, and of the connection of that district with a region of lofty uplands which

extends almost to the margin of the Atlantic at Sligo and Donegal bays, will show that drenching rains prevail from the west, but rapidly diminish as the country subsides into lowland. The climate of the mountainous district is, in consequence, rainy, boisterous, and very severe; that of the district immediately adjacent is also wet, but somewhat touched with mildness; and that of the remaining districts, neither so dry nor so genial as in the major part of Ireland, yet decidedly, and even distinguishedly, salubrious.

Minerals.—Granite occupies a space of about 5 or 6 square miles immediately north-west of Ballynenagh. Clayslate, greywacke, greywacke slate, and other modifications of hard schistose rock of the Wernerian primitive and transition classes, occupy by far the greater part of the county,—including, except a mere nodule of other formation, east of the meridian of the town of Cavan, all east of the small field of granite, all south of the latitude of Arvagh and Ballynenagh, and all northward between Arvagh and Killeshandra; but these rocks are supposed to be very generally incumbent, at no great depth, upon granite,—or, at all events, exhibit a distorted, tilted, and broken appearance, which has been thought to indicate that the granite of the small district north-west of Ballynenagh is continued, not far from the surface, to a communication across Cavan, Monaghan, and Armagh, with the great granitic district around Newry. A formation of millstone grit, white sandstone, shale, and thin strata of limestone and coal, occupies the greater part of the north-western projection of the county, from the extreme west to a line 12 miles eastward; and it also occupies a space of 9 or 10 square miles on the northern border between Swanlinbar and Ballyconnell. Mountain or carboniferous limestone, with its accompanying strata, occupies about 11 square miles in the extreme north-west, or inward from the shores of the Loughs Maenean,—the greater part of the country eastward from the quartz-district to the meridian of Cavan, or a district of about 240 statute square miles,—and a belt of about 9 statute miles in length, and probably about 1 mile in mean breadth, on the southern border around and near Lough Swillin. An isolated nodule or nest, of the coal formation, occurs on the extreme western boundary, and there constitutes the eastern edge of the Lough Allen coalfield; and another tiny patch of the coal formation, a minute wing of the small carboniferous field of the counties of Monaghan and Meath, occurs on the eastern border, in the vicinity of Kingscourt. A vein of good blind coal is believed to exist at Ballyjamesduff; and a vein of strong excellent blind coal occurs in the neighbourhood of Shirocock. Coal is worked on the extreme western boundary; iron is mined among the uplands in the vicinity of Swanlinbar; lead and copper occur in the neighbourhood of Cotehill; lead and silver ores have been discovered near Ballyconnell; and ochres and coarse manganese are comparatively abundant, and somewhat extensively diffused. The limestone of the county appears to be but limitedly available for economical purposes. Excellent marl, potter's clay, brick clay, and fuller's earth, are plentiful. Mineral springs, particularly around Swanlinbar and Kingscourt, are numerous. A pool, on the eastern border, fed by a mineral spring on the summit of an adjacent hill, and called by the Irish Lough-an-Leighab, has a remarkable character. This pool measures about half a square rood in area, has no outlet, never freezes, preserves an uniform level, is pure and clear through about six feet from the surface, becomes muddy and increasingly thick as its depth increases, and terminates at

the bottom, or when about 30 feet deep, in a muddy substance of the consistence of tar. Its curious deposit is held in considerable repute by the surrounding population for its medicinal properties, and is said to have been used with beneficial effect, as poulticing for scorbutic disorders.

Agriculture.—The baronies of Upper and Lower Loughtee—which include all the lower parts of the valleys of the Erne, the Woodford, and the Annalee, as well as part of the central third of the valley of the Erne, and which contain a larger proportion than other districts of town and village stir, of travelling and carriage communication, of facilities of information, and of the other stimulating influences which usually educe improvement—may be fairly selected as furnishing at least an average specimen of the agricultural condition and practices of the county. Yet a well-accredited report on these baronies, which was published in 1836, and now lies before us, depicts their agriculture in such dismal colours that many of our readers may be expected to believe its accuracy only when assured that it is the result of careful and official investigation upon the spot. "Agriculture," says this document, "is in the most wretched state imaginable; no draining or improvement is going on; in confirmation of which, Major Bayley, a magistrate, and a gentleman of experience, stated publicly that 'agriculture was in the most degraded state possible; nowhere in the world could it be worse.' Most of the landlords are absentees; and no example or encouragement is given to the tenants. The consequence is, they and the land are impoverished. The mills are idle, because the farmers are obliged to sell their own corn immediately, in place of making it into meal as formerly. The small farmers eat little but potatoes, being unable to get flesh meat more than once in two or three weeks, and that such as would be condemned as unfit for human food in the English markets. They are no better off than the labourers, and these are only employed half their time, at 7½d. to 9d. and 10d. per day, according to the season, without diet. Major Bayley says, 'If they could get regular work at 6d. in winter and 10d. in summer, they would consider it quite munificent.' The farms average from 6 to 8 Irish acres, and are let by proposal; the rent of the lowlands, £2 to £2 10s.; the middle lands, £1 5s. to £2; and the mountains, suitable only for pasture, 16s. to £1. The cess varies from 4s. to 6s. per acre, and is extremely unequally laid on: the agent's fees are also, in some cases, heavy. The rotation is,—first, potatoes from ley; second, potatoes repeated, with some manure; third, wheat, flax, barley, or oats; fourth, fifth, and sixth, oats; seventh, potatoes, manured; and so on again as far as they can. Not much wheat is grown, and is of inferior quality. If they have a field in ley, likely to yield a better crop, on which they can exercise this scourge system, they leave the land they have deprived of its productive powers, to come round by time, for a repetition of their former operations. Very little clover is grown, no rape nor turnips; and no stallfeeding in summer. Their miserable pastures are full of weeds in place of grass, and there are no clauses in leases as regards proper agriculture. The farmers do as they like in cropping their grounds; but 'the landlords must and will have their rents,' and this appears to be all they care about; they don't even make any allowance however bad the crop or season may be. Notwithstanding this severity, such is the competition for land, that many applicants are always ready to buy the tenants' right, and give the last sixpence for it when a farm is at liberty, though let at more than its worth. The great dearth of labour induces

them to do this, as they are compelled to have some land to protect them from absolute starvation. The produce of fair arable land is,—of wheat, 79 barrels of 20 stones; oats 8 to 10 barrels; potatoes, 40 barrels of 48 stones: the prices about the same as in Fermanagh. The land is mostly cultivated with the spade; a man with 16 acres did not plough any of it, having 10 or 12 acres in crop. The plough, when used, is frequently a rude instrument made by the farmer himself. Burning the land is partially practised, but is discouraged.

* * * * The cattle generally kept by farmers are of the Irish breed, which they think best adapted to the country. About Kilmore, a number of Devons are seen in the bishop's grounds, which have also been introduced a little into the neighbourhood; a few of the Lanarkshire Long-horns may be seen. Very few sheep are kept; the farmers say their land is too wet for them, and their fences are bad; but they would be very profitable in many places in the barony where not kept at all. The neglected state of these baronies is much to be regretted, having such ample natural means by fall for drainage, stone-lime, marl, and bog; and a soil, if drained, capable of bearing good wheat, barley, clover, turnips, and other green crops." This gloomy and revolting description does not, of course, apply to every part of the county, or even to every part of the baronies of Loughtee; nor must it be understood as asserting that no landlords encourage agriculture, or that the few who form honourable exceptions to the general rule have made spiritless or unimportant exertions; yet, with all its salubrity of colouring, it altogether fails to exhibit the barbarous and appalling condition of the upland and more sequestered districts of the county,—regions where scarcely a crop is attempted except potatoes and a kind of black oats,—where no better an instrument of tillage is generally in use than a narrow-bladed spade, called a slog,—where the almost total absence of roads compels the prevailing use of the slide car,—and where the miserable tenantry exist in penury, degradation, abasement, and ignorance, probably quite as great as the serfs of many a district in the worst regions of feudalized Europe during the middle ages. Yet many patches, and even belts, and expanses of the county display a vigour of soil, a luxuriance of produce, a profusion of artificial embellishment, and even results of nascent and enterprising georgical improvement, which might almost cheat a stranger into the opinion that the whole county is prosperous. The grounds of Lord Farnham, near Killeshandra and Cavan, those of Mr. Coote around the lakes and along the stream of the Cotehill rivulet, and various lands near Bailieborough, around Virginia, and in other localities, must very markedly be excepted from the denunciation which sound principles of economy fulminate against the great majority of the estates of the county; and bad, even to barbarousness, though many of the prevailing practices be, they are those of a people who must be aggregately pronounced industrious and improving, and who may almost certainly be expected to rise soon from their sloth, and learn with eagerness the lessons of amelioration which are so abundantly taught them by the example of multitudes of their fellow-subjects.

Livestock.—In 1841, the total of live stock on farms or holdings not exceeding 1 acre, consisted of 360 horses and mules, 437 asses, 1,869 cattle, 277 sheep, 7,504 pigs, and 53,182 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 890 horses and mules, 2,032 asses, 9,175 cattle, 873 sheep, 10,373 pigs, and 61,164 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 4,648 horses and mules, 2,919 asses, 24,725 cattle,

3,355 sheep, 21,343 pigs, and 108,660 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 2,050 horses and mules, 264 asses, 8,401 cattle, 2,132 sheep, 5,143 pigs, and 28,535 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 1,417 horses and mules, 80 asses, 6,363 cattle, 5,806 sheep, 1,760 pigs, and 11,385 poultry. The totals of these classes, together with their respective value, were 9,374 horses and mules, £74,992; 5,732 asses, £5,732; 50,533 cattle, £328,464; 12,443 sheep, £13,687; 46,123 pigs, £57,634; and 262,926 poultry, £6,573. Grand total of value, £487,102. But these statistics are exclusive of the live stock in the civic districts of the county; and this, together with the value of each class, consisted of 253 horses and mules, £2,024,—28 asses, £28,—365 cattle, £2,373,—34 sheep, £37,—725 pigs, £906,—1,428 poultry, £36. Grand total of value in the civic districts, £5,404. The number of farms in the entire county, from 1 acre to 5 acres, was 10,878; from 5 to 15 acres, 12,231; from 15 to 30 acres, 1,959; and upwards of 30 acres, 669;—and of these, 71 of the first class, 23 of the second, 1 of the third, and 1 of the fourth, were in the civic districts.

Woods.—In 1841, the plantations within the county consisted of 283 acres of oak, 116 of ash, 28 of elm, 73 of beech, 649 of fir, 5,678 of mixed plantations, and 408 of orchards; and of these there were planted, previous to 1791, 140 acres of oak, 46 of ash, 18 of elm, 48 of beech, 88 of fir, 2,593 of mixed plantation, and 108 of orchards. The total of plantations was 7,325 acres; and the number of detached trees was 326,988, equivalent to 2,044 acres,—making the grand total of woods 9,369 acres.

Trade.—The weaving and bleaching of linen is the only manufacture of considerable value. The bleaching establishments, in 1802, were of such aggregate extent as to be capable of employing a capital of £45,500, and bleaching at a time 91,000 webs. The linen trade has experienced prolonged and comparatively great declension; but may be expected to share the renewed prosperity which has alighted on the trade in the counties of Antrim and Down. Other manufactures and all the commerce of the county may, with slight exceptions, be summed up in the pitiful list on which a topographer requires to ring changes *ad nauseam* in noticing the vast majority of the inland towns of Ireland,—breweries, distilleries, and exchange of farm and dairy produce for scanty supplies of British manufactures and colonial goods.

Fairs.—The principal fairs held within the county are the following:—Arvagh, Jan. 31, March 25, April 17, May 1, June 8, Aug. 8, Sept. 25, Nov. 1, and Dec. 18; Ballinagh, Jan. 1, April 16, June 3, Aug. 5, Oct. 2, and Dec. 21; Bawn, 1st Monday of every month; Butler's-Brigge, 2d Monday of every month; Cavan, Feb. 1, April 20, May 14, June 30, Aug. 14, Sept. 25, and Nov. 12; Killeshandra, Jan. 28, March 28, May 9, June 22, July 15, Aug. 19, Sept. 28, and Nov. 8; Kilmaleak, Feb. 2, March 25, May 13, June 11, Aug. 10, Sept. 11, Nov. 1, and Dec. 17; Kilsib, 1st Monday of every month; Kingscourt, April 17, May 23, June 18, Aug. 1, Sept. 19, Nov. 3, and Dec. 4 and 20; Mullogh, Jan. 31, March 27, May 29, July 31, Sept. 25, Nov. 27, and Dec. 3; Redhill, Jan. 1, March 19, May 24, July 24, and Oct. 24; Stradone, Feb. 7, March 28, May 10, June 24, May 16, Oct. 10, Nov. 10, and Dec. 18; Swanlinbar, Feb. 2, March 30, May 18, June 29, July 27, Aug. 18, Sept. 14, Oct. 13, Nov. 27, and Dec. 21; and Virginia, Jan. 24, March 6, April 18, May 11, July 9, Aug. 22, Sept. 23, Nov. 21, and Dec. 20.

Communications.—The great lines of road travelled by public coaches, and roads which lead to gentlemen's demesnes, are in good condition; but

the greater part of the cross-roads are ill-planned, and so miserably kept as to be, in some places or seasons, nearly impracticable. The county surveyor is officially stated, in a report of 1842, to have inspected the formation of 78 miles of new road since his appointment, and to have 3,000 miles of road under his charge. In 1841, a new road was formed from Ballyconnet toward Enniskillen and Sligo; and the roads from Cavan to Cootehill, from Ballyhane to Newbliss, and from Arvagh toward Longford, were altered. The principal lines of road through the county are 4 in number, and all traverse it in directions between north by west and north-west by north: one enters from the south-east extremity, and passes through Kingscourt, Shircock, and Cootehill, toward Clones; the second enters 5½ miles west of the former, passes through Bailieborough, and joins the former a little south of Cootehill; the third enters a little east of Lough Ramor, passes through Virginia, Ballyjamesduff, and Cavan, sends off branches to Belturbet and toward Clones, and departs in the direction of Enniskillen; and the fourth enters between Loughs Ramor and Sheelan, passes through Ballynenagh, Killeshandra, and Swanlinbar, and departs to ramify itself toward Enniskillen and Sligo. The only navigation enjoyed by the county is down the Erne from Belturbet to Lough Erne, and thence, through the Ulster canal, to the ramified water communications of the north-east of the kingdom. The Dublin and Enniskillen line of railway, as projected by the Commissioners, traverses the county in considerable nearness to the track of the Enniskillen mail-road,—touching Virginia, passing near Ballyjamesduff, and touching the town of Cavan.

Divisions and Towns.—The county is divided into the baronies of Tullaghagh, in the north-west; Lower Loughtee, in the north; Tullaghgarvey, in the north-east; Clonkee, in the east; Castleraghan, in the south-east; Clonmahon, in the south; Tullaghonoho, in the west; and Upper Loughtee, in the centre. The only changes made upon the baronies by the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., were the transference of 4 townlands in Drumteely parish from Tullaghagh to co. Leitrim, and the transference of 3 townlands of Urney parish from Upper Loughtee to Lower Loughtee. The number of parishes in Castleraghan, as exhibited in the Census of 1831, is 4 part, and 4 whole; in Clonkee, 3 part, and 2 whole; in Clonmahon, is 4 part, and 3 whole; in Lower Loughtee, 2 part, and 1 whole; in Upper Loughtee, 5 part, and 4 whole; in Tullaghagh, 3 part, and 2 whole; in Tullaghgarvey, 3 part, and 3 whole; and in Tullaghonoho, 2 whole. The chief towns and villages, with their respective population, in 1831, are,—in Castleraghan, Ballyjamesduff, 863, Kilmaleak, 347, Virginia, 930, and Mullogh, 108;—in Clonkee, Bailieborough, 1,085, Kingscourt, 1,616, and Shircock, 348;—in Clonmahon, Ballynenagh, 702, and Mount-Nugent, 171;—in Lower Loughtee, Belturbet, 2,026;—in Upper Loughtee, Ballyhaise, 761, Butler's-Brigge, 211, Stradone, 250, and Cavan, 2,931;—in Tullaghagh, Swanlinbar, 398, Ballymagauran, 89, Kilsib, 60, and Ballyconnet, 433;—in Tullaghgarvey, Clementstown, 162, Ballinacargy, 150, and Cootehill, 2,239;—and in Tullaghonoho, Killeshandra, 1,137, Arvagh, 422, and Scrabby, 183. Excepting two small sections on the south and east, the whole county is in the diocese of Kilmore, and constitutes very nearly all its extent.

Statistics.—The total number of persons committed as offenders, in 1841, was 653. The number of this total acquitted was 398; and of these, 297 were found not guilty on trial, against 79 no bill was found, and 22 were not prosecuted. Of the 255

who were convicted, 1 was sentenced to transportation for life, 9 for 14 years, and 17 for 7 years; 3 to imprisonment for between 1 and 2 years, 17 between 6 and 12 months, and 152 for 6 months and under; and 56 were simply fined;—94 were guilty of offences against the person, 9 of offences against property committed with violence, 93 of offences against property committed without violence, 1 of malicious offence against property, none of offences against the currency, and 58 of offences not included in these five categories. Of the total committed, 502 were males, and 151 were females; 36 males and 9 females were from 12 to 16 years of age; 17 males and 7 females from 16 to 21; 68 males and 24 females from 21 to 30; 26 males and 18 females from 30 to 40; 17 males and 9 females from 40 to 50; and 5 males and 4 females from 50 to 60; 1 male and 2 females upwards of 60; and the age of the rest could not be ascertained;—56 males and 8 females could read and write; 31 males and 7 females could read but not write; 56 males and 47 females could neither read nor write; and the educational condition of the rest could not be ascertained.—The annual valuation of the county, under the Poor-law acts, in 1841, was £248,115 8s. 9d.; the total per centage on it £11 11s. 4d.; and the sums levied, under the grand warrants of spring and summer, respectively £14,825 6s. 6d., and £13,878 5s. 2d. The estimated rental to proprietors is £101,890, and the estimated value of landed produce, £1,204,000.—In October, 1841, only one stipendiary magistrate acted within the county, and was stationed at Virginia. On 1st January, 1842, the constabulary force of the county consisted of 1 first-rate county inspector,—2 first-rate, 2 second-rate, and 4 third-rate sub-inspectors,—1 first-rate and 8 second-rate head-constables,—29 constables,—and 132 first-rate and 18 second-rate sub-constables.—Medical statistics will be given in the notices of the Poor-law unions, and the statistics of education and religion, in 1834, under the word KILMORE.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools was 346, of scholars 17,738, of male scholars 11,001, of female scholars, 6,492, of scholars whose sex was not specified 245, of scholars connected with the Established church 4,004, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 872, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 50, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 12,648, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 164; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 346, of scholars 17,897, of male scholars 11,329, of female scholars 6,541, of scholars whose sex was not specified 27, of scholars connected with the Established church 3,975, of scholars connected with the Presbyterian bodies 966, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 7, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 12,806, of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 83.—The county returns two members to parliament. The constituency, at the close of 1840, amounted to 2,050; and consisted of 263 £50 freeholders, 140 £20 freeholders, 1,506 £10 freeholders, 19 £20 leaseholders, 115 £10 leaseholders, and 7 £10 rent-changers. Pop., in 1831, 227,933; in 1841, 243,158. All the following statistics are those of 1841. Males, 120,814; females, 122,344; families, 42,592. Inhabited houses, 40,964; uninhabited built houses, 1,349; houses in the course of erection, 70. Families residing in first class houses, 455; in second class houses, 7,402; in third class houses, 20,107; in fourth class houses, 14,628. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 31,887; in manufactures and trade, 8,338; in other pursuits, 2,367. Families dependent chiefly on vested means and pro-

fessions, 780; on the directing of labour, 12,232; on their own manual labour, 28,837; on means not specified, 743. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 52,640; to clothing, 5,323; to lodging, &c., 3,044; to health, 98; to justice, 278; to education, 311; to religion, 141; unclassified, 2,293; without any specified occupations, 6,361. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 1,645; to clothing, 29,534; to lodging, &c., 25; to health, 49; to education, 122; to religion, 7; unclassified, 5,813; without any specified occupations, 35,954. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 38,331; who could read but not write, 21,319; who could neither read nor write, 44,912. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 14,700; who could read but not write, 28,176; who could neither read nor write, 63,862. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 6,492; attending superior schools, 396. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 5,373; attending superior schools, 104. Per centage of male population at and above 17 years of age, unmarried, 42; married, 53; widowed, 5. Per centage of female population at and above 17 years of age, unmarried, 36; married, 52; widowed, 12. School teachers, 272 males and 95 females; ushers and tutors, 37 males and 10 females; governesses, 17; teachers of music, 2; clergymen of the Established church, 38; Methodist ministers, 7; Presbyterian ministers, 8; Moravian minister, 1; Roman Catholic clergymen, 51; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 21; scripture readers, 6.

Antiquities.—[Raths, tumuli, monastic ruins, and old towers and castles, are comparatively numerous, and constitute nearly the whole of the local antiquities; and, though they may in some instances possess interest for the plodding and visionary antiquary, they rarely and scantily connect themselves so far with either history or the arts as to present any attraction to the general student. A spot on the hill of Quilca, near Swanlinbar, was formerly the place of inauguration for the Macguirres, toparchs of Fermanagh; and is still regarded with serious and superstitious feeling by the neighbouring peasantry.

History.—[At the time of the Conquest, the territory which now constitutes the county of Cavan was called Breffny, Breifny, or Brenny, and was held by the clan O'Reilly, who were tributary to the O'Rourkes. In the reign of Elizabeth, the Commissioners appointed the Lord-chancellor Casack and Sir Henry Wallop, Lords-justices of Ireland, erected it into a sheriffdom, divided it into 5 baronies, and assigned these baronies to different heads or chiefs of the O'Reilly sept, with a reservation of 220 beeves as rent to the Crown. Four of the O'Reillys soon forfeited their titles by rebellion; Malmurphy, the fifth, was slain, while fighting for the Queen, at the battle of Blackwater; his daughter failed, in consequence of some informality, to establish her right as his heiress; and the whole county, though it remained 6 years afterwards in the possession of the forfeited, reverted *de jure* to the sovereign. In 1610, when six other counties in Ulster were forfeited by the rebellion of O'Neill and O'Donnell, and when the great design became adopted of a general "plantation" of Ulster, Cavan, which might otherwise have been permitted to remain unchanged in the possession of the O'Reillys, was transmutated into the seat of a great British colony, upwards of 52,000 English acres being taken from the natives, and about 38,000 of these distributed among colonists. Castles were now built on the estates of all the heads of the colony, the towns of Belturbet, Virginia, and Ballyconnell, and numerous villages were founded, and

habits of civilization and industry began to be superinduced upon a previously dominant barbarism. The principal British settlers were Butlers, Parsons, Ridgeways, and Lamberts, from England and the Pale; and Hamiltons, Baillies, and Aughmuties, from Scotland. The forfeitures after the civil wars of the 17th century, amounted to only 3,830 acres, consisting principally of the lands of the Baron of Slane.

CAVAN,

A post and market town, the capital of the county of Cavan, and formerly a parliamentary borough, stands in the parish of Urney, barony of Upper Loughree, co. Cavan, Ulster. It is situated on the mail-road from Dublin to Enniskillen, and on a tributary of the Annalee river, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Lough Oughter, 25 south-south-east of Enniskillen, 25 north-north-west of Virginia, and 55 north-west by north of Dublin.

Environs.—The environs of Cavan are nearly all undulated with swell, tumulus, and hill, very various in outline, generally verdant in dress, and decidedly picturesque in character and grouping. The demesnes of Farnham and Kilmore, the one noble and the other episcopal, and situated respectively $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ south-west of the town, abound in the beauties of cultivation and embellishment, and communicate an air of joyousness to all the country in their vicinity. See FARNHAM and KILMORE. But, with the exception of these grounds, and of some other and inconsiderable portions of land, all the beautiful country around the town, is so grievously maltreated by a barbarous system of agricultural economy, as to have both its pleasantness marred, and its vigour seriously neutralized. Small enclosures mince it down into the merest pendicles, in a manner destructive alike to ornamental appearance and to profitable culture; the little green hills are subsectioned and cut to pieces, till the enclosures athwart their surface resemble an ill-contrived network; and the wretched ditches are carried along hollows, across descents, and in all other absurd directions fitted to counteract, rather than effect, the drainage of the spongy soil and very retentive subsoil which prevail.

Interior of the Town.—Cavan consists of a street, 1,000 yards in length, extending north and south, along the Enniskillen and Dublin mail-road; a street, 430 yards in length, going off from the middle of the former, and wending toward the west; a partially edified street, recently commenced, from the vicinity of a new and commodious inn; and a small and irregular series of very brief subordinate streets and lanes. Neither of the principal thoroughfares is straight; and nearly the whole town, with the exception of the new street and the public buildings, is of unpretending character, and thickly daubed and patched, as well as considerably prolonged, with rows of mere cabins. Yet, though neither lighted, watched, nor aggregately well-edified, it presents little or none of the abject meanness which characterizes so many towns of its size in the west and south. A garden was laid out by the late Lady Farnham, in the new part of the town, as a means of inducing a popular taste for botany and gardening, and is now maintained by Lord Farnham, as a public promenade for the inhabitants. A lake, nearly half-a-mile long, and about 400 yards broad, lies on the south-west outskirts of the town; and a loughlet lies on the eastern boundary-line of the borough. These features unite with a considerable openness of area along all the western outskirts, and with the cheerful appearance of the immediately environing country, to relieve the town from the dulness which

would otherwise arise from the aggregately humble character of its architecture.

Public Buildings.—An old fortress or castellated mansion, still called O'Reilly's Castle, and once the property of the tanist family of O'Reilly, stood at an intersection of the westward principal street, but can now be traced by only the local antiquary. Another old fortress, described in the borough charters as "the stone House or Castle, wherein Walter Brodie, Gentleman, now resideth," stood nearly at the middle of the High-street. Another military work, now called Kinnypottle Fort, is commemorated on the north-east outskirts of the town. In 1300, a Dominican friary was founded by Giolla Jiosa Ruadh O'Reilly, dynast of Breffny; about the year 1393, it was taken from the Dominicans by the founder's successor, and given to the Franciscans; and, in 1649, it received into the tomb the mortal remains of the famous Irish general, Owen O'Neill, who died at Cloughoughter in this county, and is supposed to have been poisoned. But all ancient buildings, both public and private, were probably destroyed, or at least materially damaged, by the devastations of war and conflagration. Cavan, like many other old towns, suffered severe havoc from the ruthless violence of the feudal wars; and so late as 1690, the greater part of it was burnt by the Enniskillenners under General Wolsey, after they had defeated a body of troops in the service of James II.

The parish-church stands, in an open space, at the north end of the town, was built from a design by Bowden, and is a neat structure with a slender spire. One of the meeting-houses in the town [see URNEY] was built at the private cost of Lord Farnham. The architecture of the meeting-houses and of the Roman Catholic chapel is commonplace. The Charter schoolhouse, or "College," as it is locally called, stands a little south of the southern extremity of the town, and is a modern and commodious, yet rather unsubstantial building, erected, in 1819, at the cost of £9,000, and has attached to it 10 acres of land. This school was founded by royal charter, in the second year of Charles I., and endowed with the townlands of Derragrin, Drumcrane, and Billas, which comprehend 570 acres, 2 roads, 17 perches, and yield a rental of about £590 a-year; it is under the control of the Board of Commissioners of Education, appointed under 53 Geo. III., c. 107, and is conducted by a head-master, who enjoys a salary of £300 and the use of the land attached to the school, and holds by patent during pleasure, though usually for life; but, while capable of accommodating from 80 to 100 pupils, it, in 1833, accommodated only 10, besides receiving 15 day scholars, and is stated to have never before had so great a number from the date of its erection. The other schools will be noticed in the article on URNEY.—The Court-House, situated in the open space about 60 yards west of the parish-church, and erected at a cost of £11,000, is a graceful structure, after a design by Bowden.—The Barrack is a permanent military station.—The Gaol is situated 300 yards south of the Court-House, presents a striking appearance of both site and structure, contains 68 cells and 16 other rooms, and consists of parts which are various in at once date, position, and use. The lodge, or anterior or entrance part of the prison, contains the apartments, inconvenient and ill-adapted, for lunatics. The central or old building contains the governor's apartments, the board-room, an office, a carpenter's workshop, and a day-room, a yard, and 4 sleeping-rooms with 16 beds, for debtors. The next division is allotted to tried misdemeanants, and contains a room with three beds in which they sleep on the first

night of their confinement, a reception-room, a day-room, a yard, 20 cells, and 7 rooms occupied by turnkeys. Two rooms and a small yard are appropriated to master-debtors; and four rooms in the upper story are disposed as an hospital, and occupied by patients and a nurse-tender. The newest and chief addition is separated from the old building; consists of 2 wings and 4 yards; and is distributed into 4 divisions, each of which has a day-room, a work or dining room, well-ventilated corridors, and 12 cells, each 9 feet by 6, and 9½ feet high. Six solitary cells are badly constructed, ill-ventilated, and unsuited to humane usage. The prison for females is quite detached from that for men, and contains 2 day-rooms and yards, 3 sleeping-rooms, limited apartments for the matron, and a small laundry. During the year 1841, the average number of prisoners was 157,—the highest number, 193,—the total number, including debtors, 876,—the number of recommitments, 28; and the cost of each prisoner, £13 12s. 4½d.—the total cost, £2,138 2s. 7d.

Poor-law Union, &c.]—The Cavan Poor-law union ranks as the 87th, and was declared on 27th Nov., 1839. It lies all within the county of Cavan, and comprehends an area of 279 square miles, or 178,723 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 82,694. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are Cavan 7,090, Ballyhaise 4,676, Butler's-Bridge 2,797, Belturbet 3,346, Redhills 3,623, Drumlane 4,481, Kilconny 4,419, Kildallan 2,211, Killeshandra 3,248, Derrylane 3,748, Arragh 4,019, Ballintemple 3,737, Kill 3,078, Kilsaleck 3,723, Ballymachugh 3,648, Crosskeys 2,393, Newsun 3,145, Stradone 2,594, Killycorney 2,812, Denn 3,165, Crossdoney 4,026, Killykeen 2,103, and Ballyconnel 4,972. The ex-officio guardians are 10, and the elected guardians 30; and of the latter, 3 are chosen by the division of Cavan, 2 by each of the divisions of Ballyhaise, Belturbet, Drumlane, Kilconny, and Ballyconnel, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total net annual value of property rated is £125,495 8s. 4d.; the total number of persons rated is 12,443; and of these, 848 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—906, not exceeding £2,—866, not exceeding £3,—872, not exceeding £4,—and 865, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Jan. 5, 1841,—to be completed in July 1842,—to cost £10,500 for building and completion, and £2,000 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 9 acres, purchased for £600, besides £300 of compensation to the occupying tenant,—and to contain accommodation for 1,200 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was June 17, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 16, 1843, was £2,783 10s. 2½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,062 13s. 4d. The infirmary within the union is intended to serve for the whole county, but it is quite insufficient for the wants of so large and populous a territory; it contains 51 beds, but seldom admits at one time more than 40 patients; it is a well-managed institution; and, in 1839-40, it received £822 0s. 4½d., expended £969 16s. 5½d., and admitted an aggregate of 508 patients. The fever hospital within the union is also intended to serve for the whole county, and receives the maximum county grant of £500 a-year; it is incompetent for all the wants of the union, much more for those of the county, yet refuses admission to no case, except when its beds are full; it contains 36 beds, but could accommodate 40 patients; and, in 1839-40, it received £591 18s. 9d., expended £650 17s. 4½d., and admitted an aggregate of 659 patients. The dispensary districts are 9 in number, appear to be jointly co-extensive with the union, and have their seats at Cavan, Arragh, Ballynagh, Ballyconnel, Belturbet,

Crossdoney, Killeshandra, Stradone, and Ballymahugh. The Cavan dispensary serves for a district of 17,703 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 11,391; and, in 1839-40, it received £113 18s., expended £106 4s. 5d., and made 2,482 dispensations of medicine. A small property, consisting of tenements in the town, was left, about 160 years ago, by Sir Hugh Cullom, for the support of poor widows in the parish of Urney; and a rental of about £9 12s. a-year, which is yielded by it, is distributed by the rector among 12 poor widows. In 1841, a Loan Fund in the town had a capital of £2,205; circulated £9,793 in 2,531 loans; realized £98 17s. 7d. of nett profit; and expended £90 in charitable purposes;—and, from the date of its formation till the close of 1841, it circulated £37,987 in 10,259 loans, cleared a nett profit of £549 2s. 6d., and expended in charitable purposes £295.

Trade, &c.]—The town has a share, somewhat proportioned to its population, in the linen trade of the county. Its general trade, through the medium of its markets and fairs, was formerly inconsiderable, but has increased since tolls and customs ceased to be collected. Its retail trade is of comparatively large importance; and commands a large extent of surrounding country. A weekly market is held on Tuesday; and fairs are authorized by charters on Sept. 14 and Nov. 1, and are also held on Feb. 1, Easter-Monday, May 14, June 30, Aug. 14, and Dec. 22. A branch of the Provincial Bank was established in 1834, and a branch of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank in 1836. The public communications in 1838, were a coach to Belturbet, a coach to Dublin, and the mail-coach in transit between Dublin and Enniskillen. The railway from Dublin to Enniskillen—branching off at Navan in Menth from the Dublin and Armagh railway—touches Cavan.

Municipal Affairs, &c.]—The borough of Cavan, as created by charter, comprises "the town or place called 'the Cavan,' and all that circuit and extent of land lying within the compass of a mile every way round about the said town, to be measured and taken from the Stone-house or Castle wherein Walter Brodie, gentleman, now dwelleth,—the castle of Cavan, O'Reilly's castle, and two poles of land called Rossoglan, excepted." The limits, as proposed in the Parliamentary Report of 1837, are greatly narrower, and include only the compactly edificed part of the area and small portions of adjacent open ground. The governing charter is of 8 James I., and another charter was given in 4 James II. The corporation was styled "The Sovereign, Portreeves, Burgesses, and Freemen of the Town and Borough of Cavan;" and was appointed to consist of a sovereign, 2 portreeves, 12 burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen,—and to have, as additional officers, a recorder, a town-clerk, and a serjeant-at-mace. Two families of the name of Clements and Nesbitt, previous to 1722, obtained a written compact, which appears in the corporation books, conveying to them paramount influence in the borough; and they ever afterwards wielded the power which this instrument gave them, used the corporation as their mere puppet, and, in 1800, received the whole of the £15,000 of compensation which was awarded for the suppression of the borough right to send two members to parliament. The corporation began at 1800 to sink gradually into decay, and it eventually became quite extinct. By the charter of incorporation, the town of Cavan, and the townlands of Tullymongan, Killevarron, Dromgoone, Dromelagh, and Rossoglan, with the reservation of O'Reilly's castle and two poles of Rossoglan, were granted to the borough; the lands unitedly amount to 400 acres, and all lie within the corporation limits; and they must

all at a very early date have been alienated; and now Cavan town belongs to Lords Farnham and Annesley, Tullymongan to Lord Maryborough and Mrs. Foster, Kilnevarrou to Mr. Radcliffe, Dromgoone to Mr. Sanderson, Dromeleagh chiefly to Lord Annesley, and Rossoglan to Miss Andrew and Richard Bell. There is no public revenue; and the only remaining public property is a waste and stony common of about 14 acres lying on the top of a hill, and called the Fair or Gallows Green. A party of the county constabulary are the only police. An attempt was made, in 1830, to introduce some of the provisions of the Act for watching, cleaning, and lighting; but it failed through informality. The streets and roads are maintained in repair by presentment of the county Grand Jury. A borough court of record, authorized by charter, has not been held since 1796. A town court, of the nature of a court-leet, for regulating municipal affairs, is also extinct. A court of petty-sessions is held every Tuesday; and a court of quarter-sessions, and the court of assize for the county, twice a year. A presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland has its seat in Cavan; exercises inspection over 9 congregations; and meets on the 2d Tuesday of Aug., Nov., Feb., and May.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 170 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,931; in 1841, 3,749. Houses 522. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 150; in manufactures and trade, 341; in other pursuits, 199. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 41; on the directing of labour, 317; on their own manual labour, 269; on means not specified, 63. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 877; who could read but not write, 229; who could neither read nor write, 523. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 471; who could read but not write, 413; who could neither read nor write, 839.

CAVAN, a townland in the barony of Raphoe, 3½ miles north-west by north of Lifford, co. Donegal, Ulster. Mr. Mason, in 1769, by appointment of the Royal Society, erected a temporary observatory here to observe the transit of Venus.

CAVE-HILL. See BELFAST.

CECILSTOWN, a village in the parish of Castle-Magner, barony of Duballow, 6 miles west-north-west of Mallow, co. Cork, Munster. Fairs are held on April 24, May 14, Oct. 18, and Nov. 24. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 331; in 1841, 346. Houses 50.

CELBRIDGE, or KILDROUGHT, a parish, containing the greater part of the town of Celbridge, and situated on the east side of the barony of North Salt, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, southward, 2½ miles; breadth, from ¼ of a mile to 1½; area, 1,843 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches,—of which 17 acres, 1 rood, are in the river Liffey. Pop., in 1831, 2,297; in 1841, 1,559. Houses 244. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 650; in 1841, 427. Houses 64. The surface is low and generally flat; it consists, for the most part, of good land; it possesses great beauty and lusciousness in several demesne grounds, particularly around the superb seat of CASTLETOWN [which see]; and it is drained north-eastward by the Liffey, traversed in the same direction by the road from Rathangan to Dublin, and lies midway between the Royal Canal and the Grand Canal.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £145; glebe, £55 10s. The rectories of Celbridge, KILLADNO, and CASTLEDILLON, the half-rectories of DONAGHMORE, and DONACOMPER, and the vicarage of STRAFFAN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Celbridge or Kildrought. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 1½. Pop.,

in 1831, 5,123. Gross income, £554; nett, £491 10s. 11½d. Patron, the Crown. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built in 1813, by means of monies raised by the sale of pews, and of a loan of £1,384 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 600; attendance, from 250 to 400. The Methodist chapel is attended by about 30, and the Roman Catholic chapel by about 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the latter is united to a chapel in Straffan. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 560, and the Roman Catholics to 1,918; the Protestants of the union to 842, and the Roman Catholics to 4,399; and 9 daily schools in the union—7 of which were in Celbridge parish—had on their books 188 boys and 188 girls, and were attended by about 50 other children. One of the Celbridge schools was supported wholly by Col. Conolly; and one was a Charter school, supported by the Incorporated Society.

CELBRIDGE, a town, partly in the parish of Donacomper, barony of South Salt, but chiefly in the parish of Celbridge, barony of North Salt, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on the river Liffey, and on the road from Dublin to Rathangan. 3¼ miles south-west of Lucan, 6¼ north-east of Clane, and 10 west-south-west of Dublin. The town is well-built; and, both in itself and in its environs, presents a pleasant and even imposing appearance. A handsome stone-bridge carries the thoroughfare across the Liffey. A woollen factory, the largest in Ireland, was established at Celbridge about 38 years ago, by a company from Leeds; it did not prosper with the original speculators, who found that the cheapness of Irish labour, and the easy terms on which they had purchased a great water-power, did not compensate for the dearth of fuel and the scarcity of trained and trustworthy workmen; it afterwards remained for some time unworked, and then went into the possession of an expert swindler, who contrived to hold it just long enough to enable him to rob the rich and beggar the poor; and it eventually became the property of a spirited Englishman, and began to be worked with vigour, but received a severe check, very soon after the commencement of the new management, by the destruction of a large wing of the edifice by fire. In and near the town are other but inferior works. The public conveniences, in 1838, were a coach and 4 cars to Dublin.

The town, or at least a demesne so closely in its vicinity as to be identified with it, is well known to literature as the residence of the lady whom Dean Swift celebrates in his poem of Cadenus and Vanessa. This lady was Esther Vanhomrigh, the daughter of a Dutch merchant, who settled in Dublin toward the close of the 17th century, and was speedily elected to the office and dignity of Lord-mayor of the city; she retired, in 1717, to a house which her father, a brief period before his decease, built at Celbridge; and there she nursed her enthusiastic, but miserable and destructive passion, and died in 1723. Swift did not visit her here till 1720; he abruptly terminated their intercourse; and he so far provoked a change of the lady's passion into resentment, that she did not mention him in the testamentary deed by which she disposed of her large property. Sir Walter Scott, in his *Life of Swift*, has given minute particulars, which have not escaped the strictures of criticism, respecting the Dean's intercourse with Vanessa "at Marley abbey near Celbridge;" and, among other matters, he writes, on the rambling authority of an aged gardener, and in terms which not only suggest but confirm incredulity: "The garden was, to an uncommon degree, crowded with laurels. The old man said, when Mrs. Vanhomrigh expected the Dean, she always planted, with her own hand, a

laurel or two against his arrival. He showed her favourite seat, still called Vanessa's bower. Three or four trees, and some laurels, indicate the spot. They had formerly, according to the old man's information, been trained into a close arbour. There were two seats and a rude table within the bower, the opening of which commanded a view of the Liffey, which had a romantic effect, and there was a small cascade that murmured at a distance. In this sequestered spot, according to the old gardener's account, the Dean and Vanessa used often to sit with books and writing materials on the table before them."

The Celbridge Poor-law union ranks as the 13th, and was declared on Jan. 31, 1839. It includes parts of the counties of Kildare, Dublin, and Meath, and comprehends an area of 86,623 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches, with a pop., in 1831, of 26,195. Its electoral divisions, with their respective area, are Clonilla, 3,555 acres, 2 roods, 15 perches; Lucan, 5,481 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches; Newcastle, 6,667 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches; Saggart, 4,847 acres, 21 perches; Rathcoole, 5,157 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches; Balraheen, 8,219 acres, 15 perches; Donaghdeea, 5,080 acres, 27 perches; Killeck, 4,164 acres, 9 perches; Cloncurry, 8,390 acres, 10 perches; Roddenstown, 7,327 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches; Celbridge, 4,350 acres, 2 perches; Donacomper, 5,803 acres, 1 rood, 25 perches; Straffan, 6,413 acres, 18 perches; Leixlip, 2,824 acres, 38 perches; and Maynooth, 8,341 acres, 3 roods, 37 perches. The total number of valued tenements is 3,660; and of these, 1,413 are valued under £5,—280 under £6,—159 under £7,—101 under £8,—99 under £9,—47 under £10,—157 under £12,—107 under £14,—43 under £15,—91 under £16,—65 under £18,—47 under £20,—147 under £25,—70 under £30,—135 under £40,—84 under £50,—and 615 at and above £50. The total nett annual value of property rated is £131,262 17s. 9d.; the total number of persons rated is 3,786; and of these, 265 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—409 not exceeding £2,—395 not exceeding £3,—304 not exceeding £4,—and 264 not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on July 6, 1839,—to be completed in Dec. 1840,—to cost £4,600 for building and completion, and £900 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 5 acres, purchased for £300,—and to contain accommodation for 400 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was June 9, 1841; the total expenditure thence, till Feb. 6, 1843, was £2,448 18s. 10½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £430 2s. 0½d. A fever hospital in the town of Celbridge serves for the barony of North Salt, and a small portion of South Salt, jointly containing a pop., in 1831, of 9,665; and, in 1839-40, it received £404 4s. 6d., expended £215 2s. 2½d., and had 30 patients. Patients in the co. Dublin portion of the union are admissible into the Dublin fever hospitals; but those in the barony of Ickeady and Oughterany, comprising about one-third of the union, have no access to any such institution. Half of the union has no infirmity advantages, the distance from Dublin on the one side, and from Kildare on the other, being too great for the removal thither of patients. The dispensary districts are 7 in number, and have their seats at Celbridge, Maynooth, Killeck, Donaghdeea, Lucan, Rathcoole, and Newcastle; and they jointly have rather more extent than the union, and comprise an area of 88,333 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 28,211. The Celbridge dispensary has a district of 15,666 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 6,644; and, in 1839-40, it expended £136 2s. 7½d., and administered to 1,370 patients. Area of the South Salt section of the town, 14 acres; of the North Salt

section, 69 acres. Pop. of the North Salt section, in 1841, 1,132. Houses 180. Pop. of the whole town, in 1831, 1,647; in 1841, 1,289. Houses 208. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 25; in manufactures and trade, 66; in other pursuits, 189. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 110; on their own manual labour, 54; on means not specified, 8.

CHAPEL, or CHAPPLE, or CHAPEL-OF-ST. CLEMENT, a parish in the barony of Bantry, 6 miles south-south-west of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. It contains the village of CLONROCHE: which see. Length and breadth, each 1 mile; area, 3,588 acres. Pop., in 1831, 827; in 1841, 1,031. Houses 158. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 766. Houses 113. The land is, for the most part, of an inferior quality,—moorish, and much overrun with furze; and it is bounded and drained on the north by the Slaney's affluent, the Boro. Some vestiges exist of an old church; and near them is a small moat.—This parish is a vicarage—or, in the phraseology of the district, an appropriate curacy—and part of the benefice of Killegney [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. The vicarial or curial tithes are compounded for £62 15s. 4½d., and the rectorial for £110 15s. 4½d.; and the latter are appropriated to the see of Ferns, and held under a demise for a term of years from the diocesan. The glebe is valued at £13 6s. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 750; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Clonleigh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 63, and the Roman Catholics to 795; and 4 daily schools—one of which was aided with £10 a-year from the National Board, and with £16, a house, and 4 acres of land, from Lord Carew—were averagely attended by from 130 to 190 children.

CHAPEL-CARRON, a quondam parish in the barony of Shelmallee, 4 miles north-west of Wexford, co. Wexford, Leinster. It lies on the Slaney, and is traversed by the road from Wexford to Enniscorthy. Though still occasionally called a distinct parish, and exhibited as a vicarage or inappropriate curacy in the dio. of Ferns, it is, both politically and ecclesiastically, treated as, in all respects, a part of the parish of KILLURIN: see that article.

CHAPEL-IN-THE-WOODS. See Wood's CHAPEL.

CHAPEL-ISLAND, an islet in Bantry Bay, barony of Bantry, co. Cork, Munster. Its herbage, in common with that of one or two neighbouring islets, has some fame for fattening horses.

CHAPEL-IZOD, a parish, containing the chief part of the town of the same name, in the barony of Castle-Knock, and contiguous to the western side of the Liberties of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 523 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,579; in 1841, 1,536. Houses 99. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 549; in 1841, 434. Houses 5.* The whole surface lies along the river Liffey; the greater part is enclosed within the PHENIX PARK [see that article]; the remainder is thickly sprinkled with villas, gemmed with gardens, and adorned with almost every variety of embellishment; and all consists of good land, worked into lusciousness and teeming beauty. The great mail-road to the west runs through the interior.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £1 19s. 5½d. The rectories of Chapel-Izod, BALLYFERMOT, and PALMERSTON [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Chapel-Izod. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 3,514.

* The Royal Hibernian Military School is included in the rural districts.

Gross income, £331 13s. 3d.; nett, £248 8s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is very old, but was a few years ago new-roofed, by means of a parochial assessment of £68 10s. 2d. Sittings 300; attendance, from 100 to 150. A chapel-of-ease was built near the church, chiefly for the accommodation of the Hibernian School; and is served by a chaplain who officiates also at a weekly lecture in one of the churches of Dublin. Attendance, about 360. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 350; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to 2 chapels in the benefice of Castle-Knock. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Palmerston. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 729, and the Roman Catholics to 850; the Protestants of the union to 891, and the Roman Catholics to 2,622; 2 Sunday schools in the parish had an average attendance of from 325 to 380 children; 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which was aided by annual collection and by £8 a-year from the Society for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 79 boys and 94 girls; and 5 daily schools in the union—2 of which were National—had 96 boys and 166 girls.

CHAPEL-IZOD, a town, partly in the parish of Palmerston, barony of Uppercross, but chiefly in the parish of Chapel-Izod, barony of Castle-Knock, co. Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the river Liffey, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Galway, immediately adjacent to the Phoenix Park, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Dublin. The beautiful meanderings of the Liffey in its neighbourhood, the wooded and gentle dell through which the stream flows, the contiguity of one of the most sequestered parts of the vice-regal demesne, the profusion of environing villas and gardens, the abundance and opulence of strawberry-beds for the supply of the public market, the pervading character of rural and garden retirement almost within hearing of the hum of the metropolis, and the clean, airy, neat, ornate appearance of the town itself, combine to render Chapel-Izod one of the most delightful seats of population in the luxuriant and beautiful environs of Dublin. In the centre of the town is an open area. A new approach was, a few years ago, made to the Lucan road. The church is a small but neat structure. A barrack in the town was originally appropriated to the Royal Irish Artillery. An extensive establishment for spinning flax was erected 10 or 12 years ago by Mr. Crowhaite. A dispensary here is within the South Dublin Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 2,967; and, in 1839, it expended £137 14s., and administered to 2,770 patients.—The town is ancient; and claims to have derived its name of Izod from a daughter of Ængus, King of Ireland. William III., when returning from his expedition to the south, shortly after the battle of the Boyne, spent several days at Chapel-Izod, "receiving petitions, and redressing the grievances arising from perpetual violations of his protection." The mansion which he occupied was frequently used as the country residence of the viceroys of Ireland, previous to the purchase and improvement of the present vice-regal lodge; and it was repaired, and occupied as a principal seat, by Dr. Boulter, archbishop of Armagh, when, in 1726, he filled the office of one of the Lords-Justices of the kingdom. Area of the Upper-cross section of the town, 20 acres; of the Castle-Knock section, 43 acres. Pop. of the Castle-Knock section, in 1831, 1,030; in 1841, 1,102. Houses 94. Pop. of the whole town, in 1831, 1,632; in 1841, 1,575. Houses 174. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 94; in manufactures and trade, 207; in other pursuits, 62. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 16; on the directing of

labour, 170; on their own manual labour, 159; on means not specified, 18.

CHAPEL-MARTIN, a chapelry incorporated with the rectory and benefice of KILMALLOCK: which see.

CHAPEL-MIDWAY, a parish in the barony of Castle-Knock, 7 miles north by west of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,295 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches. Pop., in 1831, 335. The land is of good quality.—This parish is a chapelry, and part of the benefice of KILSALLAGHAN [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. In 1831, the Protestants amounted to 30, and the Roman Catholics to 305.

CHAPEL-MINIT, a chapelry incorporated with the rectory and benefice of KILMALLOCK: which see.

CHAPEL-RUSSELL, a parish in the barony of Kenry, co. Limerick, Munster. It contains the village of PALLAS-KENRY: which see. Length, 1 mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 634 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,204; in 1841, 1,150. Houses 191. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 574; in 1841, 367. Houses 50. The surface lies near the Shannon, borrows embellishment from the beautiful demesne of Castle-town, and consists of luxuriant land.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £55 10s. Gross income, £78 12s.; nett, £38 12s. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1822, by means of a gift of £923 1s. 6d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and had erected in it a gallery for the Charter-school children by means of a donation of £92 6s. 1d. from the Incorporated Society. Sittings 300; attendance, about 200. A Wesleyan meeting-house has an attendance of about 50. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 262, and the Roman Catholics to 948; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £4 from Mr. Waller, and £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and another with £10 from Lord Charleville, £7 from the rector, and £4 5s. from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society—had an attendance of about 231 children.

CHAPELTOWN, a village in the parish of Balinaghlish, barony of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 16 acres. Pop., in 1841, 264. Houses 43.

CHAPPLE. See CHAPEL.

CHARLEMONT, a *quoad sacra* parish, containing a town of the same name, in the *quoad civilia* parish of Loughgall, and on the western border of the barony and county of Armagh, Ulster. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, about 3,156 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,489. The surface is generally low and flat, lies along the right bank of the Black-water river, is traversed by the road from Armagh to Dungannon, and consists, over about one-eighth of its extent of bog, and, over the greater part of the remaining seven-eighths, of rich wheat-bearing land, greatly improved, and in good cultivation.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Gross income, being salary paid by the rector of Loughgall, £70; nett, £50. Patron, the incumbent of Loughgall. The church was built in 1832, by means of £300 raised in various ways within the parish, and of £900 gifted by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 350; attendance, from 250 to 400. Two school-houses are also used alternately as parochial places of worship, and have an attendance of from 100 to 150; and the curate likewise officiates on every alternate Sabbath in the barrack. A Wesleyan chapel has an attendance of nearly 400. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,558 Churchmen, 462

Presbyterians, 59 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,541 Roman Catholics; 3 Sabbath schools had on their books 128 boys and 148 girls; a daily school in the barrack, though intended chiefly for the children of the military, was attended by about 10 other children; and 5 other daily schools—one of which was aided with £20 a-year from Mr. Parnell, one with £7 10s. and a house from Col. Verner, and with £2 or £3 from the London Hibernian Society, one with £5 10s. from the rector, and with small gratuities from the London Hibernian Society, and one with £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 172 boys and 130 girls.

CHARLEMONT, a market-town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the above parish, stands on the right bank of the Blackwater, and on the road from Armagh to Dungannon, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Dungannon, $5\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Armagh, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ north by west of Dublin. The post and market town of Moy, so immediately adjoins it as to be separated topographically only by the river, and politically by being in a different county; and, for all economical purposes, it is strictly one town with Charlemont, and the more important section of their joint mass: see MOY. A neat new stone-bridge carries the thoroughfare across the river. The Ulster canal passes close to the town; and is expected to occasion a stimulus to trade. A weekly market is held on Saturday; and fairs are held on May 12, Aug. 16, and Nov. 12. The castle or fort of Charlemont is a place of considerable military strength, crowning an eminence on the margin of the Blackwater, a little below the bridge; and it is maintained in repair, and used as the ordnance depot and head-quarters of the artillery of the north of Ireland, and is usually occupied by two companies of artillery, amounting, with wives and children and other parties, to a population of about 300. This strength was formerly of great importance on account of its commanding the passage of the Blackwater, and checking the turbulencies of the O'Neills of Tyrone. "During the brief contest between William and James, the governor was a brave officer, named Teague O'Regan. Schomberg summoned the fort, and received for answer, that 'he was an old rogue, and should not have it;' to which the Dutchman sent a reply, 'that he would very soon give the governor better cause for anger.' The fortress was extremely strong; it occupied the summit of a hill which commanded a very important pass, and overlooked the Blackwater; it was surrounded by a morass, and approachable only by two narrow causeways. Its possession was very necessary to Schomberg, and he determined to 'get it by some means or other:' but finding the garrison and the governor resolute to keep him out, and knowing that he 'sat down' quietly before the fort, to wait until famine had done the work for him. And this ensued at length; the gallant old governor capitulated 'on his own terms,' and marched out with all the honours of war. An anecdote is recorded which exhibits the stern and resolute character of the old soldier. An attempt was made to relieve the garrison; an officer named McMahon, at the head of 500 men, gallantly made his way through the besiegers, and reached the walls of the fort. Teague O'Regan, however, had men enough for his purpose; he accepted the supply of provisions McMahon had brought, but obstinately refused to admit his soldiers, inasmuch as they would speedily consume the food they had conveyed, and render their enterprise worse than useless. He bade them, therefore, fight their way back again. But old Schomberg, who was alive to the move-

ment—(Harris indeed states that he foresaw it, and so 'allowed McMahon to pass after a slight resistance,')—stood in the way, and to return was impossible. Two attempts were made, however, and twice they were driven back under shelter of the walls of Charlemont. Still old Teague 'swore if they could not make their way out, they should have no lodging or entertainment within;' and the unlucky detachment were compelled to take up their quarters upon the counterscarp, between the fortress and the enemy, where they continued in a most miserable condition, until the governor was compelled to capitulate."

The borough of Charlemont was incorporated by charter of 11 James I.; and it became one of the boroughs included in the "New Rules" of 25 Charles II. The limits comprised the townland of Charlemont, and a small additional area called the Liberties, the former containing about 200, and the latter about 20, acres. The corporation was styled "The Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Charlemont." The portreeve and the free burgesses, the latter 12 in number, returned two members to the Irish parliament; but, in exercising this privilege, they were long the mere tools of the Earls of Charlemont, heads of the Caulfield family; and at the legislative union, Francis William, Earl of Charlemont, received the whole of the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement. The corporation speedily sank into "incurable decay," and its last portreeve died about the year 1820; but almost immediately after its legal extinction, some individuals resuscitated and usurped the rights, obtained a recognition by the Lord-lieutenant and Privy Council, and professedly brought the provisions of the charter into operation. "But we conceive," said the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, in 1833, "that the present corporation has not any legal existence, and is not aided by the provisions of the 38 Geo. III., c. 2, which places a limitation on the remedy by *quo warranto*." A borough court, granted by the charter, fell into desuetude amid the decay of the genuine corporation, but was revived, and held weekly before the portreeve, under the usurping administration. Tolls were collected by the legal corporation, and began to be exacted by the newly organized body, but were resisted at fairs, though not at the weekly market. But the receipts and disbursements during 3 years, ending in 1830, amounted only to respectively £9 11s. 3d., and £8 16s. 2d.—Sir Toby Caulfield, who filled office of high trust in Ireland during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., was created Baron Charlemont in 1620; Sir William Caulfield, the nephew of Sir Toby, became the second Baron in 1627; William, the fifth Baron, was made Viscount Charlemont in 1665; and James, the fourth Viscount, who conspicuously figured in Irish politics, was created Earl of Charlemont in 1763. The Earls in the Irish peerage are Barons Charlemont in the peerage of Great Britain. Area of the town, 55 acres. Pop., exclusive of the military, in 1831, 523; in 1841, 485. Houses 106.

CHARLES-FORT, a royal fortification on Kinsale Harbour, 1 mile east of the town of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. It was begun in 1670, the first stone being laid by the Earl of Orrery; it was finished at the cost of £73,000; and, in honour of Charles II., it was named Charles-Fort in 1680, by the Duke of Ormond, who then came to inspect it. It has a strong citadel toward the land; it mounts 100 pieces of brass cannon, with the embrasures all bomb-proof toward the sea; and it stands so close to the channel, that all vessels passing up the harbour must sail within pistol-shot of its battery. It contains very

extensive barracks, and is constantly garrisoned. Before it was built, a fortification, afterwards called the Old Fort, stood on the opposite side of the harbour; and still survives in some remains, which are capable of being employed for defence. In 1691, both forts were taken by the Earl of Marlborough. See KINSALE.

CHARLESTOWN, a village in the parish of Kilbride-Langan, barony of Kilcoursey, King's co., Leinster. It stands in the vale of the Brosna, a very brief distance above the small town of Clara. Adjoining it is the old castle of KILCOURSEY: which see. Fairs are held on April 20, and Oct. 20. Area, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 233; in 1841, 202. Houses 46.

CHARLESTOWN, a parish on the western border of the barony of Ardee and co. Louth, and 2½ miles north-north-west of the town of Ardee, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 3 miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to 2½ miles; area, 2,600 acres, 2 roads, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,407; in 1841, 1,390. Houses 234. The land is of very good quality for both pasture and tillage. The interior is traversed by the road from Ardee to Carrickmacross. The mansion of Rahana, the seat of Clarges Ruxton, Esq., stands on the eastern border. The other seats are Harristown, Cookstown, and Pepperstown. A hamlet in the parish bears also the name of Charlestown. Pop., in 1831, 56.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Armagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £37; glebe, £21. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £234 17s. 6d.; and are inappropriate in Baron Foster. The vicarages of Charlestown, TALLANSTOWN, and MAPASTOWN, and the rectories of PHILIPSTOWN and CLOCKEENAN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Charlestown or Philipstown. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 4,394. Gross income, £476 15s. 4d.; nett, £348 18s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built, in 1828, at the cost of £1,604 7s. 6d.; of which £219 17s. 6d. was raised by subscription, and the rest was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, from 110 to 120. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Tallanstown and Reastown have jointly an attendance of 1,963; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 178, and the Roman Catholics to 1,313; the Protestants of the union to 480, and the Roman Catholics to 4,660. In the same year there was no school in the parish; and 6 daily schools in the union had on their books 162 boys and 96 girls.

CHARLESTOWN, a village in the parish of Montiahs and Islands, barony of East O'Neiland, co. Armagh, Ulster. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 122. Houses 19.

CHARLESTOWN, two hamlets, and a demesne, in the parish of Kilmore, eastern section of the barony of Ballintober, co. Roscommon, Connaught. All are situated on the eastern verge of the barony and county, on the right bank of the Shannon, and in the near vicinity of Drumsna. The hamlets are called East and West Charlestown. The demesne is well-wooded with fine old trees, has a beautiful appearance, and is the property of Sir Gilbert King, Bart. The mansion was built by the first Protestant bishop of Elphin.

CHARLEVILLE, or **RATHGOGAN**, a parish, containing the town of Charleville, in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 3,318 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,824; in 1841, 5,178. Houses 788. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,058; in 1841, 891. Houses 128. The surface lies on the northern border of Cork, and on the southern edge of the river-system of the Shannon,

or at the head of the subordinate system of the Maig; and it consists principally of the low ground of one of the valleys or depressions of the great concatenation of mountain which extends, in a curvature, from Valentia in co. Kerry to the vicinity of Dungarvan in co. Waterford. The land, though rather naked and inornate, is prevalently good, and even excellent. The roads from Cork to Limerick, and from Listowel to Tipperary, traverse the interior respectively northward and eastward.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of BALLYHEA [which see], in the dio. of Cloyne. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £224 4s. 11d., and the rectorial for £102 10s. 11d.; and the latter are inappropriate in the Earl of Cork and Orrery. The church of the benefice is in the town of Charleville, and has an attendance of from 70 to 200. The Roman Catholic chapel of Charleville has an attendance of 5,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ardnagiehy. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 325, and the Roman Catholics to 5,697; a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 65 boys and 53 girls; and 15 daily schools had 394 boys and 177 girls. One of the schools was aided with £12 a-year, and one with £20, from subscription; one, for infants, with £15 from subscription; and one, a boarding and weekday classical school, for boys, with £40 from Lord Cork.

CHARLEVILLE—anciently **RATHGOGAN**,—a market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the above parish, stands at the intersection of the road from Cork to Limerick, with that from Kanturk to Kilmallock, 4½ miles south-west of Kilmallock, 7½ north of Buttevant, 21 south of Limerick, and 109, by way of Tipperary, south-west of Dublin. A streamlet, called the Glynn river, a headwater of the Maig, curves round half the town, and drives two good corn-mills. North of the town is Drewscourt, the seat of F. Drew, Esq.; on the road to Cork are the mansions of Newtown, and Castle-Harrison, the latter the seat of Henry Harrison, Esq.; on the west is Gibbon's Grove; and on the road to Liscarrol are the villages of Annagh and Churchtown. The interior appearance of the town is comparatively neat, cheerful, and respectable. The principal street extends nearly ¾ of a statute mile south-south-eastward along the road from Limerick to Cork; and is straight, spacious, and airy, and contains a fair proportion of good houses. Another street goes off from nearly the middle of the former, and extends about 500 yards east by northward along the road to Kilmallock. A third street, about 370 yards in length, goes off nearly at right angles with the second, and runs in a direction parallel with the first. Other streets and lines of edifices are all comparatively short and subordinate. The church of the benefice of Ballyhea, within the town, is a neat structure. The Roman Catholic chapel is a handsome and very spacious edifice. The ruins of an old church, called Ballysallagh, or Ballyslough, stand 150 yards east of the southern termination of the principal street; and, in a cemetery which surrounds them, is a small, humble, and scarcely legible monumental inscription to the memory of an obscure Irish bard, of the name of MacDonald, who made a translation of Homer into the Erse language, and is supposed to have also written original poems in the Erse. An infantry barrack at the town is a permanent military station. A district-bridewell is maintained in good order. A fever hospital and a dispensary are within the Kilmallock Poor-law union, are under the care of two physicians, and are well managed. The hospital contains 40 beds, and is

capable of containing 50; it admits patients, not only from the co. Cork district around Charleville, but from the portion of Kilmallock Poor-law union, which is within the county of Limerick; and, in 1840, a proposal was entertained of adding to it 2 infirmary wards. The dispensary serves for a district which, in 1831, contained a population of 16,097. In 1839-40, the hospital admitted 550 patients, the dispensary made 7,500 dispensations of medicine, and the receipts and expenditure of both amounted to respectively £360 and £408 13s. 6d.—Two tanyards, and the two corn-mills, employ about 50 persons. A considerable retail trade exists, in the supply of the surrounding rich country. Two weekly markets, and 6 annual fairs are held. A branch of the National Bank was established in 1835. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a car in transit between Cork and Rathkeale, and the mail-coach in transit between Cork and Limerick. The projected railway from Limerick was planned to pass the immediate vicinity of the town; but the nearest point of any line projected by the Railway Commissioners, is on the Shannon ramification of the Main Trunk, at a distance of 27 statute miles. The town suffers great repression of its energies from dearth of fuel; and, in spite of other great advantages of situation, will never rise to desirable importance as a seat of trade without the assistance of a canal or a railway.

Roger, Lord Broghill, first Earl of Orrery, raised Charleville from village insignificance and obscurity to the importance and influence of a town; changed its name from Rathgogan to Charleville; made it the seat of his court as Lord-president of Munster; built in it a church, an endowed school, and a princely mansion; introduced manufactures, and attracted tradesmen; and, to crown all, procured a charter of incorporation, conferring the privilege of sending two members to the Irish parliament. In a letter to the Duke of Ormond, written in 1662, he says, "He hopes, by his Grace's favour, to get it made a borough, and have it bear the name of Charleville; it being now called by the heathenish name of Rathgogan;" and he adds, "I admit neither presbyter, papist, independent, nor, as our proclamation says, any other sort of fanatic, to plant here, but all good protestants; and am setting up manufactures of linens and woollen cloths, and all other good trades." His wretched principle of exclusiveness, and his well-meant effort to promote general trade and manufacture, shared the same fate,—the former probably clutching the latter, and convulsively dragging it down in the desperation of its own drowning. The name Charleville was adopted in compliment to Charles II. The mansion built by Lord Broghill is said to have been of magnificent character, and surrounded by noble gardens, and a fine park; it was commenced in May 1661, and occupied, in its construction and adorning, some of the last years of its founder's life; but, in 1690—when it had passed into the possession of Lord Broghill's grandson, and while the latter, a minor, was prosecuting his travels in foreign countries—the Duke of Berwick, at the head of some soldiery in the interest of James II., balted at the mansion, dined in it, and then burned it to the ground. His destruction of the splendid pile, though a mean and unprincipled act of party vengeance, was only what a bitter Jacobite might be expected to do toward any object connected with so stern a bigot as Lord Broghill.

The charter of incorporation bore date the 29th of May, 23 Charles II., or A. D. 1672; erected certain lands in the parish of Rathgogan, and others contiguous within the county of Limerick, into a manor; empowered Lord Broghill to use 800 acres

as a demesne, and to fortify his residence; and granted the erection of the town, and contiguous lands to the joint extent of 100 acres, into a free borough, subject to the government of a corporation to be styled, "The Sovereign, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough of Charleville." The 100 acres appointed to be comprised within the borough limits, do not appear to have ever been defined. The responsible or acting part of the corporation were a sovereign, 2 bailiffs, and 12 burgesses; they never had any corporate property; they never seem to have had any official duty except to send members to parliament, and the sovereign to act as a justice; they became the mere puppets of the borough's patrons, the Earls of Cork and Shannon; and, though rendered by the borough's disfranchisement at the Union, little more than a nominal or honorary body, they continued, so late as 1833, not only to maintain their corporate existence, but to practise the exclusive principle on which the borough was originally erected. Lords Cork and Shannon received the whole of the £15,000 of compensation for the loss of the borough's franchise. County magistrates, who reside in and near the town, hold petty-sessions; and the county police preserve the public peace. A court of record is held by the seneschal of the manor; exercises jurisdiction to the amount of £200 Irish; and conducts its proceedings according to the usual course of the common law.—In 1758, Charles Moore, second Lord Tullamore, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Charleville. The earldom became dormant at his lordship's death, without issue, in 1764; but it was revived in 1806, in the person of Charles Bary, the grandson of the Hon. Jane Moore, daughter of the first Lord Tullamore, and passed, in 1835, to his son. The family-seat is CHARLEVILLE, in King's co. Area of the town, 222 acres. Pop. of the town, in 1831, 4,766; in 1841, 4,287. Houses 600. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 258; in manufactures and trade, 403; in other pursuits, 226. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 37; on the directing of labour, 428; on their own manual labour, 344; on means not specified, 78. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 912; who could read but not write, 225; who could neither read nor write, 613. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 570; who could read but not write, 325; who could neither read nor write, 1,165.

CHARLEVILLE, the demesne of the Earl of Rathdown, 3 miles south-west of Bray, half-barony of Rathdown, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is situated in the glen of the Dargle, is well planted with forest trees, and blends, in one sheet of magnificence, with the gorgeous demesne of POWERSCOURT; which see. The mansion is modern, handsome, and faced with granite; and has in the centre of its front a tasteful pediment with a plain tympanum.

CHARLEVILLE, or CHARLEVILLE-Forest, the demesne of the Earl of Charleville, in the barony of Ballycowan, King's co., Leinster. It extends westward from the immediate outskirts of Tullamore, along the Grand Canal and the Cloddagh rivulet, and comprises nearly 1,500 acres, delightfully wooded with fine full-grown timber. Though flat, flanked with bog, and naturally tame, it derives from the profusion and tasteful disposition of its wood, from its artificial lakes, from the towers and battlements of its mansion, and from noble vistas which look away to the perspective of the Slieve-Bloom mountains, a very large amount of interesting landscape. An isletted and sylvan-dotted artificial lake of nearly 80 plantation acres occupies the place of a moor; and a forest spreads beyond the demesne, over

the bosom of the contiguous bog. The Cloddagh, while within the grounds, purls, and trots, and leaps along a mimic glen, whose bottom is so shelved at intervals as to produce pleasing cataracts, and whose slopes are traversed by walks and tastefully clothed with shrubs and timber. A rustic grotto overlooks the principal fall of the rivulet, and was designed by the first Lady Charleville, and built, at considerable expense, to give employment to the poor in a season of scarcity. The mansion is a large castellated structure, and was built immediately after the commencement of the present century.

CHEEKPOINT, a village in the parish of Faithlegg, barony of Gualtier, co. Waterford, Munster. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 274. Houses 58. See **BOLTON** and **FAITHLEGG**.

CHURCHFELD, a small district in the barony of Ross, co. Galway, Connaught. Area, 9,362 acres; of which 2,772 are water. Pop., in 1841, 1,035. Houses 190. It lies on the border of the county contiguous to Mayo; consists, to the extent of 972 acres, of rugged mountain-ground; and, though isolated, inconveniently distant, and in a different county, is part of the parish of **BALLINROBE**: see that article.

CHURCH-HILL, a hamlet and demesne in the barony of O'Neilland, 3 miles north-north-east of Charlemont, co. Armagh, Ulster. The hamlet stands on the right bank of the Blackwater, in the immediate vicinity of Verner's Bridge. The demesne adjoins the hamlet; and, in consequence of its occupying high ground, it forms a striking feature in the midst of the circumjacent flat country. The mansion is a handsome edifice; and is the seat of Col. Verner.

CHURCH-HILL, a village in the parish of Innismacnaint, barony of Magheraboy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It stands on the old road, and a little west of a sweep of the new road, from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon, 8 miles east-south-east of Belleek, and 9 north-west of Enniskillen. Its site is 4 or 5 furlongs west of the middle of the west margin of Lower Lough Erne, on the top of one of the numerous low ridges which rise summit over summit till they blend with the lofty hills of Shean and Glenaloug. A little south of it are the small but romantic lakes of Carrick and Bunnahone, whose superfluous waters form the Sillics rivulet. The old church which gave name to the village is now a ruin; and a new church has been built close to the glebe-house, and near the new road. Fairs are held on May 14, Aug. 30, and Nov. 30. A dispensary here is within the Ballyshannon Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 68,867 acres, with a pop. of 14,624; and, in 1839-40, it expended £146 14s. 0½d., and administered to 1,954 patients. Pop. returned with the parish. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 139. Houses 28.

CHURCH-HILL, a village in the barony of Kilmaecran, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Dunfanaghy, 6½ miles west-north-west of Letterkenny, and 12½ north-west by north of Dublin. In its vicinity is the picturesque Highland lake called Lough Gartan; and, on its shores, the charming demesne of Daniel Chambers, Esq. See **GARTAN**. Fairs are held on May 11, Aug. 15, and Nov. 7. Pop. not specially returned.

CHURCH-ISLAND, an islet in Lough Sheelin,—that lake of only 4 miles in length, which washes portions of the 4 counties of Cavan, Meath, Westmeath, and Longford. The islet is a mere spot, and possesses interest simply for diversifying the bosom of the lake, and containing some prostrate ruins.

CHURCH-ISLAND, or **INNISMORE**, an islet in Lough Gill, 3 miles east-south-east of Sligo, co.

Sligo, Connaught. It comprises an area of 25 acres, is richly wooded, and contains some interesting church ruins. Archdall represents the church which gave it name as having been built by St. Loman in the time of St. Columba, and, with equal inaccuracy and exaggeration, states the islet to be about 2 miles in length, and in some places half-a-mile in breadth. The ruins are ivy-clad, and are situated at the east end of the islet, in the midst of an old cemetery which was once the burying-place of the parish of Calry. "In a rock near the door of the church," says Archdall, "is a cavity called 'Our Lady's Bed,' which is said to be favourable to women in pregnancy, who fondly imagine, that, by going into it and turning thrice round, at the same time saying certain prayers, they shall not die in labour."

CHURCH-JERPOINT, or **JERPOINT-EAST**, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Knocktopher, 1½ mile south-west of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains the village of **STONFORD**: which see. Length, in the direction of south by east, 4½ miles; breadth, from ½ to 2½; area, 5,994 acres, 2 roads, 34 perches,—of which 1,345 acres, 1 road, 10 perches lie detached three-fourths of a mile from the southern extremity of the main body, and 25 acres, 28 perches are in the river Nore. Pop., in 1831, 2,503; in 1841, 2,063. Houses 339. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,650. Houses 267. The surface lies along the right bank of the Nore, consists of good land, and is traversed by the roads from Thomastown toward respectively New Ross, Waterford, and Carrick-on-Suir. The chief seat is the Earl of Carrick's beautiful mansion of **MOUVT-JULIET**: which see. On the south-western frontier is Floodball, the handsome seat of J. Flood, Esq.; and on the Nore, near Thomastown, is Jerpoint, the seat of W. H. Hunt, Esq. The other seats are Johnswell and Jerpointchurch. The ruins of two old churches exist in respectively the main body and the detached district.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Vicarial tithe composition, £129 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £6 16s. 6½d. Patron, the Crown. The vicar holds also the perpetual curacy of Great Connel and Ladytown, in the dio. of Kildare, and resides in that benefice. The occasional duties of Church-Jerpoint are performed by the curate of Thomastown, for a salary of £10 a-year. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £110 14s. 3½d., and are inappropriate in the corporation of the city of Kilkenny. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel at Kilmanogue has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Thomastown, Mung, and Tullowherin. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 80, and the Roman Catholics to 1,929; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 192 boys and 104 girls.

CHURCH-MOUNTAIN. See **SLIEVE-GADOE**.

CHURCH-POOL, a small bay and natural harbour, on the south side of the estuary of the Guibarra river, barony of Boylagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. The roadstead possesses great natural advantages; and the anchorage has a depth of from 2 to 3 fathoms at low water, and is safe in all gales.

CHURCHTOWN, co. Dublin. See **TANEY**. **CHURCHTOWN**, a village in the parish of Ballintemple, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1841, 111. Houses 25. See **BALLINTEMPLE**.

CHURCHTOWN, a parish in the barony of Lower Navan, 3¼ miles south-west of the town of Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,336 acres. Pop., in 1831, 448; in 1841, 509. Houses 89. The land is partly bog,

and partly good tillage-ground. The seats of Churchtown and Philpotstown, the property respectively of the Kellet and the Young families, are situated near each other, and about 4 miles south-west of Navan. The little square tower, called Churchtown-castle, is said to have been built by a Mr. Warren.—This parish is a chapelry, or vicarage, and part of the benefice of ARDBRACCAN [which see], in the dio. of MEATH. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £9 4s. 7½d., and the rectorial for £43 16s. 11d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Miss Reynel. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Moymet. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 450; and a daily school at Dunderry was aided with £2 10s. a-year from Lord Ludlow, and £1 1s. from Lord Killeen, and had on its books 83 boys and 39 girls.

CHURCHTOWN, a parish in the barony of Rathconrath, 5 miles west-south-west of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, 3½ miles; breadth, from 1½ mile to 2½ miles; area, 5,302 acres, 25 perches,—of which 8 acres, 1 rood, 8 perches are in Lough Dalton. Pop., in 1831, 960; in 1841, 1,108. Houses 195. The surface consists, for the most part, of profitable land; touches the south-east margin of Lough Dalton; and is traversed westward by the road from Mullingar to Athlone. The seats are Redmonstown-House and Balrath-Lodge; the chief hamlet is Churchtown; and the antiquities are the ruins of the castles of Fieldtown, Dundonnel, and Oldtown, and the site or vestiges of three other castles.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £180 9s. 10½d.; glebe, £20. The rectories of Churchtown and DYSART, and the vicarage of CONRAGH [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Churchtown. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½. Pop., in 1831, 2,930. Gross income, £396 9s. 10½d.; nett, £353 16s. 10½d. Patrons, alternately the Crown and the diocesan. The church was built in 1810, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance, from 30 to 40. There are Roman Catholic chapels in Dysart and Conragh. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 908; the Protestants of the union to 76, and the Roman Catholics to 2,854; a parochial school in Churchtown was aided with some advantages from the rector, and had on its books 19 boys and 8 girls; and 3 daily schools in the union had an average attendance of about 111 children.

CHURCHTOWN, a *quoad sacra* parish on the southern sea-board of the barony of Forth, 2½ miles south-west of Broadway, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 5,679 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches,—of which 11 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 1,429. It consists of the two *quoad civilia* parishes of TACUMSHANE and BALLYMORE: see these articles. The surface extends along the coast of the Atlantic, and along the west side of Lough Taa; and it consists partly of barren sandhills, but chiefly of excellent arable land.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition of 5 townlands allocated to the curate, £70 10s. 1½d.; glebe, £5 13s. 4d. Gross income, £76 3s. 5½d.; nett, £72 0s. 7½d. Patron, the incumbent of the benefice of TACUMSHANE. The church was built in 1834, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 140. The Roman Catholic chapels of Tacumshane and Ballymore, have an attendance of respectively 700 and 600;

and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the former is united to the chapel of Lady's Island, and the latter to the chapel of Muglass. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 141, and the Roman Catholics to 1,329.

CHURCHTOWN, a hamlet in the parish of Hook, barony of Shelbourne, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands near Hook Tower lighthouse, at the extremity of the peninsula of Hook Head. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 153. Houses 29.

CHURCHTOWN, a village in the parish of Dysart, barony of Upperthird, 4½ miles west by north of Carrickbeg, co. Waterford, Munster. It stands on the right bank of the Suir, and on the road from Carrickbeg to Clonmel; and behind it are the extensive natural woods of Landscape, which combine with the woods of Coolnamuck to impart great finish to the natural beauty of this part of the exultant valley of the Suir. An old castle once stood at the village, and was possessed by the Everards. Here is a small woollen factory. Pop. returned with the parish.

CHURCHTOWN, or BRUHENNY, a parish, partly in the barony of Dubhallow, but chiefly in that of Orrery and Kilmore, 6 miles south-south-west of Charleville, co. Cork, Munster. The Orrery and Kilmore section contains the village of Churchtown. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Dubhallow section, 1,078 acres; of the Orrery and Kilmore section, 6,969 acres. Pop. of the Orrery and Kilmore section, in 1831, 2,893; in 1841, 2,689. Houses 382. Pop. of the Dubhallow section, in 1841, 688. Houses 113. The surface is drained southward by the headwaters of the Awbeg, and traversed in the same direction by the road from Limerick to Cork; and it consists variously of good arable land, good pasture land, coarse mountain, bleak moorland, and repulsive bog. The quondam noble seats of BURTON and EGDMONT [see these articles], are within the parish, and give the titles of Baron and Earl to the family of Percival. The village of Churchtown is neat in arrangement, and is prettily planted. A dispensary here is within the Mallow Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 5,033; and, in 1839-40, it expended £138 18s., and administered to 1,944 patients. Area of the village, 22 acres. Pop., in 1841, 638. Houses 86. The church whence the village has its name, substituted one upon another site which was removed by act of parliament in 9 Anne; and it is cruciform, has its chancel paved with black and white marble, and contains the burying vault of the Egmont family.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £380; glebe, £17 10s. Gross income, £567 10s.; nett, £475 8s. 8d. Patron, the Earl of Egmont. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Dungourney, in this diocese; but is resident in Churchtown. A curate has a stipend of £69 5s. 7½d. The church was built about 125 years ago, at the private cost of the then Earl of Egmont. Sittings 300; attendance, from 40 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Lisacrol. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 63, and the Roman Catholics to 2,813; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 85 boys and 34 girls.

CHURCHTOWN, or RHEBAN, a parish in the barony of West Narragh and Rheban, and containing part of the town of Athy, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, south south-eastward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 7,330 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches,—of which 43 acres, 26 perches, are in the river

* The Census of 1831 does not notice this section.

Barrow. Pop., in 1831, 2,009; in 1841, 2,294. Houses 381. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,303; in 1841, 1,468. Houses 239. The surface consists, in general, of light tillage land; lies along the right bank of the Barrow; and is traversed by the divergent roads from Athy to Kilkenny, Timahoe, and Maryborough. The highest ground is in the south-west, and has an altitude of 258 feet. The Barrow describes the whole of the eastern boundary; and the Grand Canal comes in from the west, deflects to the south, and proceeds parallel with the Barrow to Athy. The seats are Killoo, Woodbine, Rockfield, Gamboa, Miltown, and Ballyroe. The other objects of local interest are the ancient castle and the quondam city of **RHEBAN**: see that article.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **ATRY** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £130, and the rectorial for £260; and the latter are impropriate in Dr. Walsh and Messrs. Chapman and Bunbury. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 251 Churchmen, 13 Protestant dissenters, and 1,791 Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

CHURCHTOWN, a village in the parish of Newcastle, barony of Glenquin, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 4 acres. Pop., in 1841, 190. Houses 24.

CLADDAGH, a large and curious suburb of the town of Galway, within the borough limits of that town, Connaught. It extends along the right bank of the Galway river, immediately above its expansion into estuary, or rather its debouch into the side of Galway bay; it directly confronts the quays and docks of the town; and occupies partly the declivities of a gentle hill, and partly a belt of low ground which intervenes between the hill and the river. The summit or small table-land of the hill is occupied by the monastic buildings, the chapel, and the cemetery of a friary, which we shall afterwards notice; the south-west declivity or gentle slope is a spacious open area, called the Fair Green, but by no means of attractive appearance; and the other declivities, as well as part of the low ground toward the river, are densely covered with the suburb,—a confused and grotesque congeries of thatched cabins,—a labyrinthine maze of narrow, crooked, winding lanes,—a packed mass of houses, almost as closely huddled and disorderly in their mutual position as “a take” of herrings in the bottom of a fishing-boat. The inhabitants are all fishermen and their families; and nets, tar, fishing-jackets, and the offals of fish, so crowd every intersection as to overwhelm the olfactory nerves, and nearly defy the locomotion of a stranger. Yet the cabins are in general neat and regular within; the lanes are causewayed; the filth and putrescence and other sources of noxious miasma are swept away; the belt of open ground between the suburb and its fishing quays presents a mimic resemblance to a great ship-building-yard; the quays are clean, handsome, and less offensive than many a city fish-market; and the whole suburb, in spite of both the absurdity of its own physical character, and great indolence, ignorance, and perversity on the part of its inhabitants, is decidedly exceeded in aggregate disagreeableness by several great fishing-seats of its size in some of the most boasted sea-board districts of Great Britain. The village is very ancient, and is traditionally said to have been the original settlement of a body of colonists, the ancestors of the present inhabitants; it has very long been distinguished for cleanliness in the interior of its cabins, but owes the order which now prevails in its exterior and its thoroughfares, to the spirited and humane exertions of Captain Hurlis of the royal navy, about the year 1808; and, though not separately reported on

in any official census, it was ascertained, in 1812, to have 468 houses, inhabited by 1,050 males and 1,286 females, and was supposed, in 1820, to have increased to a population of upwards of 3,000.

The quays and pier of Claddagh were constructed by means of a grant from Government of £1,597, and of local contributions to the amount of £623; and they, as well as the trade connected with them, are thus summarily reported on by the Fishery Commissioners in 1836: “A most convenient and useful pier, for the numerous fishing-boats belonging to this place, in number about 140 sail-boats, from 12 to 14 tons, and 50 row-boats, of 5 to 6 tons each, employing near 2,200 persons. With all the advantages of good boats and accommodation, there are few places where the fisheries are carried on with so little enterprise.” Though the fishermen sometimes make a great show of industry, they are so wedded to old customs, so averse to adopt improvements in the modes or instruments of fishing, so awed by omens, and influenced by superstitious notions, so stubbornly averse to fish at seasons regarded as unfavourable by their superstition, and so fanatically and indolently prone to squander in idleness every day which they pretend to be under other tutelage than that of powers which fill the nets with fish, that they furnish a very unsteady supply to even the home-market of the town of Galway, and often allow shoals of finny wealth which flow into the capacious bay to depart without being touched. They affect also, with all the monopolizing spirit of an exclusive and grasping corporation, to regard all the capacious bay as their own peculiar domain; and, till a very recent period, they so successfully enforced their arrogant claim, that boats which ventured out from other districts to fish when the Claddagh-men chose to be idle, were almost certainly destroyed. Even when a body of gentlemen, some 25 or 30 years ago, patriotically formed themselves into a company to cultivate the valuable fisheries of the bay, fitted out several boats, and provided legal nets and other requisite materials, the Claddagh-men, enraged at what they regarded as an invasion of their rights, attacked the company's boats, destroyed their nets, cut their sails and cables, threw overboard their anchors, and ill treated their crews. Redress was given, and future protection pledged by Government, rules were prescribed by the Commissioners of Customs for settling the measurement of the meshes of sea-nets, public feeling united with constituted authority to break the usurped power of the Claddagh would-be corporation; and still, for reasons which could not be very succinctly explained, the Claddagh-men continue, in a great measure, to dispose as they please of the vast fishing-grounds, and to humour their own whims and prejudices, as to the seasons of fishing, in preference to any wise attempt to obtain regular supplies for the market.— Their fishing-boats, previous to 1790, seldom exceeded 5 tons in burden; but those built after that date were gradually made larger, till, about 16 or 20 years ago, they began to be generally of the size now in use. So long as the boats were small, they seldom ventured beyond the islands of Arran, or farther than half-an-hour's sailing from the land; they usually coasted along the shores of Cumemara; and, on the first indication of a smart breeze, or a sudden change of weather, they immediately ran for shelter to the nearest creek.—The fishermen spend a large portion of their time on shore in repairing their boats, sails, rigging, and cordage, and in making, drying, and mending their nets and spilletts; and the remainder of their time they spend chiefly in whisky-drinking, in coarse amusements, and in consultations respecting their fishing excursions. Hundreds of

their women and children, during days before the boats go to sea, crowd the neighbouring strands, digging for bait; and the men, after having received into their boats potatoes, oaten-cakes, fuel and water, but never any whisky, depart for the fishing-grounds, and sometimes remain away several days. On their return they are met and joyously hailed by their wives and children on the shore; and abandoning to the women all care of the produce they have brought home, they go to regale themselves at the next public house, and to sink for a time into almost total inertia. On the well-known prognostics of the harvest and winter herring-fishery being recognised, "the mayor or admiral of the Claddagh despatches reconnoitring boats to prevent poachers or stragglers, with full powers to take and destroy their nets and boats if found fishing, (or, according to their own phraseology, trespassing,) until all shall have an equal chance by a general fishing. For one or two days previous to this, the entire Claddagh is in commotion, making preparations for the excursion. On the appointed day, all the boats round the bay (which generally muster about 500 large and small) rendezvous at the quay, and, upon a signal given, all sail out at once in regular order. The beauty of this sight is inconceivable, and, when viewed from one of the heights about the town, is perhaps one of the most gratifying that can be well imagined. When they arrive at 'the fishing-grounds,' another signal is given by 'the admiral,' the nets are instantly set, and every boat is then left at liberty to make the best use of its time." [Hardiman's Galway.]

The inhabitants of Claddagh not only appear to have been originally a colony, some say from Spain; but they retain as rigidly exclusiveness of social position, and marked peculiarities of government, manners, dress, and language, as if they had no later than yesterday arrived from a strange land. One of their own number is periodically elected by them, and has been so from time immemorial, to act as their chief magistrate; he resembles the Brughaid, or head villager of an ancient clan in its hereditary canton; he bears the title of mayor on land, and that of admiral at sea; he rules the community according to their own laws and customs, and settles all their fishery disputes; he possesses, by universal consent, so decisive an authority, that a case is rarely known of appeal from his judgment to any of the legally constituted authorities of the land; and he wears in the village no emblem of power, and even at sea is distinguished only by having a whiter sail than his neighbours, and by having colours attached to his boat's mast-head. The people care not a rush for politics, and do not understand them; they are exempt from all government taxes; they have, in even the most troubled times, been distinguished for their loyalty; and when the Lords-lieutenant, Anglesey and Mulgrave, not many years ago made their respective progress through the west, to quell popular commotion, and conciliate agrarian insurgents, the Claddagh-men acted to both as escort or guard-of-honour in their procession through the town of Galway. The whole population, till of late, were not only unlettered, but profoundly uncognizant of any advantage of education; and though they have, in some instances, begun to look with a little tolerance upon schoolmasters, they still maintain, in the aggregate, an old prejudice, that either to speak English, to send a child to school, or to suffer the presence of a pedagogue, is a disgrace. Their language is a harsh and dissonant dialect of the Erse, so peculiarly their own as not to be quite intelligible to the native Irish in their immediate vicinity. They have a strong aversion to all strangers, and will not permit any to settle in the village. The women possess un-

limited control over their husbands; they exclusively manage the produce of the fisheries, and possess considerable shrewdness in disposing of it in the market; they allow their husbands little more money than is requisite for keeping their boats in repair, yet practise the astute but wicked policy of plentifully supplying them with whisky and tobacco; and they themselves smoke and drink like dragoons, and yet maintain a tidiness of domestic economy which would seem to be incompatible with their habits, and exhibits a striking and cheerful contrast to the prevailing squalidness of Irish cabins. The young people almost never marry beyond the limits of the colony, and usually intermarry at an early age, and with the odd preliminary of an elopement; a pair usually plight faith during a festivity; they disappear from among their friends on an evening, and are reconciled to them and married on the following morning; and they are, for the most part, immediately supplied with a cabin of their own, and with the share of a boat, or the means of building one. The women are handsome and prolific; both infidelity and jealousy are unknown; and the children, in general, are more healthy, muscular, and symmetrical than those of the most favoured communities.—The amusements of the community are as gross and wicked as their domestic economy is comparatively good; and consist principally of dancing, obstreperousness, and bacchanalian orgies on the evenings of Sabbaths and holidays, and for days together at the feast of St. Patrick and other chief festivals. Drunkenness and a strong dash of heathenism are the characteristic features of nearly all their frolics; and the latter is particularly exhibited at the festival of St. John the Baptist, on the 24th of June. "On the evening of that day," says Mr. Hardiman, "the young and old assemble at the head of the village; and their mayor, whose orders are decisive, adjusts the rank, order, and precedence of this curious procession. They then set out, headed by a band of music, and march with loud and continued huzzas and acclamations of joy, accompanied by crowds of people through the principal streets and suburbs of the town; the young men all uniformly arrayed in short white jackets, with silken sashes, their hats ornamented with ribbons and flowers, and upwards of 60 or 70 of the number bearing long poles and standards with suitable devices, which are in general emblematic of their profession. To heighten the merriment of this festive scene, two of the stoutest, disguised in masks, and entirely covered with party-coloured rags, as 'merry-men,' with many antic tricks and gambols, make way for the remainder. In the course of their progress, they stop with loud cheerings and salutations opposite the houses of the principal inhabitants, from whom they generally receive money on the occasion. Having at length regained their village, they assemble in groups, dancing round, and sometimes leaping and running through their bonfires, never forgetting to bring home part of the fire, which they consider sacred; and thus the night ends, as the day began, in one continued scene of mirth and rejoicing. That the entire of this exhibition, though unknown to the actors, is a remnant of an ancient pagan rite, is evident to any one acquainted with the early history of this country."—The men of the Claddagh, on ordinary occasions, wear the jacket and trowsers common to persons of their occupation; but, on holidays, or when in gala dress, they wear three flannel vests under a fourth of white cotton or dimity, trimmed with white tape, a fine blue rug jacket, with a standing collar and horn buttons, a blue plush breeches, never tied or buttoned at the knees, a red silk neckerchief, and a broad briar-

med hat neither cocked nor slouched. The women, on ordinary occasions, wear a blue mantle, a red body gown, a red petticoat, and a blue or red cotton napkin head-dress; and, on Sundays and festivals, the matrons wear a blue rug cloak trimmed with fine ribbon, a rich calico or stuff gown, and a silk napkin head-dress; and the young women, instead of the handkerchief, have a fine muslin or cambric cap trimmed with rich lace.

Mr. Hardiman says, "Many instances of extreme longevity occur, and the generality of the inhabitants live to an advanced age in the enjoyment of uninterrupted good health. Upon the interment of the dead, a custom rather of a singular nature prevails. The friends and relatives of the deceased adjourn, generally from the graveyard to some public house, in honour, as they call it, of the memory of their departed friend. Here they continue carousing the remainder of that day and night, and the grief or friendship of each individual is generally estimated by the quantity of liquor which he consumes, or the money which he expends on the occasion. Had this custom been known to the late General Vallancey, it is probable it might have afforded him an opportunity of tracing some affinity between our Claddagh friends and the Arabs, who, it is said, also rejoice on the death of their friends and relatives. How far this incident would have supported an hypothesis for the learned antiquary, this is not the place to conjecture; but it would be unjust to conclude this hasty sketch without testifying, that, with all their faults, these individuals possess many good qualities."—The friary, whose site, as we already indicated it, gives it a physical as well as moral pre-eminence and command over all the village, is Dominican. An ancient nunnery of the Premonstratenses of Tuam, and called the convent of St. Mary of the Hill, was founded here by the O'Hallorans; it soon passed, for a time, into the possession of the secular clergy; it was, in 1488, granted, on petition of the Galwegians, and by a bull of Innocent VIII., to the Dominicans; it was afterwards enlarged and richly endowed by many individuals of the town; and it eventually became one of the most opulent and powerful establishments of its class in the province. In 1570, Queen Elizabeth granted to the corporation of the town part of the possessions of this monastery, then recently dissolved; in 1642, Lord Forbes converted the buildings into a battery for the reduction of the town, and, having failed in his design, he defaced the church and tore up the cemetery; and, in 1652, the corporation razed all the buildings to the ground, to prevent them from being used by Cromwell's forces as a fortification against the town. The present chapel, a plain hut commodious edifice of 100 feet by 28, was erected on the site of the former about the year 1800; and the friary, an unpretending and rather lumpy edifice adjoining it, commands a pleasing view of the town, the harbours, the spacious bay, the wooded shores of Renville and Ardry, and the picturesque slopes and outline of the Clare mountains.

CLADDAGH, a village in the parish of Kilmacteigue, barony of Leuey, co. Sligo, Connaught. Pop. about 150.

CLADY (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It issues from Loughs Nacung and Dunlewy, which jointly measure about 4 miles in length, stretch along the southern base of Mount Arrigal, and contribute largely to the picturesque scenery which begets that mountain; and it runs thence, along an upland vale, about 6 miles westward to the side of Guidore bay.

CLADY (THE), a rivulet of the barony of

Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It rises on the east side of the Carutopher Mountains, passes within a mile of Maghera, and has a course of about 10 miles eastward to the Lower Bann, a little below Portlengone.

CLADY, a hamlet in the barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands on the Clady rivulet, and on the road from Magherafelt to Kilrea, about 1½ mile west-north-west of Portlengone. In its vicinity are the mansions of Inisrush and Glenburn.

CLADY, a village in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the right bank of the river Finn, and on the west verge of the county, 3 miles south-west by south of Strahane, on the road thence to Bealek. Fairs are held on Feb. 1, May 16, Aug. 1, and Nov. 16. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 176; in 1841, 219. Houses 39.

CLADY, or CUMBER-CLADY, a village in the parish of Upper Cumber, barony of Tyrkeeran, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands on the right bank of the Faughan, 8 miles west by north of Dungiven, on the road thence to Londonderry. In the village is the parish-church; and in its vicinity is Cumberhouse, the seat of J. H. Brown, Esq. In the neighbourhood also are the ruins of O'Callan's Castle. Fairs are held on May 17, and Nov. 7. A dispensary in the village is within the Derry Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 30,000 acres, with a pop. of 9,000; and, in 1839, it expended £22 6s., and administered to 3,407 patients. Area of the village, 7 acres. Pop., in 1831, 180; in 1841, 191. Houses 29.

CLADY-BRIDGE, a hamlet in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal. It stands near the mouth of the Clady rivulet, 6½ miles west by north of Dunlewy, and 140½ north-west by north of Dublin. Though consisting of only an inn and a few poor cabins, it possesses interest as a key-post to the magnificently scenic, though comparatively ill-known, district of Cloghaneely. The coast-road from Killybegs to Dunfanaghy is met at Clady-Bridge by a road which runs eastward to Glenveagh.

CLAGGAN, a village in the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the east shore of Ballan bay, opposite the north-east angle of Cooran-Achill, and about 9 miles west-north-west of Newport-Pratt.

CLAGGAN, a headland and a bay in the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. The headland is the termination of the peninsula which separates the bay of Ballinakill from Claggan bay; it looks direct toward Inisboffin, lying at the distance of 2½ miles to the west-north-west; and it bears aloft a landmark called Claggan Tower. The bay is rather more than 1½ mile wide at the entrance; it penetrates the land 2½ miles east-south-eastward, and gradually narrows almost to a point; and it has good shelter, safe anchorage, and always a sufficient depth of water to float the largest vessels. A quay was built for the promotion of the fisheries; but, in order to afford safe shelter for boats in winter, and subserve the purposes of the herring-fishery in January, it would require a south-easterly extension of 40 feet. The coast around the bay and the headland is very wild.

CLAHANE. See CLOGHANE.

CLANAWLEY. See GLENAWLEY.

CLANDONAGH, a barony of Queen's co. Leinster. It is the middle one of the three cantreds into which the quondam barony of Upper Ossory was recently divided; and is bounded on the north by Upperwoods,—on the east by Clarnallagh,—on the south by co. Kilkenny,—and on the west by co.

Tipperary. Its greatest length, southward, is 9½ miles; its greatest breadth is 6; and its area is 43,733 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches,—of which 18 acres, 3 rods are water. The highest grounds have altitudes above sea-level of 613, 1,007, 646, 360, 480, and 555 feet. It contains the whole of the parishes of Donaghmore, Kyle, Ratharran, and Skirk, and part of the parishes of Aghaboe, Bordwell, Coolkerri, Eirke, and Rathdowney. Its towns and villages are Borris-in-Ossory, Donaghmore, and Rathdowney. Pop., in 1841, 16,424. Houses 2,633. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,207; in manufactures and trade, 399; in other pursuits, 234. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,689; who could read but not write, 1,271; who could neither read nor write, 3,121. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,331; who could read but not write, 2,094; who could neither read nor write, 3,823.

CLANDUFF. See CLONDUFF.

CLANE, a barony in co. Kildare, Leinster. It is bounded on the west and north-west by Carbery; on the north-east by Ikeny and Oughteran; on the south-east by Naas; and on the south-west by Connell. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 8 miles; its greatest breadth is 7; its superficial extent, according to Rawson's Statistical Survey of the County, is 18,738 acres,—of which 6,845 are bog, and 11,891 are arable; and its real area, as ascertained by the Ordnance Survey, is 32,023 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch,—of which 123 acres, 2 rods, are water. The surface is preëminently flat and tame; and in the western or Bog-of-Allen section, it is repulsive. The Liffey traces part of the south-eastern and the eastern boundary, and the southern Blackwater of the Boyne's river-system receives some of its earliest waters from bogs in the north. The Grand Canal traverses the interior.—This barony contains the towns of Clane and Prosperous, and the parishes of Ballinaghab, Brideschurch, Clane, Caragh, Downings, Killybegs, and Timahoe. Pop., in 1831, 8,356; in 1841, 8,534. Houses 1,421. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,143; in manufactures and trade, 237; in other pursuits, 127. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,399; who could read but not write, 895; who could neither read nor write, 1,586. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 780; who could read but not write, 1,089; who could neither read nor write, 1,773.

CLANE, a bog in the barony of Clane, co. Kildare, Leinster. It occupies a valley at the chief water-shed of the barony, or at the sources of rivulets which run respectively toward the Boyne and the Barrow; it describes a semicircular sweep of 3½ miles in length from horn to horn; it approaches the immediate vicinity of Hodgestown, Ballinaghab, Beataghtown, and Prosperous, but nowhere is nearer Clane than 1½ mile to the north-west; and it contains an area of 2,235 English acres. Though the highest bog in the county, its bottom is nearly on the same altitude as the adjacent summit-level of the Grand Canal. Its average depth is 30 feet. Estimated cost of reclamation, £8,867 18s. 9d.

CLANE, a parish, containing a town of the same name, on the east border of the barony of Clane, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 4½ miles; breadth, from ¼ of a mile to 2½ miles; area, 4,663 acres, 2 rods, 26 perches,—of which 22 acres, 3 rods, 7 perches, are in the river Liffey. Pop., in 1831, 2,121; in 1841, 2,160. Houses 371. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 905; in 1841, 1,825. Houses 320. The land is aggregately of but second-rate quality; declines eastward to the left margin of the Liffey; and is traversed east-north-

eastward by the road from Rathangan to Dublin. In the vicinity of the town, though not all in the parish, are the mansions of Blackhall, P. Wolfe, Esq., Millicent, B. Molloy, Esq., Sherlockstown, Mr. Sherlock, and Firmont, R. Dease, Esq.; and the Jesuits' college of CLOXGOWNS: which see.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Kildare. Vicarial title composition, £89 8s. 10½d.; glebe, £36 8s. 11d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £99 2s. 11½d., and are inappropriate in Viscount Trimbleston. The vicarages of CLANE and CLONSHAMBOE, and the rectories of MAINHAM and KILLYBEGS [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Clane. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 4,450. Gross income, £448 9s. 2d.; nett, £381 12s. 8½d. Patron, the Crown. A stipendiary curate is employed. The church is very old; and was repaired and received the addition of a gallery, a vestry-room, and a school-house, in 1828, at the cost, of £900, a great portion of which was defrayed out of the economy estate of the parish. Sittings 300; attendance 100. A house in Mainham is used as a parochial place of worship. The Clane Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Balrahan and Ballinaghab. There are a Roman Catholic parochial chapel in Killybegs, and a Roman Catholic Jesuits' chapel in Mainham. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 88, and the Roman Catholics to 1,973; the Protestants of the benefice to 202, and the Roman Catholics to 4,109; and 9 daily schools in the union—6 of which were in Clane parish, and 1 was Clongowes college in Mainham—had on their books 332 males and 297 females. Of the 6 Clane schools, two were aided with respectively £18 and £40 a-year from subscription, one received £15 a-year from the National Board, and one was a school at Beataghtown, which had an endowment of £300 a-year and the interest of £8,000, and which had been for several years suspended, though the Court of Chancery passed a decree in 1824 for its revival.

The town of CLANE, in the above parish, stands on the left bank of the Liffey, and on the road from Dublin to Rathangan, 6½ miles south-west by west of Celbridge, 12½ east-north-east of Rathangan, and 16½ west-south-west of Dublin. This town was burned in 1798, and was afterwards rebuilt. A bridge of 6 arches maintains communication across the Liffey. In the immediate vicinity are an ancient earthwork of the kind called a Dun, and the ruins of an old castle, the history of which appears to be lost. An abbey for canons regular is alleged to have been built at Clane in the 6th century by St. Ailbe, and to have been, in the 12th century, the meeting-place of a synod, which was composed of 26 bishops and numerous abbots and other dignitaries, and which ordained that none but alumni of the college of Armagh should be eligible to professorships of divinity. The pretended antiquity of the abbey possibly points to a remote Culdean establishment. A Franciscan friary, considerable remains of which still exist, was founded, nobody knows by whom, in the early part of the 13th century. The manor of Clane formerly belonged to the family of Sarsfield; it passed from them to the family of Wogan,—Archdall and Seward erroneously say, to the family of O'Hogain; and it was sold by the representatives of the Wogans, at the same time as RATHCOFFEY: which see. Fairs are held in the town on April 28, July 25, and Oct. 15. Area of the town, 25 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,216; in 1841, 335. Houses 51.

CLANEBOY, or CLANDEBOY, a quondam territorial name of part of the counties of Antrim and Down, Ulster. In the reign of Edward III., the sept of Hush-Boy O'Neill, who inherited part of

Tyrone, overran and seized a large part of Antrim and Down, and imposed upon it the name of *Clan-Hugh-Boy*, 'the sept of Yellow Hugh,' afterwards abbreviated into *Claneboy*. The Antrim section was called *North Claneboy*, and, extending from Lough Neagh to the Lagan and Belfast Lough, comprehended the territory which now forms the baronies of Belfast, Massarene, and Antrim; and the Down section was called *South Claneboy*, and comprehended the northern part of the Ardes, and all the country lying between Belfast Lough and the Dufferin.

CLANGIBBON. See **CONDONS**.

CLANKEE. See **CLONKEE**.

CLANKELLY. See **CLONKELLY**.

CLANMAHON. See **CLONMAHON**.

CLANMAURICE, a barony of co. Kerry, Munster. It is bounded on the west by the Atlantic ocean; on the north-west by the estuary of the Shannon; on the north and north-east by the barony of Iraghtic Connor; on the east by co. Limerick; and on the south-east and south by the barony of Trughenackmy. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 17 miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, is 12½; and its area is 120,756 acres,—of which 235 acres are tideway. One stream, under the successive names of the Owenbeg, the Feale, and the Cashen, runs along the interior boundary, from a point 10½ miles east by north of the head of Tralee bay, all the way round to the Shannon. The coast-line upon the Shannon extends 10 miles from the Cashen river to the extremity of Kerry Head; and the coast-line upon the Atlantic, is strictly identical with the sweep around the large bay of **BALLYHEIGUR**: which see. The rivulet **BRICK** [see that article] has the whole of its course in the interior. A portion of the surface of the barony, along Ballyheigue bay and the rivers, is champaign ground, largely interpatched with bog,—so largely, indeed, as to comprise a great proportion of the Cashen bog district [see **CASHEN**]; but a very considerable portion, including all the western division, most of the southern division, and part of the immediate sea-board of the Shannon, is roughly upland, or even wildly mountainous. Along the west are the Glanruddy mountains; along the south are the Stack mountains; and on the Kerry Head peninsula is Doon mountain.—The territory which constitutes the barony is said to have been anciently colonized by the Luceni of Spain, and to have received from them the name of *Lixnaw*,—a name which still survives in the ruins of the quondam residence of the Earls of Kerry on the river **BRICK**; and it obtained its modern appellation from Maurice, the eldest son of Raymond le Gross, and the founder of the family of Fitzmaurice, and ancestor of the Earls of Kerry. In 1722, Thomas Fitzmaurice, the 21st Baron of Kerry and *Lixnaw*, was created Viscount *Clanmaurice* and Earl of Kerry.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ardfer, Duagh, Dysart, and Rattoo, and the whole of the parishes of Ballyheigue, Finaghe, Kilcarra, Kilfeigny, Kilflyn, Killaban, Killury, Kilmoily, Kiltoshane, Kiltomey, and Odorney.* Its principal towns and villages are Ardfer, Ballyheigue, Duagh, Finaghe, Ballingeragh, Kilflyn, Causeway, Lerrigs, Kilmoily, *Lixnaw*, and Abbey-Odorney. Pop., in 1831, 35,817; in 1841, 44,328. Houses 6,746. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6,014; in manufactures and trade, 920; in other pursuits, 415. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,832; who could read but not write,

1,605; who could neither read nor write, 10,829. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,678; who could read but not write, 1,347; who could neither read nor write, 14,984.

CLANMORE, a hamlet in the barony of Ida, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands 5 miles south-west by west of New Ross, on the road thence to Waterford.

CLANMORRIS, a barony of the county of Mayo, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by *Gallen*; on the east, by *Costello*; on the south, by co. *Galway*; and on the west, by *Kilmair* and *Carra*. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 18½ miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west, measured across a projection of *Galway*, is 9 miles; its mean breadth is about 4½ miles; and its area is 69,252 acres. The northern extremity, over about 4 miles inwards, is mountainous, and has upon its boundaries the prominent heights of *Slieve-Conn* and *Spallagadon-Hill*; a small part of the eastern border also is upland; but the rest of the surface is very fine champaign country, generally carpeted with a deep, rich, dark-brown soil, on a limestone bottom, and not chequered with moor or mountain. The drainage of the barony is partly southward, by the *Robe*, toward *Lough Corrib*, and partly northward, by the *Guishden* and the main affluent of the *Castlebar* river, toward *Lough Conn*; so that the interior is bisected by the watershed between the northern and the southern seas.—This barony contains part of the parishes of *Knock* and *Mayo*, and the whole of the parishes of *Ballagh*, *Crossboyne*, *Kilcoleman*, *Kilvine*, and *Taugheen*. Its only town is *Clare-Morris*; and its chief village is *Ballagh*. Pop., in 1831, 22,791; in 1841, 27,437. Houses 4,793. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,984; in manufactures and trade, 654; in other pursuits, 283. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,253; who could read but not write, 936; who could neither read nor write, 8,693. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 805; who could read but not write, 779; who could neither read nor write, 10,234.

CLANMORRIS, a village in the barony of *Clanmaurice*, not far from *Lixnaw*, co. Kerry, Munster. A dispensary here is within the *Listowel Poor-law union*, takes designation partly from the village of *DRUMKEEN* [which see], and serves for a pop. of 11,857; and, in 1839-40, it expended £75 18s. 10½d., and administered to 3,010 patients.

CLANWILLIAM, a barony of co. Limerick, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the *Shannon*; on the east, by *Owneybeg*; on the south-east, by *Coonagh*; on the south, by *Small County*; and, on the west, by *Small County* and the city of *Limerick*. Its greatest length, from north to south, previous to recent additions, was 10½ miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west, was 7 miles; but, over 5 miles from the northern extremity, it had a mean breadth of less than 1½ mile. Its area, as now constituted, is 55,892 acres. The surface, though diversified, is prevailingly champaign, luxuriant, and beautiful; and all declines toward the *Shannon*. The western boundary-line sweeps, for several miles, within 3 miles of the city of *Limerick*, and is, for some distance, in contact with that city's new borough limits; and the portion of the barony which touches the *Shannon* is exquisitely rich and luscious.—This barony was augmented by the transference to it from the county of the city of *Limerick*, in terms of the Act 6 and 7 *William IV.*, of the parishes of *Derrygalvin*, *Donaghmore*, and *Kilmurry*, and part of the parishes of *Abington*, *Cahirnarry*, *Cahirvally*, *Carriparrson*, *Killeenagarriiff*, *Ludden*, *St. John*, *St. Lawrence*,

* The parish of *Fennit*, and a townland in *Ballinahaglish*, were transferred by the Act 6 and 7 *William IV.* to *Trughenackmy*.

St. Nicholas, St. Patrick, and Stradbally,—districts which, in 1841, had a pop. of 10,908; and, as now constituted, it contains part of the parishes of Abington, Aglishcornick, Fedamore, Grean, St. John, St. Lawrence, St. Nicholas, and St. Patrick; and the whole of the parishes of Ballybrood, Cabirvally, Cahircounlish, Cahirelly, Cabinnarry, Carrigparson, Clonkeen, Derrygalvin, Donaghmore, Drumkeen, Inch-St. Lawrence, Killeenagarriff, Kilmurphy, Lulden, RathJordan, Rochestown, and Stradbally. The towns and villages are Cahircounlish, Ballinecty, Castle-Connell, and Montpellier. Pop., in 1831, 18,603; in 1841, 30,169. Houses 4,628. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,046; in manufactures and trade, 599; in other pursuits, 386. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,993; who could read but not write, 1,788; who could neither read nor write, 5,351. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,770; who could read but not write, 2,399; who could neither read nor write, 8,028.

CLANWILLIAM, a barony of co. Tipperary, Munster. It is bounded, on the south-west, west, and north-west, by co. Limerick; on the north, by Kilkennans; on the east, by Middlethirld; and on the south, by Iffa and Offa. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 16½ miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, 12½ miles; and its area is 115,960 acres. The greater part of the surface is brilliantly picturesque or lusciously beautiful; and the barony contains some of the richest specimens of at once mountain-scenery, glen-scenery, and valley-landscape, to be seen in Ireland. The grand, imposing, grass-clad Galtee mountains extend along the southern border; the romantic and beautiful vale, or rather glen, of Aharlow, extends along their inner base; the Slievenamuck mountains screen the north side of this glen; and the Golden Vale, traversed by the Suir, occupies the eastern border. The soil of the arable grounds, particularly along the Suir, is, for the most part, exceedingly fertile.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Clonoulty, Dungan-dargan, Oughterleague, Toem, Donohill, and Templebredan; and the whole of the parishes of Athassel, Bruis, Clonbeg, Clonbushlog, Clonpet, Cardangan, Corroge, Cullen, Emly, Glenbane, Kilcorran, Kilaldriff, Kilfeacle, Kilmeeklin, Kilshane, Lattin, Rathliney, Shronehill, Solloghodbeg, Solloghodmore, Templeinra, Templenoe, and Tipperary. Two townlands in the parish of Oughterleague, and one in that of Clonbunane, were recently transferred to Clanwilliam from Lower Kilmennanagh. The towns and chief villages are Tipperary, Golden, Cullen, Emly, Thomastown, and Banisha.—John Meale, Judge of the Palatinate court in the county of Tipperary, was created a baronet in 1703; Sir John Meale, the fourth baronet, was created Viscount Clanwilliam in 1766, and Earl Clanwilliam in 1776; and Richard, the third Earl, whose mother, the Countess of Thunm, was related to many of the reigning princes of Germany, was created Baron Clanwilliam of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, in the peerage of Great Britain, in 1828.—Pop., in 1831, 48,152; in 1841, 52,430. Houses 7,500. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,820; in manufactures and trade, 1,415; in other pursuits, 1,149. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 10,543; who could read but not write, 3,203; who could neither read nor write, 9,080. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,170; who could read but not write, 4,190; who could neither read nor write, 13,551.

CLARA, a *quoad sacra* parish, containing a town of the same name, in the barony of Kilcoursey, King's co., Leinster. It comprises the *quoad civilia*

parishes of KILMANAGHAN and KILBRIDE-LANGAN, within the benefice of ARDNURCHER: see these articles. Length, along the road, 7 miles; breadth, in a direct line, 4; area, 13,815 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,743; in 1841, 8,107. Houses 1,443. The surface is generally flat and tame, and, to a large extent, boggy. About one-third is excellent land; and about two-thirds are aggregately of inferior quality. About midway between the town of Clara and Moate-Grenogue, but rather nearer the former, is the celebrated moving bog of KILMALEADY: which see. Adjoining the town is Clara-house, the seat of Edward Cox, Esq.; and in the vicinity are Kilclare, John Armstrong, Esq., and Kilcoursey, C. Baggot, Esq. The Brosna river runs westward through the interior; and the roads from Moate-Grenogue to Tullamore, and from Kilbeggan to Banagher, intersect each other at the town.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Gross income, £92 6s. 2½d.; nett, £91 7s. 9½d. Patron, the incumbent of Ardnurher. The church was built about the year 1770, chiefly at the expense, as is believed, of the then proprietor of the estate, Edward Armstrong, Esq. Sittings 200; attendance, about 70. Methodist, Wesleyan Methodist, and Baptist meeting-houses—the last a schoolroom—have an attendance of respectively 15, 60, and 40. The Tubber and the Clara Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance of respectively from 700 to 800, and about 2,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the former is united to Ballagh chapel in Kileumreagh, and the latter to the chapel of Ardnurher. A Roman Catholic chapel also is attached to a convent, is under the care of friars, and has an attendance of about 800. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 643 Churchmen, 49 Protestant dissenters, and 7,255 Roman Catholics; and 13 daily schools—10 of which were supported wholly by fees—had on their books 380 boys and 174 girls, and were attended by about 20 other children.

The town of CLARA is in the *quoad civilia* parish of Kilbride-Langan, and stands on the river Brosna, and on the roads from Kilbeggan to Banagher, and from Athlone to Tullamore, 4½ miles south-west of Kilbeggan, 8½ miles north-east of Ferbane, and 48½ miles west by south of Dublin. Though occupying a low site, in the midst of a flat country, it has comparatively ornamental environs, and is itself somewhat neat, clean, and pleasant. On the Brosna, contiguous to it, are extensive corn-mills. A weekly corn-market is the scene of considerable traffic; and fairs are held on Feb. 1, May 12, July 25, and Nov. 1. A mail-car passes through the town in transit between Kilbeggan and Banagher. A dispensary here is within the Tullamore Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 14,470; and, in 1839-40, it expended £125, and administered to 2,000 patients. A Loan Fund, in 1841, had a capital of £1,541; circulated £7,286 in 2,278 loans; cleared £112 10s. 8d. of nett profit; and expended £14 9s. 6d. on charitable purposes. Area of the town, 53 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,149; in 1841, 1,155. Houses 200. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5; in manufactures and trade, 150; in other pursuits 83. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 12; on the directing of labour, 126; on their own manual labour, 87; on means not specified, 13.

CLARA, a parish in the barony of Gowran, 3½ miles east by north of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 3,210 acres. Pop., in 1831, 789; in 1841, 663. Houses 98. The surface consists of good land, extends within 2 miles of the east margin of the Nore, and is drained thither by a small rivulet.—This parish is

a vicarage, and part of the benefice of St. John's of Kilkenny, in the dio. of Ossory. See KILKENNY. Vicarial tithes composition, £90; glebe, £21. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £180, and are impropriate in the corporation of Kilkenny. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,289; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Dungarvan, Gowran, and Tascoffin. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 109 boys and 37 girls.

CLARA, the upper part of the exquisite vale of the Avonmore, or northern headwater of the Ovoca, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It commences at Glendalough, and continues down to the vale of Avondale, in the vicinity of Rathdrum. See AVONMORE.

CLARA, co. Mayo. See CLARE.

CLARABEG, a demesne on the Avonmore river, 3 miles north by west of Rathdrum, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Its woods unite with those of Ballyganon to adorn the vale of Clara.

CLARA-BRIDGE, or CLAREN-BRIDGE, a village in the parish of Stradbally, barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaght. It stands on the Moyvilla rivulet, a little above the harbour of Ballinacourty, and on the road from Galway to Gort, 3½ miles south by east of Orammore, and 13 west of Loughrea. In the vicinity, toward the head of Galway bay, is Tyrone-House, the seat of A. F. St. George, Esq. Fairs are held on the 1st Thursday of Feb., O.S., on the 1st Thursday after May 12, and on the 1st Thursday of Aug. and Nov., O.S. Area of the village, 24 acres. Pop., in 1841, 200. Houses 28.

CLARE,

A maritime county, forming the north-west district of the province of Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by Galway bay and the county of Galway; on the north-east, by the county of Galway; on the east, by the county of Tipperary; on the south-east, by the county of Limerick; on the south, by the counties of Limerick and Kerry; and, on the west, by the Atlantic ocean. The river Shannon, from the broadest part of its expansion of Lough Derg, down to its embouchure at the Atlantic ocean, forms all the eastern and southern boundary-line; the rivulet Bow, which falls into Lough Derg, traces the north-eastern boundary; and a rivulet which falls into Galway bay traces part of the northern boundary;—so that the county is completely peninsulated, and has but a comparatively small extent of artificial boundary-line. Its outline is irregular; yet may be regarded as oblong, extending east and west, and sending out, between the Shannon and the Atlantic, a triangular projection. Its greatest length, from east to west, is about 52 miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, is about 33 miles; and its area comprises 435,009 acres of arable land, 296,033 of uncultivated land, 8,304 of plantations, 728 of towns, and 67,920 of water,—in all, 827,994 acres.

Surface.—The surface of the county is exceedingly irregular. Mountains are, for the most part, so uncontinuous,—groups of heights are so broken, twisted, and mutually dissevered,—and plains, bogs, valleys, moors, lakes, and uplands are, in so many instances, flung together in confused intermixture,—that only a very minute description, one so minute as to be perplexing and even scarcely intelligible, could be strictly accurate. In a general view, a grand group of mountains covers an area of about 150 square miles in the north-east and east,—a great champaign district forms the centre of the county, from the northern boundary, along the Fergus, to

the Shannon,—and a vast district of about 400 square miles, between the champaign country and the Atlantic, consists, for the most part, of high grounds, which are now mountainous, now a series of bold broken swells, and now a mass of spreading, flattened, moorish, bleak, and semi-chaotic hills. The chief portion of the mountain-group in the east of the county consists of the Slieve Baghta mountains, which raise their principal summits to the altitude of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet, and are prolonged across the northern boundary a considerable distance into the county of Galway; and the chief single mass in the western region, is Callan mountain,—a huge conglomeration nearly in the centre of the district, lumpish, broad-based, many-summited, and many-spurred. A succinct view of the county's intricate surface in sections, may be obtained by reference to our articles on its several baronies.

Coasts.—The extent of coast on Galway bay, from the boundary with the county of Galway westward to Black Head, is 9 miles; the extent on what is called the South Sound, from Black Head, south-south-westward to Hags Head, is 13 miles; the extent directly upon the Atlantic, round the long gentle curvature of Mal bay, from Hags Head south-south-westward to Loop Head, is about 38 miles; and the extent on the Shannon, along the general but not the numerous subordinate sinuosities, from Loop Head eastward to the termination of the estuary at Limerick, is about 48 miles. The northern coast is so indented and serrated by ramifications of Black Head bay, that, if measured along sinuosities, it might probably prove to be treble the extent we have stated; and it abounds in coves, creeks, and small natural harbours, which might be made richly subservient, and have already been in part made so, to the prolific fisheries of Galway bay, and the seas immediately north of the Arran Islands. The coast of both South Sound and Mal bay, or all the extent from Black Head to Loop Head, is prevalently bold, rocky, and iron-bound; it is indented by only the inconsiderable bays of Lisacran and Dunbeg, and a few very small creeks; and, though possessing capacities for the somewhat general prosecution of fisheries, it frowns destruction upon merchant-vessels, and demands great precaution, and some peculiar contrivances on the part of fishing-boats. Its cliffs average about 100 feet in height; but frequently rise to 400 or 500 feet, and occasionally to near or quite 1,000; they are variously mural, precipitous, shelving, and shattered; they display, in their rents, caverns, escarpments, and ponderous debris, the memorials of many a sublime and terrific conflict with the Atlantic; they are extensively flanked with islets, stacks, and massive rocks, which have been torn from them by the violence of surge and gale; and, in their lower parts, or even where they have 100 feet of altitude, they are sometimes overlapped and submerged by the tremendous mountain-billows which assail them in a storm. "Some faint idea," says Mr. Hely Dutton, "may be formed of the force with which the waves of the sea are impelled by the western storms, when it is known, that cubes of limestone rock 10 or 12 feet in diameter are thrown up on ledges of rock several feet high near Doolen; and at the same place may be seen a barrier of water-worn stones, some of them many tons weight, thrown up above 20 feet high across a small bay, into which fishermen used to land from their small boats, and where their former quay, surrounded with huts, remains many yards from the sea: this has occurred in the memory of many living at present." Nearly all the great prevailing extent of rocky coast is suffering a demolition which,

though slow, is as steady as the terrible abrasion by the sea; but the few parts which have a fine sandy beach receive constant accessions of debris from the restless surf, and are observably pushing an invasion of land upon the ocean. So characteristically are the numerous islets along the coast mere skerries and stacks, that the only noticeable ones are Mutton-Island and the Enniskerry-Isles, both situated off the north side of the entrance of Dunbeg bay.—The coast on the Shannon, from Loop Head to the entrance of the estuary of the Fergus, or over a distance of about 32 miles in a straight line, varies in character from bolli and precipitous to low and meadowy,—possesses numerous creeks and the three bays of Carrigaholt, Kilrush, and Clonderalaw,—is subtended by Hog and Scatterry Islands, and several inconsiderable islets,—suffers, up to Kilrush, the careering and tumultuous sweep of the "rollers" of the Atlantic,—sends out, nearly opposite Tarbert, the large peninsula of Clonderalaw, to produce the pent-up rush of the tides called "the Race of Tarbert,"—and, though possessing some harbours, and many considerable fishing communities, is very slenderly subordinated to enterprises of navigation and traffic. The estuary of the Fergus opens from the Shannon with a width of 5 miles; penetrates the county northward to the extent of 7½ miles; is sprinkled over with numerous islets and islands, 9 or 10 of which are of noticeable magnitude; and has almost everywhere silty shores, and a low and meadowy sea-board. But a fair notice of this estuary, and of the Shannon above it, as well as a fuller view of the Shannon below, properly belongs to separate articles: see *FERGUS* and *SHANNON*.

Climate.—The strong gales from the Atlantic are supposed to be more frequent and severe than at a period within the recollection of persons who were alive at the commencement of the present century. So unfriendly are these gales to the growth of timber, and so far is their influence felt, that trees upwards of 50 miles from the sea, if not sheltered, lean to the east. The air, though moist near the sea, is not unhealthy, and does not occasion any inconvenience to the inhabitants. Slow fevers sometimes run through whole parishes, and sweep away many of the population; but they are supposed to proceed chiefly from want of cleanliness; and may have had no additional causes except the free use of ardent spirits, and the exhalation of miasmata from undrained and unplanted morasses. The average climate appears to be salubrious, and even has the fame of promoting many instances of longevity. Frost or snow is seldom of long continuance.

Waters.—The river Fergus rises in the barony of Corcomroe; runs through the lakes of Inchiquin, Tedlane, Dromore, Ballyally, and several smaller lakes; flows past the town of Ennis; receives various tributaries, the chief of which is the Clareen; and begins to expand into its beautifully outlined and picturesquely isleted estuary a little below the village of Clare. A stream issues from Lough Terroig, on the boundary with the county of Galway; runs southward to the beautiful Lough Graney or Lake of the Sun; pursues a serpentine course of 4 miles to Lough O'Grady; collects there the waters which several rivulets bring down from the mountains; and then runs eastward to Lough Derg, at the picturesque bay of Scariff. The river Oungarnee collects its headwaters in Lough Bredry, 2 miles south-south-west of Lough O'Grady; runs southward to Lough Doon; receives an affluent from Lough Clonlea; forms a small lake near Mountcassel; and pursues its southerly course past Six-mile-Bridge, to the Shannon opposite the embouchure of the Maig. Ardsallas rivulet rises in the barony of Bunratty;

receives a considerable affluent from the barony of Tulla; and falls into the north-east extremity of the estuary of the Fergus. The Blackwater rises in Tulla, and has a course of about 6 miles southward to the Shannon, a little above Limerick. The Clareen rises in the barony of Islands; and, after a very devious course of 10 or 11 miles, falls into the Fergus a little north of Ennis. A stream of about 16 miles in length of course, rises on the west side of Mount Callan; forms Lough Dulogh; runs chiefly southward in a line parallel with the coast; and then proceeds westward to the Atlantic at the head of Dunbeg bay. A stream rises near the source of the Clareen, in the barony of Islands; and runs about 8 miles southward to the Shannon, at the head of Clonderalaw bay. The Innistymon or Forsett river rises on the south side, and circles round the east side of Mount Callan; divides for 2 miles the baronies of Ibrickane and Islands; runs across Inchiquin, and between that barony and Corcomroe; falls over a very large ledge of rocks at Innistymon; careers thence into the head of Liscanor bay, forming a very dangerous passage at high water; and has altogether a length of course of about 16 or 17 miles. The Bow rises a little east of Lough Terroig, has most of its course on the boundary with Galway, and falls into Lough Derg, 1½ mile north-east of Scariff. Very many rivulets and brooks traverse almost every part of the county, except the barony of Burren; but they generally take their names from the villages or other most remarkable localities which they wash, and, in consequence, are changeful in designation, and not very distinctly known to topography. Lakes and loughlets are so numerous, that upwards of 100 figure in topographical nomenclature; and several, such as those of Graney, O'Grady, Tedlane, Inchiquin, Clonlea, and Inishannon, are of considerable size. Turloughs, as in Galway, are numerous; they are temporary or periodical lakes, formed either by the accumulation of surface-water, or the forcing up of subterranean water by the flow of high absorbed tides; and they usually present an alternation of winter-lake, and rich summer meadow. Mineral springs, chiefly chalybeate, are numerous; the principal, or those whose medicinal properties have, in any degree, become known to local or more general fame, are at Lisdounvarna,—at Scool, in Inchiquin,—at Clonlea, about a mile north-west of Lemenagh-castle,—at Kilkishen,—and at Cassino, near Milltown-Malbay.

Minerals.—Three fields of schistose rocks, chiefly argillaceous, occur in the eastern mountain division of the county: the smallest measures about 8 statute square miles in area, and extends, east and west, on a narrow belt, upon a line about 5 miles north of Limerick; the largest measures about 55 statute square miles in area, and extends 15½ statute miles south-south-westward from the Shannon, in the immediate northern vicinity of Killaloe; and the third measures about 40 square miles in area, lies north of the former, surrounds Lough Graney, and touches both the western and the northern, but not the north-western, boundary. Three or four small patches of the same schistose formation occur near the outskirts of the last or most northerly of the three fields. An old red sandstone formation, partly stratified and partly conglomerate, completely surrounds and insulates all the schistose fields, and, of course, follows the outskirts of the two larger beyond the limits of the county; yet it is divided into two great sections by a long tongue or peninsula of carboniferous limestone, which comes down to Lough Derg at Scariff; and it probably measures, in aggregate area, very little if any more than the aggregate extent of the schistose formations. A very

narrow zone of yellow sandstone, partly stratified and partly conglomerate, engirds the northern section of the old red sandstone; and follows it, as that formation follows the schists, beyond the limits of the county. The Slieve Baughta mountain region, or eastern upland territory, has, in consequence, been not very inaccurately, though rather loosely, described as "consisting of a nucleus of clay-slate," only the nucleus is comparatively a very large one, "supporting flanks of sandstone, intruded through a break, in the surrounding limestone plain, in the same manner as the Slieve Bloom range on the opposite bank of the Shannon."—The limestone formation, including not only carboniferous or mountain limestone, but the lower limestone calp or black shale series, and the upper limestone, occupies all the northern part of the county for 6 or 7 miles south of Black Head,—all the central, champagne district, down to the Shannon,—and all the area to the east, not occupied by the formations already named, and constituting two peninsulas or narrow and prolonged projections from that main body to the boundary, the one along the edge of the Shannon to a point 7½ statute miles above Limerick, and the other to Lough Derg at the head of Scariff bay. This limestone produces a surface of exceedingly various contour; and, towards the north, it rises into elevations of very rugged, broken, and amorphous outline; and, throughout the barony of Burren, it assumes appearances so unusual as to constitute a phenomenon,—extensively lying in huge, naked, angular, disrupted blocks upon the surface, and at other places, seeming for miles to cake all the ground over with a hard white crust.—A coal formation, including the shales, sandstones, and trappean veins and nodules which so generally accompany coal, occupies all the great tract westward from the limestone to the Atlantic, comprehending an area, at the lowest estimate, of 600 or 650 statute square miles. Many parts of this formation, especially in the bold escarpments which confront the ocean, are so diversified in aspect, so contorted and altered by trappean intrusions, and so alternately stratified and massive or amorphous, that the whole has often been hastily pronounced "a clay slate and trap formation."

The rocks of the county, if duly examined, and rendered freely accessible for purposes of export, would probably be found extensively productive in useful stones, earths, and metals; and, even under the very limited inspection which they have received, are known to possess sufficient wealth to attract the special attention of the economist.—A very fine black marble, susceptible of a fine polish, and free from the large white spots which disfigure the Killenny marble, has been raised at Craggiath, near Ennis.—Limestone, of very various texture, yet generally rich enough in carbonate to be an excellent manure, might be worked in almost every part of the great limestone district; limestone gravel also is comparatively abundant, and forms a ready manure; and, in places where its scarcity combines with its manurial value to render it specially noticeable, it occurs of the following varieties,—reddish limestone, in Glenomera, barony of Tulla,—glimmery black limestone, near Six-mile-Bridge,—black fossiliferous limestone, and black schistose or laminated limestone, in the glen of the Slieve-an-Oir rivulet, which runs on the boundary with Galway,—and black limestone, within high-water mark, on the shore of the Shannon, about 2 miles above Carrigaholt.—Very fine sandstone flags of the coal formation, curiously separated by serpentine insertions between the layers, are raised a few miles from Killrush. Thin flags of the same class, capable of being split into sufficiently thin laminae to be used as slat-

ing upon strong roof timbers, are raised near Innistymon, and cover the houses over a surrounding district of many square miles. Sandstone slates, similar to the former, but so much thinner that a ton will slate about a square or 100 feet, are raised at Ballagh. Slates of the same kind are quarried also at Glenomera, and at various places in the west; and the Broadford and Killaloe slates have long been celebrated, are regarded as nearly equal to the best Welsh slates, and are so thin that a ton will cover nearly three squares.—Though workable coal is not known to exist, except in a very limited district on the Shannon about 11 miles above Kiltrush, specimens from various other localities were lodged 36 years ago, and earlier, in the museum of the Dublin Society; among these specimens, as enumerated by Mr. Dutton, are coal from several parts of Mount Callan; from a stratum of 12 inches, near Longhill ferry; from a seam 3 feet thick, in the face of the rock, a little above high-water mark, at Liscaner bay; from the shore of the Atlantic, within high-water mark, near Mutton Island; from a thin seam, in a stream which divides the estates of Lord Milton and the late Lord Clare, to the west of Carrigaholt; from a seam, at Fieragh or Foraty bay; and from a stratum, 4 inches thick, about midway between the base and summit of Mount Callan.—A vein of purple fluor spar, similar to that worked into ornaments in Derbyshire, and occasionally producing cubic crystals, occurs at Doolen in the barony of Burren; but it has been turned to little practical account, and seems not to have been explored or very well examined.—Copper pyrites occur at Doolen and other localities in Burren; and an attempt was, at one time, made in that barony to work a copper mine.—Lead ore, in some instances apparently rich and abundant, occurs on the Colpoys estate near Tulla, on the lands of Class, in various parts of the estate of Lemengh, and in Glendree near Feacle.—Iron ore, variously in the stone and in the ochreous state, has been found at Class near Spansel Hill; near the edge of the Ard-sullas rivulet; on Goat Island in Mal bay; in a large flat on the top of a cliff, opposite Goat Island; near the road between Corrofin and Ennis; on the shore of Liscaner bay; and near Pooladagh, or the Balloch's pool, on the Mal bay coast.—Manganese has been found at the spa of Fierd, on the shore near Cross; at Kileredane Point, near Carrigaholt; in the vicinity of Newhall; and on the edge of a bog near the river and the village of Innistymon.—Antimony, potters' clays, valuable ochres, and other useful minerals have also been observed.

Vegetables.—Only plants which are rare, or at least not altogether common, need be named. *Arundo arenaria*, sea-reed, or sea-matweed, on the beach of Burren, feeds cattle in winter, and serves as thatch of 20 years' duration for houses. *Asperula cynanchica*, squinancy-wort or small woodroof, is plentiful on the sandhills of the west coast, and on the limestone rocks near Corrofin. *Galium pusillum*, least mountain bed-straw, abounds in the limestone rocks at Magherinraheen. *Gentiana verna*, spring gentian, is plentiful at Glanien, near Galway bay. *Gentiana amarella*, autumnal gentian, abounds on limestone soil north-east of Corrofin. *Sium latifolium*, broad-leaved water-parnsip, is plentiful on the side of the Fergus above Ennis Bridge, and in ditches near Corrofin. *Sium repens*, creeping water-parnsip, occurs in a marsh on the Fergus, above Ennis Bridge. *Butomus umbellatus*, flowering rush, occurs in ditches near Corrofin and D'Esterre's Bridge. *Arbutus uva ursi*, red-berried trailing arbutus, abounds, in company with *Dryas octopetala*, on the limestone mountains of Burren. *Potentilla fruticosa*, shrubby cinquefoil, grows on the bottom of furloughs, near the base

of the Burren mountains, and at Magherinraheen. *Nymphaea alba*, white water-lily, is common in the lake of Inchiquin and in many other places. *Ranunculus lingua*, great spearwort, grows in a marsh at the side of the Fergus, above the bridge of Ennis. *Nepeta cataria*, nep or cat mint, grows on the roadside, opposite to Limerick. *Turritis hirsuta*, hairy tower mustard, abounds on the rocks at Clifden. *Geranium lucidum*, shining crane's-bill, covers and beautifies the thatched roofs of many of the houses of Ennis. *Carduus nutans*, musk thistle, has occasionally, yet rarely, been picked up on the side of the north road from Corrofin toward Gort. *Hydrocharis morsus rane*, common frog bit, occurs in a marsh of the Fergus above Ennis. *Lycopodium selagenoides*, alpine club moss, abounds in moist grounds near Glaning, at the base of the Burren mountains. *Aspidium thelypteris*, marsh aspidium or polypody, occurs in a marsh above Ennis. *Iris fetidissima*, stinking iris, is found in Ennis churchyard. Cock's foot panic-grass has offered a few scarce specimens on the sandhills of Dough, near Lehench. *Lysimachia vulgaris*, yellow loose-strife, grows on the east bank of a loughlet adjoining the lands of Drumkevan. *Pimpinella magna*, great burnet saxifrage, is found about the high road at Rosstrevor. *Vaccinium vitis Idææ*, red whortle-berry or crow-berry, covers many of the rocky mountains. *Sedum telephium*, or pine or live-long, covers the walls of the old fortalice of Cahiroymond, near Kilenfena. *Mentha pulegium*, penny royal, grows rather plentifully in the churchyard of Ennis. *Betonica officinalis*, wood betony, occurs in the wood, by the river side, at Corronaugh. *Cardamine bellidifolia*, daisy-leaved lady's-smock, has been found on the rocks about Finto. *Cheiranthus sinuatus*, sea-stock, has, in a few instances, been found at high-water mark, around the sandhills of Dough. *Althæa officinalis*, marshmallow, is prodigiously abundant in all the salt marshes of the Shannon and the Fergus. *Gnaphalium dioicum*, mountain cudweed, abounds on the Burren mountains. *Viola lutea*, yellow mountain pansy, grows on the sandhills of Dough and Ballinguddy. *Satyrion hircinum*, lizard orchis, occurs in very shady situations, among shrubs, in the barony of Tulla.—Some remarkably fine myrtles, both broad and narrow leaved, well-furnished, and upwards of 18 feet high, have been grown on open ground at Ralabine and Bunratty.—Cyder orchards, for the production of the beverage called Cackagee, were formerly of considerable note, but seem to have fallen into disrepute. The Cackagee apple is remarkably sour; and, in consequence of its being always a scanty crop, and of its growing chiefly in the neighbourhood of the sea, on spots little subject to frost or snow, it almost necessarily wears out the patience of cultivators.—In 1841, the planted woods consisted of 1,902 acres of oak, 327 of ash, 13 of elm, 42 of beech, 372 of fir, 5,014 of mixed trees, and 574 of orchards; and of these there were planted, previous to 1791, 1,284 acres of oak, 177 of ash, 1 of elm, 23 of beech, 1,402 of mixed trees, and 206 of orchards. But the number of detached trees, additional to the woods, was 222,169, equivalent to 1,380 acres; and thus the total actual amount of plantations was 9,693 acres.

Soil and Pasture.—The soil of the various districts corresponds, to a large extent, with the geognostic formations which lie below it; yet is modified over a very considerable area by the growth and decomposition of the moss-plants, by the intermixture of different kinds of diluvium, and by the alluvial depositions and the vegetable decays of the rivers, lakes, and turloughs. Mr. Hely Dutton, the statist of the county, classifies the soils by attention

simply to their proper or immediate materials; and, in offering a succinct view of their distribution, we shall follow him as a sound, practical authority. The soil of by far the greater part of the western mountainous district, south of Doolan, and also of the eastern or Slieve Baughta mountainous district, consists of moor or bog, varying in depth from two inches to many feet, and lying upon a ferruginous or aluminous clay, or upon sandstone rock. The soil of the Burren mountains, and of the adjacent heights of the limestone district, so far as these singularly naked uplands possess any soil, is of course the gravel and diluvium of limestone, often very shallow, but everywhere free from moss, and surprisingly opulent in both the quantity and the quality of its herbage. The soils of a belt of partition between the calcareous and the schistose regions are formed by the intermixture of the debris from the different classes of rocks, and constitute—as at Lemenagh, Shally, Applevale, Riverston, and other places—some of the best land in the county. The soil in the neighbourhood of Quin Abbey is a light limestone; and a large and charming tract of fine tillage ground extends many miles on all sides of the point at which the parishes of Quin, Clonlea, and Kilmurry meet. But the pride of the county are alluvial flats or bottoms which extend partly along some second-rate streams, but chiefly along the Fergus and the upper part of the Shannon, and which are provincially called corcaghs or corcasses. They indent or intersect the adjacent high grounds in a great variety of shapes; and they are various in breadth, and aggregately constitute an area which has been estimated at from 10,000 to upwards of 20,000 acres, and which may possibly accord with either of these figures agreeably to the more stringent or the more lax sense in which alluvial ground is understood. These lands appear to be characteristically argillaceous, or to consist of a deep, dark-coloured earth, over a black or bluish clay, and are designated black and blue corcasses, according to the nature of the substratum: the black is less retentive than the blue, and is most esteemed for tillage; and the blue consists, to the surface, of a tenacious clay, and is reckoned best for meadow. They are usually thought to be of vast depth; but have been ascertained, in at least one locality, to lie upon limestone gravel at not more than ten feet from the surface. A part of them, called Tradree or Tradruie—supposed to be a corruption of *Terre de Roi*, 'the land of the King,'—is asserted by tradition to have been the private patrimony of Brian Boromh, and is provincially fructiferous.

So exceedingly fertile are the blue or meadow corcasses, that 500 acres near Bunratty-castle, usually let, so long as 35 years ago, at 7½ guineas per acre, and, though generally mowed in the middle of July, sometimes produced 8 tons of hay per acre, and generally were so fruitful that 6½ tons were reckoned an ordinary crop. They are peculiarly adapted to the fattening of black cattle; and, at the time of Arthur Young's visit, they annually fattened about 4,000. Their average rental, about 65 years ago, was 20s.; but 30 years later, it had risen to £5 for grazing grounds, and considerably more for meadow. Yet even after they became so singularly appreciated, they continued to experience a shameful neglect of culture, and exhibited, amongst the most luxuriant herbage, a great quantity of rushes and other pernicious weeds.—The bottoms or beds of the turloughs, produce luxuriant vegetation at the subsession of the lacustrine waters in spring, and constitute, thence till autumn, very rich grazing land. In one year, a turlough of 48 acres in area, near Kilenfena, depastured 17 horses and a number of swine,

and fattened 42 large oxen and 44 sheep; and next year, reared into fine plump condition 16 or 17 horses, and 100 two-year old bullocks.—The limestone crags of Burren, and of the eastern part of Corcomroe and Inchiquin, are, with a few exceptions, devoted to the rearing of sheep and young cattle; and though, in some places, so rocky that 4 acres cannot feed a sheep, they are, in even the most barren portions, intermixed with small patches of such sweet and fattening ground as produces the most finely flavoured mutton.—The sandhills which form a broad and lofty belt around Liscannor bay, and which have been accumulated by the drifted sand from the shore, are matted over with numerous plants which are readily eaten by sheep, and are particularly fruitful in white clover, and in that plant so grateful to sheep and so suitable for cultivation on light arenaceous soils—the *lotus corniculatus*, or bird's-foot trefoil.—The other pastures rise in gradual height and impoverishment from the most luxuriant meadow to the most sterile moor; and pass through almost every variety of character, from the rich and tender grasses of the fattening corraze to the stunted heath and carox of the mountain, where the thinnest sprinkling of young cattle can scarcely contrive to live.

Agriculture.—Husbandry, though slowly improving since about the commencement of the present century, is still in a very wretched state. Tillage husbandry, in particular, is, with few exceptions, prosecuted with nearly as much stupidity and barbarism, as before any enlightened principles of farming were introduced. Rotation of crops—that surest test of the degree of existing skill—continues, in many places, to consist of two or three successive crops of potatoes on pared and burned ground, or after plentiful manuring, and of a scouring series of oat crops which reduces the soil to utter exhaustion, and compels the farmer to let it lie for years in nearly as total unproductiveness as a desert. Wheat, when sown, is the first crop after potatoes, but it is raised only, or at least chiefly, on the rich corraze and limestone lands; and it bears a very small proportion to the produce in oats and barley, and is by no means noted for excellence of quality. The oats cultivated are rarely of the fine sorts, and principally of the potatoe kind. Clover is occasionally grown in small patches, to be cut down for the use of cows in spring; but no other green crop is cultivated for the use of cattle; and no artificial grasses are sown for the purpose of forming a sward, or alternating with the cereal crops. The spade is the chief instrument of tillage, not only on high grounds, but on gentle declivities and hanging plains, and has not been quite superseded by the plough even on flat alluvial bottoms; yet the plough begins to be appreciated, and appears to be slowly finding its way into general use.—Farm-yard dung is, of course, employed as a manure; but, in consequence of prevailing ignorance and stupid prejudices respecting the means and methods of its accumulation, it never exists in quantity even remotely proportioned to the most moderate necessities of the soil. Sea-weed, both such as has been drifted, and such as is cut off the rocks, is freely used, not only on the immediate sea-board, but in places considerably inland; it is purchased on the shore at so high a price as 4s. or 5s. per ton; and it is sometimes worked into composts with sea-sand or bog-earth, but is generally applied fresh on potatoe-fields after the potatoes are planted, or spread in autumn on land designed to be next year under potatoe crop. Sea-sand is spread as manure on meadow-land, and found to exert an influence on 5 or 6 successive crops of hay; it is very generally used, to the extent of from 40 to 80 cart-loads per acre; as

manuring for potatoe-ground; and it is found as useful as lime in bringing new land into cultivation, and is also most serviceable in making composts and laying under cattle in farm-yards. This sand has been very rapidly increasing in use during the last 25 years; and is carried inland to the distance of 20 or 30 miles; and it is procured in any quantity from the sandhills on several parts of the coast, at the charge of from 5s. to 10s. for as much as a one-horse cart can remove in 12 months. Lime is generally abundant and cheap, and, besides being raised from quarries, is often gathered off the surface of the cultivated land; and, though partially used in composts and on tillage-ground in a similar manner as in Great Britain, it is very far from being duly appreciated, and, in spite of the obvious and well-tested advantageousness of the practice, is not spread as a top-dressing on pastures or on coarse land that has been laid dry.—Except by means of very insufficient open ditches, the draining of wet land has been shamefully little practised; and, even where a sufficient quantity of stones lies at hand or scattered on the surface to form good and competent drains, much good ground is permitted to remain in a half-marshy condition, covered with rushes and very inferior coarse grass.—The fences of the flat parts of the barony of Corcomroe, says an official report, “are the common single and double ditches, and not more efficient than in most other parts of the south of Ireland. On the hills, stone-walls are mixed with those kinds of fences; but in general the walls are very slightly made, and only one shade better as fences than the earthen banks and ditches. On a few farms, there are good dry stone-walls of a sufficient thickness and height, and there is very proper stone in a great part of the barony to make them to any extent. There is no part of Great Britain where such good materials would be so neglected, and the farmers be satisfied with such inefficient fences, always requiring repair, when the means of making excellent walls were so close at hand.”

Live Stock.—The old Irish breed of cattle are those usually kept by the dairy farmers; but have very generally been crossed with some English breed, and are universally regarded as having profited by the change. Several of the largest holders of land, a few years ago, kept dairies and made butter; but they now, for the most part, give their sole, or at least prime, attention to the feeding of bullocks and heifers, and find simple grazing more profitable than the dairy. Kerry cows are most suitable to poor upland ground, and are kept by poor cottier tenants on the hills. Sheep, both on the dairy farms—where, however, they are not numerous—and on the feeding farms, are of a large useful kind that have been bred from rams bought at Ballinasloe and other sheep fairs. A few sheep of a small mean sort are kept by the cottier tenants of the uplands. The horses are thick useful animals, and very suitable to the work they have to do. Coarse, narrow, long-legged pigs may occasionally be seen; but the pigs which prevail are those of a thick breed, and apparently good feeders.—In 1841, the live stock, within all the several districts of the county, on farms or holdings not exceeding one acre, consisted of 662 horses and mules, 1,480 asses, 2,641 cattle, 3,414 sheep, 10,438 pigs, and 82,386 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 2,287 horses and mules, 2,263 asses, 10,674 cattle, 13,064 sheep, 10,790 pigs, and 99,588 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 7,403 horses and mules, 1,721 asses, 26,382 cattle, 34,247 sheep, 17,741 pigs, and 163,985 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 2,626 horses and mules, 458 asses, 11,171 cattle, 16,934 sheep, 5,121 pigs, and 42,101 poultry; and on farms of

above 30 acres, 2,703 horses and mules, 433 asses, 99,606 cattle, 42,930 sheep, 3,341 pigs, and 22,178 poultry. The total number and value of these classes of live stock, was 15,681 horses and mules, £125,448; 6,355 asses, £6,355; 70,474 cattle, £458,081; 110,589 sheep, £121,648; 47,435 pigs, £59,293; and 410,238 poultry, £10,256. Grand total of the value of live stock, in the rural districts, £781,081. But there were also in the civic districts, 305 horses and mules, worth £2,440; 1 ass, £1; 326 cattle, £2,119; 170 sheep, £187; 1,336 pigs, £1,670; and 2,335 poultry, £58. Total of value in the civic districts, £6,475.

Fisheries.—The rich fisheries of Galway bay, though chiefly prosecuted by the fishermen of Claddagh, and of other places on the north shore, are shared by the inhabitants of the sea-board of Burren. Fishing-banks extend south-south-westward all the way from the Arran Islands to Loop Head; and, defecting round that promontory, are prolonged eastward up the Shannon. The ground is foul, from Arran to Loop Head, for about a mile off shore; the fishing-banks immediately flank this belt of foul ground; and, with the exception of occasional rocky and dangerous spots which are avoided with the aid of landmarks, the banks have uniformly a bottom of fine sand, and tolerably even soundings. The fishing is pursued at the distance of from one mile to six leagues from the shore, in from 20 to 25 fathoms of water; and is very abundantly productive in turbot, cod, ling, haddock, hake, soles, other flat fish, whiting, gurnet, and mackerel. All the Shannon west of Scattery Island, and the sea for 20 miles outward, are fishing-ground, and abound in cod, ling, haddock, turbot, soles, plaice, thornback, dorset, ray, mackerel, skad, and other fish. The herring fishery is regularly prosecuted in Galway bay, and in the mouth of the Shannon. Salmon are taken in large quantities at the mouth of the Dunbeg river. The oyster-beds of Burren are known to fame, not only in the county itself, but at the opposite side of the kingdom. Crabs, lobsters, and crimps, are taken in all the creeks. Dilisk, Carrigen moss, sloak, and samphire, abound on the shores and cliffs which overhang the Atlantic. According to a report of the Commissioners on Irish Fisheries, published, the number of fishing-craft and fishermen were then two-decked vessels of jointly 64 tons, with 12 men; 163 half-decked vessels, of aggregate 1,467 tons, with 632 men; 12 open sail-boats, with 48 men; and 443 row-boats, with 1,749 men; and according to returns made by the Coast-Guard in 1836, the number then was 7 half-decked vessels of aggregate 88 tons, with 35 men; 39 open sail-boats, with 141 men; and 334 row-boats, with 1,236 men. The fishermen's harbours, with or without piers, are at New Quay, Currunroe, Ballyvaughan, Glanina, Liscaior, Seafield, Dunbeg, Pulteen, Kilkee, Carriga-holt, Kilbaha, Kilrush, and Querrin. The Coast-Guard stations are Ballyvaughan, Liscaior, Freugh, Seafield, Dunbeg, Kilkee, Kileredan, and Kilrush.

Trade.—Most of the linen manufactured in the county is coarse and cheap; and very nearly all is used for home consumption. A small quantity of coarse diapers for towels, and of canvass for sacks and bags, is sold at markets and fairs. Hosiery of various kinds, but chiefly coarser and stronger than that of Cunnemara, is manufactured, in considerable quantity, around Corofin, Innistymon, and other places, and is bought by dealers at the country markets, and carried by them so far as to Dublin and the north. Manufactures of broad cloth, serges, blankets, and beavers, were established, within the last half century, at Ennis; and a flourishing trade, at an earlier period, existed, but afterwards became ex-

tinget, at Killaloe, in serges, camblets, and stuffs. A coarse flannel, dyed of a bad red colour, and usually worn by the female inhabitants, and a kind of frieze, much superior to what is commonly to be had in the shops, and worn partly by females, and almost universally by men and boys, are generally made by each family, for its own use, or in each little community, for the full supply of its own demands.

The principal exports of the county, in 1831, as estimated by Captain Mudge, consisted of 3,000 tons of wheat, 8,000 of oats, 2,000 of barley, and an un conjectured amount of bacon, butter, and cattle. But grain in large quantities, pigs in great numbers, and the produce of manufactures, and mines to some small extent, are sent overland to various markets, chiefly those of Limerick. The estimated imports, in 1831, consisted of 2,500 tons of coals, 1,000 of bricks, 1,000 of timber, 500 of iron, 500 of salt, 500 of slate, 500 of flags, 500 of whiskey, 500 of earthenware, 300 of sugar, 200 of tobacco, 100 of glass, and 1,500 of miscellaneous goods, chiefly articles of British manufacture. Yet a large amount of the real export and import trade must be sought in overland communication with the port of Limerick, and even with the port of Galway; a considerable proportion of effective traffic must be traced in inter-communication with the various markets of neighbouring counties; and a trade in turf by boats up the Fergus amounts annually to about 2,400 tons.

Fairs.—The principal fairs held within the county are the following:—Blackwater, Jan. 2, April 15, July 16, Oct. 3; Bridgetown, June 10, Nov. 25; Broadford, June 21, Nov. 21; Callaghan's Mills, May 8, June 27, Nov. 14; Clare Town, June 6, Aug. 17, Nov. 11; Clonroad, May 9, Aug. 1, Oct. 13 (two days), Dec. 3; Cooleenridge, Jan. 8, April 4, July 19, Oct. 16; Conorally, Jan. 2, April 17, July 18, Oct. 3; Cooreclare, May 6, June 4 and 26, July 10, Oct. 20, Dec. 20; Donasse, March 17, June 11, Sept. 21, Nov. 30; Dromore, June 17, Sept. 26; Ennis, April 25, Sept. 3; Innistymon, March 25, May 15, July 2, Aug. 22, Sept. 29, Nov. 19, Dec. 12; Holy Island, April 17, June 8; Jeversstown, March 28, Oct. 2; Kilclaren, May 31, Dec. 2; Killanteel, May 18; Killuran, April 27, Aug. 14, Dec. 19; Kilmichael, May 19, July 18, Sept. 28; Kilmurrybricken, May 17, Aug. 25; Kilrush, May 10, Oct. 12; Newmarket, April 20, Aug. 27, Dec. 20; O'Brien's Bridge, July 25, Nov. 7; Parteen, Feb. 14, May 30, Sept. 18, Dec. 14; Portlincery, Jan. 11, May 23, Sept. 9, Dec. 8; Quin, July 7, Nov. 1; Six-mile-Bridge, May 6, June 19, Dec. 5; Spancehill, Jan. 1, May 3, June 24, Aug. 20, Dec. 3; St. John's Well, July 5; Thomond-Gate, 22d of every month; Tulla, March 25, May 13, Aug. 15, Sept. 29, and Dec. 7; Turloughmore, June 8, Sept. 29, and Dec. 12.

Communications.—The roads of Clare are probably worse than those of any other county in Ireland; and, till a very recent period, were proverbial for being in an almost savage condition. Some districts of considerable extent had, not long ago, no road better than a rough mountain track; and the chief road of the county, that from Ennis to Limerick, we remember to have been, not more than 12 years ago, in so horrible a state that 'a corduroy road' of the American forests was a luxury in comparison,—the stage-coach being compelled to move over some parts at the rate of only about 2 miles an hour, and to lurch, and swing, and gyrate so portentously as to frighten passengers into the alternative of trudging on foot, inches deep, in slough and quagmire. This barbarous condition of the highways was occasioned chiefly by excessive corruption in the system under which the Grand Jury assessments were applied;

but it is now greatly remedied, and in the course of being completely so, partly by the appointment, in 1836, of a county surveyor, who superintends the application of the public money, and partly by the advance of money on the part of the Commissioners of Public Works, to be repaid by instalments from the county funds, for the construction of new roads and bridges. In 1842, the surveyor had under his charge 1,170 miles of road, exclusive of 90 under the care of the Board of Public Works; and 29 miles of new road had been made from the date of his appointment.—The nearest benefit, though a very important one, which the county will obtain from the series of railways projected by the Commissioners, is by the Shannon line at Limerick, and westward thence along the co. Limerick shore of the estuary.—Clare shares fully with the opposite shore all the immediate advantages of the Shannon navigation from the sea up to Lough Derg; it enjoys, in addition, the navigation of the Fergus, up to the town of Clare; and it partakes largely, as to the deepening of channels, the removal of obstructions, and the forming or extending of artificial harbours, in the great improvements which are in progress in the navigation of the Shannon, and of its creeks and off-shoots.

Towns and Divisions.—The towns of the county are Ennis, Clare, Six-mile-Bridge, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Innistymon, Lahasey, Killeenora, Milltown-Malbaw, Corrofin, Dough, Kilkisheen, Killoe, Kilrush, Scariff, and Tulla; and the principal villages are Crusheen, Quin, Burren, Ballyvaughan, Ballinacraggy, Murroughkelly, Murroughwohy, Fermoy, Aughish, Finavara, Kildystart, Lahasheeda, Knock, Doonbeg, Kiltaha, Cooreclare, O'Brien's-Bridge, Broadford, and Tomgrany. The baronies are, Lower and Upper Tulla, on the east; Lower and Upper Bunratty, between Tulla and the Fergus; Clanderalaw, on the Shannon, and west of the Fergus; Islands, immediately north of Clanderalaw; Inchiquin, immediately north of Islands; Burren, in the extreme north, or on Galway bay and South Sound; Corcomroe, south of Burren, and on the west coast; Ibrickane, south of Corcomroe, and on the west coast; and Moyarta, in the peninsula between the Atlantic and the Shannon. The absurd and perplexing bisection and trisection of parishes, and distribution of them among different baronies, which prevails in most other Irish counties, are unknown in Clare; and, excepting in two instances of parishes being shared by this county with respectively Limerick and Galway, all its parishes are entire. The parts of parishes are, the one in Tulla barony, and the other in Bunratty; and of the entire parishes, 14 are in Tulla, 17 in Bunratty, 7 in Clanderalaw, 6 in Islands, 5 in Inchiquin, 11 in Burren, 6 in Corcomroe, 3 in Ibrickane, and 5 in Moyarta. The above is the state of the civil divisions as it is exhibited in the Census of 1831. But by the Act 6 and 7 William IV., the whole of the parish of Kilmarry, and the whole of the parish of Kilfinaghty, excepting one townland, were transferred from Upper Tulla to Lower Bunratty; and two townlands in the parish of Innisculla were transferred from Upper Tulla to co. Galway. Dr. Beaufort, after stating the number of parishes and churches at respectively 79 and 19, says that 19 parishes and 3 churches are in the diocese of Killenora, 3 parishes and 1 church in that of Limerick, and 57 parishes and 15 churches in that of Killoe.

Statistics.—The constabulary force of the county consisted, on Jan. 1, 1842, of 1 second-rate county inspector, 4 first-rate sub-inspectors, 2 second-rate sub-inspectors, 2 third-rate sub-inspectors, 1 first-rate head-constable, 7 second-rate head-constables, 38 constables, 203 first-rate sub-constables, and 51

second-rate sub-constables. The expense to the county of the whole constabulary force during 1841, was £15,849 9s. 6½d. The stipendiary magistrates of the county are 3, and are stationed at Ennis, Tulla, and Milltown-Malbaw.—The number of persons committed for offences during 1841 was 593; and of these, 11 were sentenced to transportation for 7 years, 1 to transportation for less than 7 years, 1 to imprisonment for upwards of 1 year, 13 to imprisonment for upwards of 6 months, 118 to imprisonment for 6 months and under, and 39 to pay fines,—making a total of 183 convictions; and 198 were found not guilty on trial, 181 had no bill found against them, and 31 were not prosecuted. Of the 183 convicted, 65 were guilty of offences against the person, 4 of offences against property committed with violence, 35 of offences against property committed without violence, 2 of offences against the currency, and 77 of miscellaneous offences. Of the 593 committed, 3 females were not more than 12 years of age, 7 males and 5 females not more than 16, 57 males and 17 females not more than 21, 148 males and 20 females not more than 30, 63 males and 21 females not more than 40, 36 males and 5 females not more than 50, 13 males and 1 female not more than 60, 6 males and 2 females upwards of 60, and 145 males and 24 females of unascertained age;—241 males and 7 females could read and write, 15 males and 2 females could read but not write, 239 males and 88 females could neither read nor write, and 1 female's educational condition could not be ascertained.—The statistics of the county gaol will be given in the article on Ennis; and of the workhouses, fever-hospitals, and dispensaries, in the articles on the Poor-law unions.—The statistics of education and of ecclesiastical matters for 1834, may be ascertained by assigning to the county its proportion of the dioceses of KILLALOE and LIMERICK, and adding the whole of the diocese of KILFENORA; see these articles.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools was 315, of scholars 20,051, of male scholars 13,382, of female scholars 6,463, of scholars whose sex was not specified 206, of scholars connected with the Established Church 690, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 19,176, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 185; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 315, of scholars 20,352, of male scholars 13,548, of female scholars 6,685, of scholars whose sex was not specified 119, of scholars connected with the Established Church 687, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 19,600, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 53.—This county sends two members to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 1,785; of whom 1,599 were freeholders, 170 were leaseholders, and 16 were rent-chargers. Pop. in 1821, 208,089; in 1831, 258,322; in 1841, 286,394. The whole of the following statistics have reference to 1841. Males, 144,109; females, 142,285; families, 48,981. Inhabited houses, 44,870; built, uninhabited houses, 1,048; houses in the course of erection, 181. Families residing in first class houses, 530; in second class houses, 7,250; in third class houses, 16,551; in fourth class houses, 24,650. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 37,834; in manufactures and trade, 7,445; in other pursuits, 3,702. Families dependent chiefly on vested means and on professions, 801; on the directing of labour, 12,146; on their own manual labour, 35,076; on means not specified, 958. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 67,613; to clothing, 3,708; to

lodging, &c., 3,530; to health, 74; to charity, 4; to justice, 448; to education, 376; to religion, 152; unclassified, 3,419; without any specified occupations, 6,125. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 4,999; to clothing, 19,226; to lodging, &c., 114; to health, 131; to justice, 3; to education, 107; to religion, 4; unclassified, 8,983; without any specified occupations, 52,312. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 41,823; who could read but not write, 14,768; who could neither read nor write, 67,937. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 17,208; who could read but not write, 17,842; who could neither read nor write, 88,610. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 9,295; attending superior schools, 236. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 6,240; attending superior schools, 75. Per centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 45; married, 51; widowed, 4. Per centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 36; married, 52; widowed, 12. School-teachers, 301 males and 54 females; ushers and tutors, 61 males and 12 females; governesses, 41; music-masters, 12; dancing-masters, 2. Clergy of the Established church, 30; Methodist minister, 1; Presbyterian ministers, 9; Roman Catholic clergymen, 87; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 7; scripture reader, 1.

Antiquities.—Raths abound in every part of the county; they generally are circular, and consist of either large stones without mortar, or of earth surrounded with one or more ditches; and, in many instances, they exhibit the neglected and haggard remains of a complete covering with firs. Though usually ascribed to the Danes, they are almost certainly the work of the aboriginal tribes. Amid a group of them, near Killaloe, at a place called Kincora or Ceanechora, stood the palace or castle of Brian Boromh; and here, in the 11th century, after he became sole monarch of Ireland, he received his annual tribute from the dependent princes. See KINCORA.—Cromlechs occur chiefly in Burren, and occasionally in the other baronies. The principal are at Ballygannor, Lememagh, Kilineboy, Tullynaglashin, Ballykissheen, and Mount Callan.—Round towers occur on INNISCATTERY and INKISCALTRA, and at DROMCLIFFE, DYSERT, and KILNEBOY: and will be noticed in the articles on these localities.—Towers, fortalices, castellated houses, and other old buildings dignified with the name of castles, are exceedingly numerous; but in only a few instances, are worthy of notice. Mr. Dutton enumerates no fewer than 118, and says that tradition assigns the erection of so many of these as 57 to the family of Macnamara. Many were feudal strengths thrown up for the defence of usurpation and robbery; and not a few were ordinary mansions of Anglo-Saxon settlers, fortified for protection against the just resentment of the natives. Bunratty Castle, the most important of the whole, is described under the word BUNRATTY; and any others which can fairly challenge attention will be noticed in their appropriate places. Of the 118 enumerated by Mr. Dutton, 2 inhabited and 11 uninhabited are in Burren; 1 inhabited and 13 ruinous are in Corcomroe; 2 inhabited and 20 ruinous are in Inchiquin; 1 inhabited and 26 ruinous are in Bunratty; 3 ruinous, in Islands; 3 ruinous, in Clonderlaw; 1 inhabited and 3 ruinous, in Moyarta; and 1 inhabited and 5 ruinous, in Ibrickane.—Pillar-stones and ancient crosses occur between Spancel-Hill and Tulla, and at Killenora, Dysernt, and Kilineboy.—Abbeys existed, and in most instances survive in ruin, but in some are extinct, at Beagh, Ceanindis, Clare, Abbey-Corcomroe, Ennis, Enniskerry, Finish, Gleanchaoin,

Glen-Columbkil, Inchicronane, Lunimore, Innisanloi, Inniscunla, Inniscalthra, Innislun, Innisneganagh, Inniscattery, Innistymon, Kilearra, Kilfarboy, Killenora, Killaloe, Kilmacallagh, Killone, Kilsanniy, Quin, Rossleenechoir, Temple-Dysert, Six-mile-Bridge, and Tomgrany.

History.—Our limits will admit only a few brief and uncontinuous notices of the prolific and interesting civil history of Clare. In 298, Lugad or Lewy, surnamed Meann, one of the Dal-Cassian kings of Leath Moth, made such new political distributions of territory, as dismembered Clare from Connaught, and connected it with Munster. Three principalities, called respectively Tuaidh-Muin, Jar-Muin, and Des-Muin, names which meant North-Munster, East-Munster, and South-Munster, and were softened or modernized into Thomond, Ormond, and Desmond—occupied the broad expanse of Munster; and Tuaidh-Muin or Thomond, according to the treaty of Dioma, extended from the Atlantic to Slieve-Dala in Ossory, and from the Arran Islands to Knocknaine and the river Feale, and in consequence included all Clare, a small part of Kerry, and the greater part of Limerick and Tipperary. This great principality was long accounted the special patrimony of the Dal-Cassians; but was afterwards divided into two sections,—one of which was modern Thomond, nearly corresponding with Clare; and eventually was all swallowed up in the monarchy of the celebrated Briun-Boromh, or rather gave law to all the rest of Ireland, under the administration of that singular figurant in Irish story and legend, who held his court at Kincora, on the eastern border of the county, near Killaloe.—In 1543, Muragh O'Brien, after vainly attempting a general rebellion against English authority, submitted to Henry VIII., surrendered all his possessions, renounced the name of O'Brien, and abjured the Irish language; but, in terms of a compact which accompanied his submission, he received back his lands to be held by an English tenure, took the title of Earl of Thomond for himself, and that of Baron Inchiquin for his eldest son, and agreed to train his people in the practices of husbandry and the general habits of civilization, loyalty, and good order. The territory of Thomond, soon after, was, under the name of Clare, made one of the six new counties into which the Act of 11 Elizabeth, c. 9., ordered Connaught to be divided; and it was, about the same time, sectioned out into 8 baronies, which widely differed from the present baronial divisions, and accorded with the possessions of the Macnamaras, and the O'Gradys on the east, the O'Loughlins on the north, the MacMahons and the O'Deas on the west and the south, and the O'Briens of the house of Inchiquin, or Earls of Thomond, in the centre. In 1601, on petition of the second Earl of Thomond, the territory was again included in Munster; though, in legal distribution, it continued till the latter part of last century to be comprised within the Connaught circuit. During the wars of 1641, Lord Inchiquin adhered to the cause of Britain, and prevented any serious commotion from occurring in Clare; yet Sir Daniel O'Brien of Carrigaholt rebelled and incurred forfeiture, but, in 1662, was restored to his possessions, and made Viscount Clare, and Baron of Moyarta by Charles II. In the wars of the Revolution, Lord Clare, the grandson of Sir Daniel, espoused the Jacobite cause; as did also Donough Macnamara, Redmond Magrath, Donough and Teige O'Brien, and some other men of less note; and they jointly forfeited 72,246 acres of profitable land, valued at £12,000 17s. of annual rental. The county was little affected by the rebellion of 1798; but during various years of the

present century, it has been agitated from centre to circumference, and sometimes reduced to total and dismal anarchy, by systematic agrarian disturbances.

CLARE, a town in the parish of Clare-Abbey, barony of Islands, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the river Fergus, and on one of the roads from Limerick to Ennis, 2 miles south by east of Ennis, 15½ miles north-west of Limerick, and 109½ west-south-west of Dublin. Its site is pleasant, and even beautiful; and its own appearance, though unpretending, is cleanly and agreeable. An old castle is its most conspicuous feature; and, by being transmuted into a convenient barrack, has rendered the town a regular military station. A good stone-bridge carries the highway across the Fergus. The profusely and picturesquely isletted estuary of the Fergus begins to expand a short distance below the town; and the main body of the stream itself tumbles merrily over a ledge of rocks, beneath the walls of the castle, and is, instantly afterwards, stemmed by the tide. Rich lands of deep alluvium commence at the termination of the tideway, and expanding to considerable breadth, accompany the Fergus to the Shannon; and lands of that broken, craggy, but opulently pastoral kind which prevail over so large an extent of the limestone district of the county, commence almost at the cataract, and stretch up the stream toward Ennis. Clare is the terminating point of the natural navigation of the Fergus; and may be considered as the port of all the central districts of the county. The project of a canal hence to the vicinity of Ennis has frequently been discussed, and was recently reviewed by the Commissioners; but, owing either to jobbing or to commendable prudence—authorities differ and seem almost balanced in saying whether—it has met no effective favour. A quay at Clare affords quite incompetent accommodation to vessels; and the river, over a brief distance below, makes a sharp bend, has an inconvenient shallowness of water, and is much obstructed with rocks and islets. A wooden jetty was, in consequence, planned by the Commissioners for improving the Shannon Navigation, to be constructed at a little distance below the town, on a spot which offers more facilities than any other in the neighbourhood for the approach of vessels. This work is estimated to cost £4,400; and it will admit of extension at any period when the state of trade may require increased accommodation. In 1835, the exports consisted of 3,067 tons of corn, meal, and flour, and were estimated in value at £16,617; and the imports consisted of 1,671 tons of coals, culm, and cinders, valued at £1,522, and 39 packages of wrought iron and hardwares, valued at £150. A steamer sails twice a-week to Limerick; and a car conveys passengers to it from Ennis. The other public conveyances, in 1838, were 3 coaches in transit between Limerick and Ennis. A dispensary in the town is within the Ennis Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 6,235; and, in 1839-40, it received £108 12s., and expended £107. The ruins of an old abbey stand about a mile to the north. See **CLARE-ABBEY**. Clare was, at one time, the county-town of co. Clare. In 1278, Mahon O'Brien sustained here a sanguinary defeat in great feudal fight with Donnell, son of Teigue Calishe O'Brien. The town gave the title of Viscount, in 1662, to Sir Daniel O'Brien of Carrigaholt; and the title of Earl, in 1795, to John Fitzgibbon, who had, respectively in 1784, 1789, and 1793, been made Lord-chancellor of Ireland, Baron Fitzgibbon, and Viscount Fitzgibbon. Area of the town, 54 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,021; in 1841, 879. Houses 148. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 54; in manufactures and trade, 75; in other

pursuits, 49. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4; on the directing of labour, 73; on their own manual labour, 91; on means not specified, 10.

CLARE (THE), a river of the Lough Corrib basin, and chiefly of co. Galway, Connought. It issues from some small lakes near Ballyhaunis in co. Mayo; runs 7 or 8 miles southward through that county, and across a narrow wing of Roscommon; and then proceeds about 24 miles chiefly southward, but partly west-south-westward, through the county of Galway, to Lough Corrib, at a point 4 miles north of the town of Galway. It passes near the town of Tuam; washes the hamlets of Clare-Tuam and Clare-Galway; and receives several considerable affluents, the principal of which is the Moyne. Clare river is a stream of curious and diversified character: it now stagnates and putrifies among bogs; now expands over rich meadows into very large turloughs; now purls and trots between picturesque banks; and now dives into the earth, and runs for miles as a subterranean river. Its stretches of bog are partly at its mouth, but chiefly from its source to the vicinity of Tuam; its principal turlough begins 24 miles south-west of Tuam, and is of such extent as to be designated Turlough-More; and its subterranean run occurs, along a distance of about 3 miles, a little above Clare-Galway.

CLARE, a barony of co. Galway, Connought. It is bounded, on the north-west, by the Black River, which divides it from the county of Mayo; on the north, by Dunmore; on the east, by Tyaquin and Athenry; on the south, by Dunkellin; and, on the west, by Lough Corrib, which divides it from Moycullen. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 18½ miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, is 12½ miles; and its area is 136,870 acres. Various hills, of various heights and forms, occur at intervals; but they are either isolated, or constitute inconsiderable groups and ridges; and they are not sufficiently numerous, dispersed, or lofty, to relieve the whole of the surface from tameness of contour. The most remarkable height is on the grounds of **CASTLE-HACKET**: which see. A large proportion of the surface is dismal bog and green morass; a considerable part is meadow and pasture-ground; much is rocky and broken land, partly arable and partly pastoral; yet, in spite of these deductions, the general appearance is, over a large extent, agreeable, and occasionally picturesque. The main drainage is by the affluents and main stream of the Clare river.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Abbeyknockmoy, Athenry, Clare-Galway, Killerran, Monivea, and Tuam; and the whole of the parishes of Annaghdown, Belclare, Cargans, Commer, Donaghpatrick, Kilcoo, a, Kilkilvery, Killeany, Kiltursa, Kilmoylean, Killower, and Lacklagh. A townland in the parish of Kilbannon was recently transferred from Clare to Dunmore; and one in Killerran from Tyaquin to Clare. The towns are Headfort and part of Tuam; and the chief villages and hamlets are Anbally, Clare-Galway, Clare-Tuam, and Kilrogue. Pop. in 1831, 42,597; in 1841, 45,412. Houses 7,595. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6,155; in manufactures and trade, 1,116; in other pursuits, 609. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,190; who could read but not write, 1,395; who could neither read nor write, 15,210. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,436; who could read but not write, 1,325; who could neither read nor write, 17,093.

CLARE, an old village on the western border of Orior, 1½ mile south-west of Tanderagee, co. Armagh, Ulster. It stands on the Cushen rivulet. A

fair is held on May 12. The mansion of Clare-castle adjoins the village; and is one of the most ancient in the county. Pop. not specially returned.

CLARE, or CLARA, an island in the parish of Killegever, barony of Murrisk, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies in the middle of the entrance of Clew bay, about 2½ miles south-south-west of Achilbeg, 2½ north-north-west of Buinaba Point, and 1½ west of Westport. Length, from east to west, 4½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,959 acres, 21 perches. The north-west side rises to the elevation of several hundred feet, and presents to the ocean a fine mural face of precipitous cliffs; but the south-west side, though facing the whole breadth of the Atlantic, shelves down to a comparatively low and even tame sea-board. The interior surface is diversified in contour; and, in one place, sends up a height, which, but for its being capable of cultivation to the summit, might be termed a mountain. The highest ground is Knockmore, situated on the west coast, and lifting its summit to the altitude of 1,520 feet above sea-level. The island appears to be one of the most fertile of the many which surround the mainland of the kingdom; it contains a valley which produces as luxuriant crops of corn and potatoes as are anywhere to be seen; it is nearly all in a tolerably good state of cultivation; and it is susceptible, under the management of skill and taste, of being made, in a sublunary sense, a miniature paradise. It is the property of Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart. The rock, at the east end, is sandstone conglomerate, but elsewhere is chiefly slate. A lighthouse crowns a lofty cliff on the north-east extremity; and, though of doubtful value as a sea-light, forms a good mark for entering Clew bay. The cost of maintaining this lighthouse during the year 1840, was £813 4s. 7d. Good anchorage is obtained, in south-west winds, under the lee of the island. A small pier was built in a little sandy bay at the east end, by Sir Samuel O'Malley's father; but it consists of only a wall about 7 feet thick and 228 feet long, and covers a cove of only 300 feet by 150, mostly shallow and rocky, and possessing, even at the pier-head, no greater a depth than 9 or 10 feet. Harbour improvements were projected for this cove by Mr. Nimmo, to accommodate sailing-craft, and to cost at least £5,000. An useful creek for yawls could be formed at Port-a-Chonile, in the middle of the south side of the island, at a cost of about £250. A small creek, called Luckny, near the west end, is sometimes used as a landing-place for boats; but does not seem capable of improvement. Much grain is shipped for Westport; large quantities of sea-mauure are landed; and about 340 men and boys divide their cares between farming and the fisheries. At the principal creek, or that at the east end of the island, are a rather populous village, and a picturesque situated old castle. Grana Uaile, of curious fame, divided the seat of her strange power between this castle and that of CARRIGATHOOLY [which see]; but the Clare edifice possesses little except the association of her name to excite interest, and consists simply of one of those square towers which are so common over Ireland. In the neighbourhood of Port-a-Chonile, are an ugly barbarian-looking village and some remains of a Carmelite friary or abbey, which was founded in 1224. A window in the ruin is a very good specimen of Irish art; and in the window is preserved, with monstrous veneration, the alleged skull of Grana Uaile, ornamented with ribbons and gold ear-rings, and exhibited to pilgrims as a valuable relic. Yet some Scottish speculator in bone manure is said to have, not many years ago, rifled various old churchyards in the western coasts and islands of their loose bones; and, in particular,

to have landed one night at Clare-Abbey, swept it of its accumulations of skulls, and sacked up the jewelled skull and cross-bones of Grana. "The people, when they found in the morning that Grana, and all their grandmothers were gone, were outrageous; but what could they do? or what think, but that, as Grana Uaile had often run up the Clyde, and robbed and plundered, so now she was abducted herself with all the gold she was possessed of,—her violence had often perhaps crushed the heart of some Scotchwoman, her own bones are now crushed to make large an Aberdeen turnip?" Pop., in 1831, 1,616; in 1841, not specially returned.

CLARE, or CLARE-MORRIS, a town in the parish of Kilcoleman, barony of Claumorris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands on the direct road from Ballinrobe to Sligo, and at the converging point of several subordinate roads, 5 miles north-north-east of Hollymount, and 11½ west by north of Dublin. Though situated on no principal line of thoroughfare, but appearing to be in a great degree sequestered, it is better circumstanced for retail trade than any other of the numerous small towns of the county. Its site wants picturesqueness, yet is decidedly pleasant; and its own appearance, as to at once edifying, street-alignment, cleanliness, and comparative freedom from the squalid misery which putrefies so many similar places, is agreeable and almost attractive. Its influence, as a seat of trade, of sessions, of a constabulary force, and of church, chapel, and schools, amounts to that of a practical metropolis of the east of Mayo. Fairs are held on May 24, June 22, Aug. 17, Sept. 27, and Nov. 23. A dispensary here is within the Ballinrobe Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 43,018 acres, with a pop. of 16,827; and, in 1840-41, it expended £125 19s. 6d., and administered to 1,301 patients. Adjoining the town is Claremount, the seat of its proprietor, James Browne, Esq. and in the vicinity is the noble and extensively wooded demesne of CASTLE-MACGARRET: see that article, and see also KILCOLEMAN. Area of the town, 52 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,476; in 1841, 2,256. Houses 380. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 179; in manufactures and trade, 161; in other pursuits, 65. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 23; on the directing of labour, 182; on their own manual labour, 192; on means not specified, 8.

CLARE-ABBEY, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Islands, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the town of CLARE: which see. Length, south-westward, 4 miles; breadth, from 1¼ to 2¼; area, 7,028 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches,—of which 99 acres, 15 perches are lakes, 5 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches are tide-way in Ardsullas river, and 43 acres, 12 perches, are islands in the estuary of the Fergus. Pop., in 1831, 3,881; in 1841, 3,280. Houses 516. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,860; in 1841, 2,401. Houses 368. The surface of the mainland is bisected southward by the Fergus; and consists, in the aggregate, of very good land,—part of which is alluvial, and part of limestone formation. Near the town is Carnelly, the handsome demesne of Mr. Stamer; and on the Fergus is Duncraggy, the old and neglected but beautifully situated seat of the noble family of Burton. The other mansions are Claremount, Islandmagrath, Barutick, and Kilbreckanbeg. About a mile north of the town, almost midway to Ennis, and near the Fergus, stand the interesting ruins of Clare-Abbey, erected, in 1194, by Donald O'Brien, King of Munster. In 1543, this abbey, together with a moiety of the rectories of Kilechrist, Kilmoyle, Kilmaeduan, Killurocragh, Ballinregdan, Ballylogheran, and Ballylegford, was

granted by Henry VIII. to the Baron of Ibrickane; in 1620, it was granted in fee to Donough, Earl of Thomond; and in 1661, it was granted anew to Henry, Earl of Thomond. The interior of the parish is traversed by divergent roads from Clare toward respectively Ennis, Limerick, and Kildysert.—This parish is a perpetual curacy and a separate benefice in the dio. of Killaloe. Glebe, £27 13s. 9d. Gross income, £120 0s. 11½d.; nett, £111 5s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. The tithes are compounded for £144 9s. 2½d., and are wholly inappropriate; £33 of them belonging to the Earl of Egremont, £57 to Robert Kean, Esq., and the remainder purchased as an endowment for Kilmeedy parish. The church was built in 1812, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilnoe. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 102, and the Roman Catholics to 4,069; and 3 daily schools—one of which was a Protestant free-school—had on their books 72 boys and 52 girls.

CLAREEN (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Islands, co. Clare, Munster. It rises close on the boundary with Ibrickane, and runs eastward, quite across the barony of Islands, to the Fergus, a little above Ennis. It falls rapidly, has a large volume, and might be subordinated to the irrigation of many hundred acres of meadow.

CLARE-GALWAY, a parish, partly in the barony of Clare, and partly in that of Dunkellin, 6½ miles north-east by north of Galway, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, south-south-eastward, 5 miles; breadth, from 1½ to 5. Area of the Clare section, 5,431 acres, 3 roads, 27 perches,—of which 468 acres, 2 roads, 9 perches are in Lough Corrib, and 98 acres lie detached. Area of the Dunkellin section, 7,020 acres, 2 roads, 26 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,588; in 1841, 4,042. Houses 661. Pop. of the Dunkellin section, in 1831, 2,146; in 1841, 2,586. Houses 424. The surface is gently but pleasantly diversified; possesses considerable beauty in the centre, from the passage across it of the Clare river; and comprises, in the north and toward Lough Corrib, a large proportion of bog; yet consists, in the aggregate, of good land. The seats are Rockwood, Rocklawn, Lydacan, and Waterdale. The road from Galway to Tuam traverses the interior; and, after having crossed the river by an old but substantial stone-bridge, sends off a branch toward Headfort and Ballinrobe. The village of Clare-Galway straggles a considerable distance along the Galway and Tuam road, chiefly northward of the river; and has a thoroughly rural, an airy, and but a paltry appearance. An old ruinous castle, built after the close of the 13th century by one of the family of de Burgos, adjoins the bridge, overhangs both the river and the road, and has a slightly picturesque appearance. In the wars of 1641, this castle was garrisoned by the Earl of Clanricarde; in 1643, through the contrivance of a tenant of the Earl, the management of a Franciscan friar, and the carelessness of the warders, it was surprised by Capt. Thomas Bourke of Anbally; and, in 1651, it was taken possession of by Sir Charles Coote. A Franciscan friary, built about the year 1290, by John de Cogan, stands on the margin of the river, about 100 yards above the bridge. Though a ruin, and much dilapidated and peled by the gradual ravages of the peasantry, it has several parts in tolerably good preservation, and has of late years been carefully protected from further dilapidation. It is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture; its high tower, in particular, exhibits some exquisite features, and is raised on arches; but the

edifice is much impaired in its effect by sheds and modern paltry additions which have been thrown up against its walls. A small community of friars still contrive to inhabit it; and, when seen darkly moving among the ruins by a stranger from the road, they look like the emblems of worldly opulence mourning the departure and desolation of its grandeur. The interior of part of the abbey contains some large accumulations of bare, bleached, human skulls.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice, wardenship, and peculiar jurisdiction of GALWAY: which see. Tithe composition, £180. But though the parish is called a rectory, one-fourth of its tithes, compounded for £60, is in the donation of the archbishop of Tuam, and is applied in aid of the discharge of strictly parochial duty. Three Roman Catholic chapels, one of which is parochial, one a private house at Waterdale, and one the chapel of the monastery, have an attendance of respectively from 600 to 800, from 300 to 400, and from 80 to 90. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 10, and the Roman Catholics to 3,828; and 2 daily schools—one of which was in the chapel and the other at Clash—had on their books 82 boys and 50 girls.

CLARE-HILL, a mountain in the barony of Duhallow, co. Cork, Munster. It occupies a small south-south-westerly projection of the county, and forms the northern termination of the Slieve Logher range.

CLARE-ISLAND, co. Mayo. See CLARE.

CLARE-ISLAND, co. Cork. See CAPE-CLEAR.

CLARE-MORRIS. See CLARE.

CLAREMOUNT-CARN, a mountain on the northern border of the barony of Dundalk, and of co. Louth, Leinster. It is situated about 6½ miles west by north of Carlingford, and flanks the beautiful vale of the Flurry rivulet, and the exquisitely picturesque demesne of Ravensdale Park. Its altitude is 1,674 feet.

CLARES福德. See KILLALOE.

CLARE-TUAM. See BELCLARE.

CLARIN-BRIDGE. See CLARA-BRIDGE.

CLARMALLAGH, a barony of Queen's co., Leinster. It lies at the south-western extremity of the county, and forms the southern one of the three cantrels into which the quondam barony of Upper Ossory was recently divided: see OSSORY (UPPER). It is bounded on the north by Upperwoods; on the north-east by West Maryborough; on the east by Cullinagh; on the south by co. Kilkenny; and on the west by Clandonagh. Its length, southward, is 8½ miles; its breadth is from 3 to 8½; and its area is 43,533 acres, 3 roads, 19 perches,—of which 27 acres, 1 road, 20 perches, are water in Lough Grantstown.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Aghmacart, Kildellig, and Killermogh, and part of the parishes of Abbeyleix, Aghaboe, Aharney, Attanagh, Bordwell, Coolkerrey, Durrow, Eirke, Glashare, Rathdowney, and Rosconnell. The chief seats of population are Ballycolla and Durrow. Pop. in 1841, 14,928. Houses 2,429. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,051; in manufactures and trade, 293; in other pursuits, 198. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,512; who could read but not write, 1,162; who could neither read nor write, 2,794. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,475; who could read but not write, 1,738; who could neither read nor write, 3,444.

CLASH, the popularly abbreviated name of Ballinacash, in co. Wicklow. See BALLINACASH.

CLASHACROW, or DE-GLAISHCROE, a parish in the barony of Craugh, 1½ mile south-south-east of Freshford, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, ½; area, 999 acres. Pop., in 1831,

250; in 1841, 291. Houses 40. The surface extends along the right bank of the Nore; and is traversed by the road from Freshford to Kilkenny.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of AGHOUR [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £73 16s. 11d.; glebe, £29 5s. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 13, and the Roman Catholics to 242.

CLASHAVODIG, a village in the parish of Little-Island, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 362. Houses 59.

CLASHMORE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Decies-within-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, westward, 4 miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to 2½ miles; area, 7,201 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches,—of which 1,932 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches, lie slightly detached to the south-west. Pop., in 1831, 3,772; in 1841, 3,777. Houses 538. It lies along the left bank of the Blackwater; and is traversed southward by the road from Clonmel to Youghal-ferry. About one half of the land is good, and one half indifferent; the part near the river being arable valley-ground, and the eastern part upland and mountainous, yet profitable for the feeding of black cattle. Clashmore-House, the seat of Robert Power, Esq., adjoins the village; is well situated near the Blackwater, a little above the influx of the Lickey; and is surrounded by a demesne which, long ago, was considerably improved. The other seats are Ballinamultina, Bayview, Rockview, and Ardsallagh. The village stands on the principal road of the parish, about 3 miles south-south-east of Aghlish, and 5 north-north-east of Youghal. Area, 29 acres. Pop., in 1831, 387; in 1841, 232. Houses 34. The old abbey of Glaismhor, the ruins of which still exist, is one of those which the herd of topographers, in defiance of all probability, assign to a period several centuries before the Anglo-Norman Conquest, or even before the serious degeneracy of early Culdeism. Archdall, in his succinct notice of it, displays himself as almost the pink of twaddlers. "Glaismhor," quoth he, "was a celebrated abbey in the Decies, near the river Blackwater, and was founded by Cuanehear at the command of St. Machoemoe of Lethmore, who had raised Cuanehear from the dead. That saint died on the 13th of March, A. D. 635." The actual abbey, though the record of its true origin seems lost, was no doubt founded at least about 500 years later than Archdall pretends; and its possessions were, after the dissolution, given in fee-farm to Sir Walter Raleigh. A dispensary in the village is within the Dungarvan Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 9,853; and, in 1839, it expended £115, and administered to 1,163 patients. About ½ mile north-east of the village, stands the hamlet of Cross, at which some fairs are held.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £191 8s. 4d.; glebe, £10. Gross income, £201 8s. 4d.; nett, £129 1s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The vicar holds also the prebend of Clashmore in Lismore cathedral. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £382 16s. 8d., and are inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The church was built, in 1818, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 200; attendance 25. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance at two services of respectively 200 and 700; and, in the Roman Catholic arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kinsalebeg. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 42, and the Roman Catholics to 3,886; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with £5 a-year and a house from Mrs. Power—had on their books 169 boys and 118 girls.

CLAUDY. See CLADY.

CLAY, a lake in the parish of Keady, about a mile south of the town of Keady, barony and county of Armagh, Ulster. Though inconsiderable when compared to the lakes of many other counties, it figures as one of the largest in Armagh. The town-land which it washes also bears the name of Clay, and is one of twenty-eight which the Board of Trinity college not many years ago leased, for the produce of lead, to the Mining Company of Ireland.

CLAY-CASTLE, a small hilly promontory, on the west side of Youghal Harbour, about a mile south-west of Youghal, co. Cork, Munster. "This hill," says Dr. Smith, "affords a very entertaining scene to the curious naturalist; for the pieces of the bank which break off and are washed down by the sea, are by degrees petrified into a very hard firm grit, as solid as any stone. This grit, which is a species of freestone, is composed of a mixture of fine sand, and a yellow loam or clay tempered by the sea-water, which beats against the hill. I have taken up several pieces, half clay, half stone, and the sand adhering thereto. The hill seems perfectly dry, nor is there any spring in which this petrifying quality can reside; but whatever it be, it seems to exist entirely in the clay. Wood and several other things, daubed over with this clay, are also petrified on the spot."

CLEAGHMORE, a village in the parish of Killoony, barony of Clounmacnoon, co. Galway, Connaught. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 146. Houses 21.

CLEAN, a lake of the barony of Dromahaire, 3½ miles north of Lough Allen, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It measures not quite two miles by one; and sends off its superfluous waters by the rivulet Duibhachar to Lough Allen. It possesses no feature of interest; but, in the event of an inland navigation being attempted from the Shannon to Sligo, it would be of some value for its supply of water.

CLEAR ISLAND. See CAPE CLEAR.

CLEAUGH, a village in the parish of Clonmany, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. The O'Donnell family have here a bathing lodge. Pop., in 1831, 162; in 1841, not specially returned.

CLEENISH, a parish in the baronies of Glenawley, Magheraboy, Magherastephana, and Tyrkenedy, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It contains, in its Tyrkenedy section, the village of LISBELLAW: see that article. The parish consists of so many detached portions, which are isolated variously by water and by absurd political divisions,—it is so much intersected by other parishes,—and it aggregately extends in a belt so long, so irregular, and so generally narrow,—that great difficulty exists, not only to describe it, but even to state its limits. Yet it may be regarded as extending in length about 18 or 20 miles, and as occasionally varying in breadth between 3 and 4 miles. Its area is 36,711 acres, inclusive of 3,803 acres of water in Loughs Erne and Macnean, in some minor lakes, and in the river Erne. Length of the Glenawley section, west-north-westward, 14 miles; breadth, from ½ mile to 4 miles; area, 30,636 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches,—of which 1,051 acres, 9 perches, are in Upper Lough Macnean, 492 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches, are in Lower Lough Macnean, and 552 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch, are in the river Erne, and in small lakes. Length and breadth of the Magheraboy section, respectively 4½ and 3 furlongs; area, 150 acres, 4 perches. Length of the Magherastephana section, south by westward, 2 miles; extreme breadth, ¾ of a mile; area, 906 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches,—of which 197 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches, are in Upper Lough Erne, and 65 acres, 27 perches, are in the river Erne, and in small

lakes. Length of the Tyrkenney section, south-south-westward, and over two considerable intersecting districts, 6½ miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to 2½ miles; area, 4,898 acres, 22 perches,—of which 1,250 acres, 2 roods, 4 perches, are in Upper Lough Erne, and 194 acres, 18 perches, are in the river Erne, and in small lakes. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 10,557; in 1841, 11,075. Houses 1,846. Pop. of the Glenawley section, in 1831, 8,613; in 1841, 9,104. Houses 1,527. Pop. of the Magheraboy section, in 1831, 94; in 1841, 68. Houses 11. Pop. of the Magherastephana section, in 1831, 179; in 1841, 218. Houses 36. Pop. of the rural parts of the Tyrkenney section, in 1831, 1,429; in 1841, 1,425. Houses 239. The Glenawleybeg and Magheraboy sections lie on the west side of the great Erne basin, and the Magherastephana and Tyrkenney sections on the east side; but, in a general view, the two sets of territory recede from each other like a pair of expanded wings, and the Magheraboy section is wholly surrendered by Rosory. The scenery of the parish is very diversified, and, in the aggregate, rich and full of power and beauty; but it is chiefly identified with that of Upper Lough Erne, of the Loughs Macnean, of the country between them, and of the east side of the basin between Upper Lough Erne, and the southern environs of Enniskillen. A very great proportion of the surface is lofty upland, some of which is cultivated, and most of it improvable. The quality of the arable grounds varies between excellent and indifferent, but is prevaillingly good. The isles and shores of Lough Erne have numerous attractions for both the painter and the farmer. One of the Erne islets, called Cluain-Innis, or, corruptedly, Cleenish, gives name to the parish; and appears to have long been the seat of the central place of worship for the district. Archdall places an abbot of the name of St. Synell on that islet "about the middle of the 6th century;" and tells us that "it"—meaning apparently the abbey over which St. Synell presided—"is now the parish-church." BELLEISLE, another of the more remarkable isles, is separately noticed. The road from Enniskillen to Fintona and Omagh, crosses a section of the parish east of the Erne, and is overlooked by Snowhill, the seat of J. Douglass Johnston, Esq.; and the road from Enniskillen to Swanlinbar crosses the main section west of the Erne, and is overlooked by Skea and Fairwood-Park, the seats respectively of Geo. Hassard, Esq., and Mr. Nixon. The other seats are Lisboffin, Gardenhill, and Cornascull. The chief hamlet in the west is Holywell.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £568 18s. 4d.; glebe, £615 14s. 5½d. Gross income, £1,184 9s. 9½d.; nett, £1,004 7s. 2½d. Patron, Trinity College, Dublin. Three curates have each a stipend of £69 4s. 7½d. The parish-church is sometimes called Belnaleek church, and is an old building supposed to have been erected at the expense of the parish. Sittings 308; attendance 200. Two chapels-of-ease at LISBELLAW and MULLAGHDURM [see these articles], have an attendance of respectively 350 and 150. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses at Lisbellaw and Corrad are under the care of one minister, and have jointly an attendance of 75. A Primitive Wesleyan meeting-house has an attendance of 185. Three Roman Catholic chapels at Mullaghdrum, Mullymesker, and Holywell, have jointly an attendance of 1,574; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. A Roman Catholic chapel, at Lisbellaw, has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels at Enniskillen and Derryvullen. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of

3,992 Churchmen, 45 Presbyterians, and 6,234 Roman Catholics; 7 Sunday schools had an average attendance of 385 children; and 19 daily schools—two of which were aided by the London Hibernian Society, and one by the National Board—had on their books 763 boys and 442 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £94 13s. 4d. toward the building and furnishing of a schoolhouse at Mullymesker.

CLEGGAN. See CLAGGAN.

CLEMENTSTOWN, a village in the parish of Kildrumsherdan, barony of Tullaghgarvey, co. Cavan, Ulster. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 182; in 1841, 229. Houses 41.

CLENORE, a parish in the barony of Fermoy, 1½ mile south of Doneraile, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 4,289 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,303; in 1841, 1,348. Houses 195. The land is disposed partly in tillage and partly in pasture; and, though of limestone formation or upon a limestone bottom, is of but indifferent quality. Castle-Kiffin, within the parochial limits, was a stronghold of the Roches; and its successor is a mansion of the Thornhill family. The west side of the parish is traversed by the road from Doneraile to Mallow.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne. The rectories of Clenore, Temple-Molloga, and Ahacross, constitute the benefice of Clenore; and this benefice is united to the sinecure rectory of Ballyvourney to form the corps of the chancellorship of Cloyne cathedral. See TEMPLE-MOLOGGA, AHACROSS, and BALLYVOURNEY. Pop. of the united parishes, in 1831, 3,179. Gross income, £363, exclusive of £231 14s. 7½d. from Ballyvourney; nett, £525 19s. 6d., exclusive of £216 5s. 10½d. from Ballyvourney. Tithe composition of Clenore, £350; glebe, £3. Patron, the diocesan. A curate for Clenore has a stipend of £83 1s. 6½d.; and another curate receives £5 for performing the occasional duties of Temple-Molloga and Ahacross. The church was built in 1813, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 80; attendance 5. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Monamium. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 1,346; the Protestants of the union to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 3,279; and a pay daily school in the parish had on its books 13 boys and 12 girls.

CLERIHAN, a village in the parish of New-chapel, barony of East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, Munster. It contains a neat Roman Catholic chapel, and gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cashel and Emly. Post-town, Clonmel. Pop., in 1831, 230; in 1841, not specially returned.

CLERMONT, a demesne on the left bank of the Fane, about a mile west-north-west of Lurgan-Green, barony of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. Its extended hedge-row timber figures conspicuously in the midst of a rich but tamely featured district. This place gave the titles successively of Baron, Viscount, and Earl, to the family of Fortescue,—descended from Sir Richard le Forte, who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy, and, as his shield-bearer, contributed greatly to his preservation at the battle of Hastings. Clermont is now the residence of Thomas Fortescue, Esq.

CLEW BAY, a capacious, unique, and highly picturesque bay, on the west coast of co. Mayo, Connaught. It enters between Achilbeg on the north, and Buinaha Point on the south, and extends 14½ miles eastward, with a breadth somewhat uniform, and averaging about 5½ miles. Its north

shore and the northern part of the coast around its head belong to the barony of Burrishoole; and its south shore and the southern part of the coast around its head belong to the barony of Murrisk. The outline of all its head, and of about 6 miles and $3\frac{1}{2}$ respectively down its north and south sides, is so singularly intricate as to present a continued and richly diversified series of little bays and peninsulæ; and the belt of from 6 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the head is a thoroughly crowded archipelago, a labyrinthine expanse of green and blooming isles and islets, which vie with one another in beauty, and are variously estimated in number at nearly 100, at 170, at upwards of 300, and at nearly 400. The shores west of the archipelago are bold, rocky, occasionally mountainous, and preëminently unindented; they consist, on the north, of the grand sandstone heights of Coraun Achill, fringed in some spots with low limestone reefs; and, on the south, of shivery quartz rock, serpentine, and granite, towering aloft in cliff and eminence, and immediately presided over by the grand-monarch mountain of the west, the magnificent CROAGH-PATRICK: see that article. The island of CLARE [which see] occupies one-third of the entrance of the bay, and largely contributes to both the beauty of its scenery and the safety of its harbours and navigation. The profusion of isles in the archipelago are composed of a deep loamy soil upon a basis of limestone; and, excepting unimportant islets, are all fertile and well cultivated. The principal are Moynishmore, Moynishbeg, Inniskeel, Rosmurrevagh, Inishcoosa, Rocillaun, Inisharkin, Inishtribrid, Inishnacross, Inishquirk, Inishcorky, Inishcannon, Rosstark, Inishdasky, Inishdoonier, Inishkea, Freaghillaneast, Inishfesh, Inishgowla, Inishoo, Inishdaweel, Muckinish, Inishdaff, Inishturk, Rabbit-Island, Inishturlin, Inishcottle, Inlanmaw, Inishbee, Cloghormick, Inishnakill, Clynish, Derriuish, Collanmore, Collanbeg, Inishgort, Inishlyre, Inlanataggart, Crovinish, Inishgowla, Dorinishmore, Dorinishbeg, Inishleague, Inishdaugh, Inishceeny, Annagh, Cahinarran, and Meeneenyaw. The islet of Minish, in the reign of Charles I., had an area of 12 acres; in 1814, it was reduced in extent to 42 feet by 30; and in 1816, it totally disappeared. Superb views of the bay, its islands, and its gorgeous mountain-screens, are obtained from very many points of observation in its neighbourhood; but those from Melcomb-Hill near Newport, and from the summit of Croagh-Patrick, are particularly imposing. Nearly the whole bay is clear of danger to navigation; its labyrinth of creeks and sounds, at the upper end, presents a multitude of safe harbours and roadsteads; its creeks of OLD-HEAD, MYNISH, DOOBEG, and some others [see these articles], are in use as fishery-stations; and its chief expansions at the north and south corners of its head form the bays or harbours of NEWPORT and WESTPORT: which see. Upwards of 20,000 persons on its shores and islands are supposed to be wholly or partly employed and maintained by its fisheries.

CLIFDEN, a post and sea-port town, and the capital of Cunnemara, in the parish of Omay, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands at the head of an off-shoot of Ardbear bay, 2 miles south-south-east of Streamstown, 26 miles west by north of Oughterard, 40 miles west-north-west of Galway, and 145 miles west by north of Dublin. Its site is half-encircled with a splendid amphitheatre of mountains; and both commands, and partly forms, a landscape of great power, gorgeousness, and beauty. A walk of a little more than a mile along the rugged and precipitous brink of the narrow inlet of Ardbear Harbour, conducts round the point of a

little promontory, to the castellated entrance of Clifden-castle, and to a view of that mansion's demesne, and of a far-away perspective of sea and mountain which thrills even a phlegmatic mind with delight. Soaring heights and expanding woods rise behind the mansion; the castle looks boldly out from the centre, amidst shelter on the west, the north, and the east; a fine sloping lawn in front, reaches down to the beautiful landlocked bay; and a diversified sea-board and coast-line on the west, form the foreground of a sea-view which dimly blends in the far distance with cloud and sky. An upper or mountain road from the town to the castle discloses the same objects in grouping with others replete with sublimity and force, and strongly reminds one of some select district among the northern spurs of the Alps. "I was delighted," says Mr. Inglis, "with the new views which the road discloses,—more Swiss in character than anything I had seen in Ireland. The mountain-range behind Clifden—the Twelve Pins of Binnabola—is almost worthy of Switzerland. In its outline, nothing can be finer." The castle is a modern castellated edifice, remarkable chiefly for the magnificence of its site, and for the association of its name with a series of rapid and singular improvements, which include the conversion of a bog into the lawn of the demesne, the origination and prosperity of the town, and the reclamation from moorland desert to productive fields of a considerable portion of the surrounding country. John D'Arcy, Esq., the proprietor of the mansion, is the most extensive landowner of Cunnemara except Mr. Martin of Ballinahinch; and he achieved, within a very few years, the construction of the town and the great enrichment of its environs.

The attempt to build the town of Clifden, or rather to induce persons to become settlers and to build houses on its site, seems to have been commenced about the year 1812; but, during ten years, it was followed with exceedingly little success. In 1822, the village consisted of only one slated or two-story house and a few thatched cabins, and exhibited nothing but scenes of misery and despair; and then a vigorous effort was made to raise its condition; and the poor of the place were employed in building the harbour-works of part of Doobeg wall and of the upper quay. So rapidly did the nascent town now grow that, in 1824, it yielded a direct revenue of £3,000 a-year from its trade to government; and, in 1826, it had a direct import trade with Liverpool,—an incipient import timber trade with America,—a trade in curing, storing, and exporting herrings,—a regular market for grain, a brewery, a distillery, and grain-mills,—about 30 shops, the owners of several of which had risen, in the space of 3 years, from a property of less than £50, to one of from £500 to £1,000,—and upwards of 100 tolerable houses, mostly of two stories, and roofed with Bangor slates. A curious fact is, that, in so speedily working the town into this condition, as well as in promoting its subsequent prosperity, Mr. D'Arcy, its proprietor, did not incur the cost of a shilling. He simply "pointed out the advantages which would accrue to this remote neighbourhood from having a town and a sea-port so situated; and he offered leases for ever of a plot of ground for building, together with 4 acres of mountain-land, at but a short distance from the proposed site of the town, at 25s. per acre. This offer was most advantageous, even leaving out of account the benefit which would necessarily be conferred by a town on a district where the common necessities of life had to be purchased 30 miles distant; and where there was no market and no means of export for agricultural produce: and so the town of Clifden was founded and grew." The town is

built with considerable regularity; it comprises two decidedly good streets, as well as a third of less pretending character; it presents a general appearance of smartness and comfort; and it contains a Gothic parish-church, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, two public school-houses, a bridewell, a workhouse, a dispensary, and a comparatively good and commodious inn. The bridewell contains 2 day-rooms, 8 cells, and 2 yards; and is kept in a thoroughly clean and regular condition. Some of the other buildings will be noticed in a subsequent paragraph, and some in the article OMAV: which see. The quay was built partly by government money under the inspection of Mr. Nimmo in 1822, partly by a separate government grant of £168 16s., partly with a portion of the charitable funds under the inspection of Captain Boileau of the Coast Guard, and partly, we believe, at the private expense of Mr. D'Arcy. The construction of this work and the opening of the adjacent country by government roads, were the grand auxiliaries to the town's progress. Yet the quay admits no larger vessels than those of 200 tons burden; and is too far embayed to be a place of rendezvous for fishing-boats employed in the herring and other fisheries. The basin or natural harbour in front of the quay has an area of 20 acres, and is completely landlocked; it communicates with the bay by a deep and contracted passage between rocks; and the anchorage for large vessels is situated in front of Clifden castle, and offers such accommodation and shelter as to be a favourite rendezvous of the government cruisers, and the place to which they resort for maintaining post-office communication. See AND-BEAR. Though the town itself has not more than about 90 or 100 fishermen, it is the head of a fishing district which, in 1830, possessed 15 half-decked vessels carrying aggregately 306 tons and 48 men, 170 sail-boats carrying 522 men, and 1,295 row-boats carrying 5,714 men. The quantity of oats sold at the town's markets is supposed to be upwards of 1,000 tons a year. A mail-car plies to Galway, and communicates there with the coach to Dublin.

The Clifden Poor-law union ranks as the 115th; and was declared on Aug. 17, 1840. It lies all in co. Galway, and comprehends an area of 191,426 acres, which contained, in 1831, a pop. of 28,639. Its electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are, Clifden, 6,721; Renvyle, 7,183; Roundstone, 9,942; and Ballinlunoo, 4,793. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 4 and 12; and of the latter 4 are chosen by Roundstone division, 3 by Clifden, 3 by Renvyle, and 2 by Ballinlunoo. This union is singularly ill provided with medical appliances. It derives no benefit whatever from either the infirmary or the fever hospital at Galway; and it has within itself only one remedial institution,—a dispensary. This dispensary is situated at Clifden, and serves, as it best can, for a district of 191,426 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 28,639; and, in 1840-41, it expended £195 14s., and made 3,640 dispensations of medicine. The workhouse was contracted for on Jan. 7, 1841,—to be completed in July 1842,—to cost £3,600 for building and completion, and £900 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 4 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches, for which an annual rent of £6 is paid,—and to contain accommodation for 300 persons. A Loan Fund, in 1841, had a capital of £400, circulated £1,732 in 1,037 loans, cleared a net profit of £17 18s. 6d., and expended £15 on charitable purposes. A second Loan Fund, in the same year, had a capital of £113, and circulated £1,522 in 1,522 loans. Area of the town, 40 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,257; in 1841, 1,509. Houses 182. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 53; in manufactures and trade, 134; in

other pursuits, 68. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 14; on the directing of labour, 139; on their own manual labour, 65; on means not specified, 37.

CLIFDEN, a village and townland in the parish of Blanchvilleskill, barony of Gowran, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. This place gives the title of Viscount in the peerage of Ireland, to the family of Agar-Ellis, who are also Barons Mendip and Dover, in the peerage of Great Britain. The first Viscount Clifden was James Agar, Esq., who, during many years, represented co. Kilkenny in the Irish parliament, and who acquired his peerage in 1781.

CLIFF, an improved estate in the barony of Tyrhugh, co. Donegal, Ulster. Cliff Lodge, the occasional residence of Col. Conolly, the proprietor of the estate, stands on the right bank of the Erne, and on the margin of the county, a little below Belleek. Col. Conolly is one of the most extensive and public spirited landlords in the county; and has promoted the formation of various roads and of other public improvements in the bleak and recently waste district around the Lodge.

CLIFFONEY, a village in the parish of Ahamlish, barony of Carberry, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands on the sea-board, and on the road from Sligo to Ballyshannon, about 1½ mile from Mullaghmore, 3 miles from Grange, and 10 miles north of Sligo. A large chapel, a schoolhouse, a good inn, and several good dwelling-houses were, within these few years, erected here by Lord Palmerstown. His lordship has, for a considerable period, been prosecuting strong measures—such as reclaiming bog on the Chat-Moss system, planting sea-bent for arresting the progress of drift sand, and building the village and harbour of Mullaghmore—in order to improve the bleak and semi-sterile surrounding district. Fairs are held in Cliffoney on May 18, June 18, Oct. 5, Nov. 6, and Dec. 15. A dispensary here is within the Sligo Poor-law union; and, in 1830-40, it expended £127 7s. 2d., and made 2,470 dispensations of medicine to 870 patients. Pop. returned with the parish.

CLIFTON, a seat of the Earl of Darnley, 4 miles north-west of Trim, co. Meath, Leinster. The large tract of fine land which surrounds it, and belongs to Lord Darnley, has been highly improved, is in a state of fine cultivation, and is sprinkled over with comfortable farm-houses.

CLONMINES, a village in the parish of Kilnamagh, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 17 acres. Pop., in 1841, 225. Houses 31.

CLOCKEN - STOOKEN, a curious detached limestone rock on the shore of the barony of Glenarm, between Gerron Point and the debouch of Glenariff vale, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is situated a few yards from the line of the Foaran Path, and looks not unlike a colossal figure, seated on a ledge of rock. It once was absurdly regarded as the most northern point in Ireland; and is still, with much greater absurdity, the object of superstitious feeling.

CLODDAGH (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Uppertbird, co. Waterford, Munster. It rises on the east side of the Monavoulagh mountains, and runs about 6½ miles eastward to the Suir. In its progress, it meanders through the beautiful demesne of CERRAGHMORE, and propels the machinery of the factory of PORTLAW: see these articles.

CLODDAGH (THE), a rivulet of Queen's and King's counties, Leinster. It rises among the Slievebloom mountains about 3½ miles west of Rosanalis; runs first to the north and gradually to the west, so as to describe a demi-semicircle; has an entire run of about 15 miles; and falls into the Brosna 1½ mile south-west of Ballycumber. Most of its course is

through a flat, tame, boggy country; but when passing Tullamore, and about to be crossed by the Grand Canal, it makes large contributions to the pleasant close scenery of the beautiful demesne of CHARLEVILLE: see that article, and see also ANNAGE.

CLODY. See CLADY and CLOYDAGH.

CLOGH. See CLOUGH.

CLOGHAN, a hamlet in the barony of Moyasheel and Mogheradernon, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster.

CLOGHAN, a village in the parish of Gallen, barony of Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. It stands on the road from Banagher to Dublin, less than a mile south of the Grand Canal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Shannon Harbour, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Banagher, and $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Dublin. It has a post-office and some fairs. The village consists chiefly of neat, white-washed, thatched, cabins; but though more pleasant in itself than hundreds of other Irish villages, it acquires a chilled and irksome appearance from being surrounded by a country of bogs and level fields,—relieved only by comparatively distant woods, and by the fine form and verdant dress of MacCoghlan's Hill. A building in the village, which is now used as a barrack, was originally the manorial residence of the MacCoghlan family, and was sold to government by the late Thomas Coghlan, Esq., styled 'the Maw.' Coghlan Castle, though near the village, is within the parish of Luskagh,—a district which was discovered from Galway at the time of portioning the country into counties; and it sometimes figures in history under the name of Luskagh Castle. In 1595, when O'Madden was its proprietor, and was regarded as having bearded the government, Sir William Russell, the lord-deputy, stormed the castle, and put 46 of its garrison to the sword. Garrett O'More, Esq., the present proprietor and occupant of Cloghau Castle, is said to be descended from a branch of the family of O'More of Leix. Early in the 15th century, O'Madden founded at Cloghan-Cantualig a Franciscan friary. Area of the village, 34 acres. Pop., in 1831, 460; in 1841, 664. Houses 117.

CLOGHANE, or CLAHANE, a parish in the barony of Corkaguiney, 13 miles west by south of Tralee, co. Kerry, Munster. It contains the villages of Cloghane and BALLYQUIN: which see. Length, 11 miles; breadth, about 5; area, 17,572 acres. The Census of 1831 treats it as two parishes, under the names of North and South Cloghane. Pop., in 1831, of North Cloghane, 2,100; of South Cloghane, 582. Pop., in 1841, of the whole, 2,994; of the rural districts, 2,505. Houses in the whole, 478; in the rural districts, 414. The chief part of the surface consists of the mountainous peninsula which screens the west side of Brandon bay, and terminates in Brandon-Head; and of the heights and declivities of the bold ridge of Connor-Hill, which is situated south-west of the bay, and forms part of the backbone of the peninsula of Corkaguiney. The general character of the land is that of coarse pasture and bog. The principal features of scenery, coast, sea, fishery, mountain, and seat of population, are noticed in the article BRANDON: which see. The village of Cloghane lies close on the frontier with the parish of Killeiny, and near the town of Castle-Gregory. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 222; in 1841, 206. Houses 34.—Cloghane parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Tithe composition and gross income, £184 12s. 3d.; nett, £145 12s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built, in 1823, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4d. from the late Baron of First Fruits. Sitings 150; attendance, from 15 to 20. The Ro-

man Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killeiny. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 23, and the Roman Catholics to 2,918; and 2 daily schools—one of which was aided with £5 a-year and a house from the rector, and £5 from subscription—had on their books 41 boys and 12 girls.

CLOGHANEELY, a Highland district, embracing chiefly the western part of the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. Though probably the least known district in the county, it is the richest in interest to a naturalist, and the grandest and most powerful in scenery. Caesar Otway, when describing the gorgeous and sublime paucorama seen from the summit of Lough Salt mountain, notices, in the following terms, the two chief mountain-features of the district: "After looking along the coast, and satisfying your eye with its very varied outlines, you have time to take a view in another direction; to the south-west, towards the immense precipitous mountain called Muckish, so named from its resemblance to a pig's back,—not a fat pig of the Berkshire or Cheshire breed, but a right old Irish pig, with a high and sharp back, every articulation of the back-bone prominent and bristled. I think it is one of the highest mountains in Ireland. To the south lay an immense mass of mountains, stretching towards Donegal bay, over which, rising above the rest in conical elevation, stood Arrigal, in comparison with which the hill over Powerscourt is but a grocer's sugar-loaf."

CLOGHANLEA. See DUNGLO.

CLOGHBRACK, a village in the parish and barony of Ross, co. Galway, Connaught. Pop., in 1831, 191; in 1841, not specially returned.

CLOGHEEN, a market and post town, in the parish of Shanrahan, barony of West Ifa and Offa, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands at the intersection of the road from Dublin to Cork, with that from Cahir to Lismore, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Clonmel, 12 miles north-east of Kilworth, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ south-west by south of Dublin. The Tar rivulet, a considerable affluent of the Suir, runs eastward across the southern environs, and drives the extensive flour-mills of the Messrs. Grabb. Various neat villas and snug farm-houses are sprinkled over the vicinity; the Knockmeleadow mountains begin to rise immediately beyond the rivulet, and command, from the road over them to Lismore, an imposing view of the country around Clogheen and of the beautiful Galtee mountains; the splendid mansion of SHANDALLY [see that article] sits amidst an expanse of forest 2 miles north-north-west of the town; and the singularly interesting caves of MITCHELLSTOWN [which see] lie nearer Clogheen than the town whence they have their name. Clogheen, in its interior structure and appearance, is orderly and comparatively pleasant. A barrack for two troops of cavalry is occupied as a permanent military station. A bridewell was built 4 or 5 years ago; and, in 1841, was officially reported to be "in tolerable good order," yet to "fall very far short of the well-regulated bridewells in other counties." Fairs are held on Whitsun-Tuesday, Aug. 1, Oct. 28, and Dec. 12. The Cork line of railway, as projected by the Commissioners, passes within 5 statute miles of the town; and will effect travelling thence to Dublin in 5 hours and 20 minutes.

The Clogheen Poor-law union ranks as the 14th, and was declared on Feb. 2, 1838. It comprehends an area of 114 square miles, or 73,113 acres, lying partly in co. Tipperary, and partly in co. Limerick, and containing, in 1831, a pop. of 40,935. The number of elected and of ex-officio guardians, is re-

spectively 18 and 6. The electoral divisions, with their respective pop. in 1831, are—Cahir, 9,229; Daraghath, 2,341; Ardinnane, 1,893; Tullamealon, 1,835; Newcastle, 2,455; Ballyhacon, 2,970; Tullaborth, 1,965; Tubril, 4,744; Whitechurch, 1,064; Clogheen, 4,237; Ballyporeen, 5,786; and Kilbenny, 3,507. The total of valued houses is 8,014; and of these, 5,405 are valued under £5,—289 under £6,—265 under £7,—219 under £8,—158 under £9,—153 under £10,—265 under £12,—233 under £14,—64 under £15,—77 under £16,—113 under £18,—90 under £20,—183 under £25,—131 under £30,—130 under £40,—61 under £50,—and 178 at and above £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £60,431; the total number of persons rated is 8,077; and of these, 2,925 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,098, not exceeding £2,—753, not exceeding £3,—411, not exceeding £4,—and 379, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Oct. 4, 1830,—to be completed in March 1841,—to cost £5,230 for building and completion, and £935 16s. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, 31 perches, purchased for £34 4s. of compensation to occupying tenant, and subject to an annual rent of £12 1s.—and to contain accommodation for 500 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was June 29, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,231 17s. 2½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,157 2s. 7½d. The Cashel Infirmary is partly but not sufficiently available to the Tipperary section of the union. Two fever hospitals at Clogheen and Cahir, are wholly available for sections of the union; and those of Mitchellstown and Clonmel are available for the districts respectively of Templeenny and Newcastle. The dispensaries are 4 in number, judiciously distributed, and quite sufficient for the union's wants; and they have their seats at Clogheen, Cahir, Newcastle, and Ballyporeen. The Clogheen fever hospital contains 20 beds; and although an old building, with the wards on the ground floor, it is admirably conducted, and almost a model of cleanliness and comfort: in 1839-40, it expended £335 16s. 3½d., and admitted 320 patients; and a proposal was then entertained of erecting for it another building. The Clogheen dispensary during the same year expended £85 10s., and administered to 3,211 patients. A Loan Fund, in 1841, had a capital of £1,000; circulated £4,461 in 1,996 loans; and realized £25 3s. 5d. of nett profit.—Clogheen gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Waterford. See SHANRAHAN.—Area of the town, 103 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,928; in 1841, 2,049. Houses 320. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 107; in manufactures and trade, 210; in other pursuits, 48. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 12; on the directing of labour, 192; on their own manual labour, 151; on means not specified, 10.

CLOGHEL, one of a cluster of bogs, in the barony of Eglisli, about 2 miles north of Birr, King's co., Leinster. The other chief members of the group are the bogs of Dowris and Galros. Area of the whole, 1,257 English acres. At the west end a stream issues from them which effects their whole drainage, and supplies the rape mills of Ballagh-an-ogher; and on all other sides they are continuously bounded by high grounds. Estimated cost of reclamation, £3,104 9s. 11d.

CLOGHER, a barony on the southern border of co. Tyrone, Ulster. It is bounded on the north by the barony of Omagh; on the east by the barony of Dungannon; on the south by the counties of Monaghan and Fermanagh; and on the west by co. Fermanagh and the barony of Omagh. Its greatest length,

from east to west, is 14½ miles; its greatest breadth is 12½ miles; and its area is 97,569 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches,—of which 297 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches, are water. The declination is chiefly eastward, along the drainage of the head-streams and main volume of the Blackwater; but is partly northward and north-westward, along the drainage of remote head-streams of the Moyle. The hill of Knockmany and the glen of Lumford, near the centre of the barony, are remarkable features; a considerable part of the vale of the Blackwater is pleasant, luxuriant, and somewhat embellished; and a pendicle of country around Fintona is partially soft and beautified in character; but nearly all the rest of the area is a cold, naked, irksome congeries of moors, bogs, prosaic fields, and especially bleak, lumpy, pastoral hills. All the southern and western boundary-lines are upland watersheds; a large proportion of the interior has an altitude of several hundred feet above sea-level; the western hills have some summits upward of 1,000 feet high; and the hills on the east are connected with the great ranges of mountain which run to the northern extremity of the county, and through the greater part of Londonderry.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Aghalurcher, Donaghcavy, and Errigul-Trough, and the whole of the parishes of Clogher and Errigal-Keerogue. Its towns and chief villages are Clogher, Augher, Ballygawley, Five-mile-Town, and Fintona. The annual valuation under the Poor-law Act is £35,087 10s. 7d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of the spring and summer of 1840, were respectively £2,754 0s. 7½d., and £2,709 13s. 10d. Pop. in 1831, 38,609; in 1841, 38,715. Houses 6,564. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,662; in manufactures and trade, 1,860; in other pursuits, 307. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,261; who could read but not write, 3,867; who could neither read nor write, 6,441. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,644; who could read but not write, 5,838; who could neither read nor write, 8,922.

CLOGHER, a parish, occupying all the southern division of the barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It contains the towns of CLOGHER, AUGHER, and FIVE-MILE-TOWN: see these articles. Length southward, 8½ miles; breadth, from 2 to 8½; area, 49,761 acres, 20 perches,—of which 213 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches, are water. Pop. in 1831, 17,994; in 1841, 17,813. Houses 2,939. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 16,713; in 1841, 15,665. Houses 2,569. The first nine miles of the basin of the Blackwater, from the source of the stream on the mountain boundary with co. Fermanagh, is, as to both bottom and hill-screens, not very far from being identical with the parish. The immediate vale of the stream is the principal low ground, and varies in cultivation from good to very bad; the hills on both the south and the west are lofty enough to be designated mountains in the usage of even many parts of Ulster; and, in spite both of their apparent barrenness and of the poor character of many of the intervening hollows, only 4,800 acres in the parish escape being rated for the payment of tithe composition. Two principal summits are Tattymayle on the south-west boundary, and Slievebeagh on the south boundary; and they have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,031 and 1,254 feet. The principal lakes are Round, Blood, and Faddaw in the south-west; and Sallagh, Galluane, Naheery, Naverad, Inlabnagh, Eshbrick, Nacliggan, Nablanceyhan, Anolil, Macall, Ballagh, and Carrickavoy; but even the largest of these sheets of water would, in some districts of Ireland, be

* But this is inclusive of the town of Augher.

esteemed mere pools or ponds. Among the mansions are Augher-castle, Sir J. R. Bunbury, Bart., in the vicinity of Augher; Carrick, the Rev. Dr. Story, about a mile west-north-west of Augher; the deanery and Daisyhill, in the vicinity of Clogher; Bles-sinburne-cottage, Col. Montgomery, adjoining Five-mile-Town; and Cecil, the Rev. F. Gervais, on the northern frontier, grouped with Knockmany-hill and Lumford-glen. The road from Armagh to Enniskillen, by way of Aughnacloy, passes up the Black-water.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the deanery of Clogher cathedral, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £1,014 11s., besides £300 6s. 3d. as dean; nett, £782 17s. 3d., besides £338 3s. 8d. as dean. Patron, the Crown. Within the parish are the perpetual cure of NEWTOWN-SAVILLE, and a chapel-of-ease at FIVE-MILE-TOWN: see these articles. The parochial church is also the cathedral, and was built in 1744, at the private expense of Dr. Sterne, then Bishop of Clogher. Sittings 750; attendance 450. Two curates are employed for this church and for two preaching-stations at Augher and Leslie, at a stipend of £75; and one for the Five-mile-Town chapel-of-ease, at a stipend of £65. Three Presbyterian meeting-houses, one of which was formerly Secessional, and one of the Synod of Ulster, are attended by respectively 75, 220, and 300. Three Roman Catholic chapels at Aughantaine, Johnstone's and Eskra are attended by respectively 555, 750, and 770; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 5,010 Churchmen, 3,681 Presbyterians, and 10,261 Roman Catholics; 13 Protestant Sunday schools had on their books 517 books and 631 girls; and 32 daily schools had on their books 1,027 boys and 671 girls. Eleven of the Sunday schools were in connection with the Sunday School Society; and 3 of the daily schools were aided with respectively £12, £10, and £8 a-year from the National Board,—2 with £30 each from the Board of Erasmus Smith,—and 10 with aggregately £116 6s., in sums to each of from £2 to £40, from subscription.

CLOGHER,

An ancient episcopal city and incorporated town, but at present a mere village, in the parish and barony of Clogher, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the Black-water, and on the road from Aughnacloy to Enniskillen, 2 miles south-west by west of Augher; 7 south-east by south of Fintona; 7½ west of Aughnacloy; and 76 north-north-west of Dublin.

General Description.—The appearance of Clogher is that of an unimportant and comparatively poor village, drawn out and partly dispersed along the highway. The prevailing feature is the thatched cabin; and all the appliances of cathedral, palace, market-place, borough, prison, Poor-law workhouse, and general trade, fail to produce even a remote resemblance to a town. The cathedral is a cruciform structure, plain in the exterior, but well fitted up in the interior. The episcopal palace is a large modern mansion in the midst of a fine park of 500 acres in area. The prison is a district bridewell, and contains 2 day-rooms, 5 cells, and 2 yards.

Antiquities and History.—Antiquarian tales and associations, quite to the taste of a large class of dreamers, are sufficiently rife, but want the tangible interest of existing monuments. A golden stone is alleged to have lain on the site of the town in the days of the Druids, and to have been consulted for oracular responses,—“the devil” pronouncing from it “juggling answers, like the oracles of Apollo Pylæus;” and this “golden stone,” or *cloch-air*, is

said to be commemorated in the name Clogher. The residence of very ancient toparchs is next alleged to have stood at the place, and to have made it the metropolis of the petty principality of Errigal; a fact pretended to be thoroughly vouched by the circumstance of a neighbouring parish being called to this day Errigal-Keerogue. An abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is next alleged to have been founded previous to the date of the pretended similar institution at Armagh, and to have been presided over by St. Patrick, preparatory, or at least prior, to his commencing at Armagh the work of abbot, of archbishop, of primate, or of whatever other character fancy may assign to him in that ecclesiastical metropolis. A cell and monastery are next alleged to have been founded, several years before the close of the 5th century, by St. Macartin; and are of course very stoutly vouched by the fact, that this Macartin's name is retained in the full designation of the modern parochial-cathedral church. All these structures are probably as undiscoverable by a calm and cautious antiquary, as they are invisible to a passing tourist; and even storied structures of later periods possibly did not all exist in just the form, and for exactly the uses, which current description assigns them. We are told that the church of Clogher was rebuilt in 1041, and dedicated to St. Macartin; that it was re-edified and enlarged, in 1295, by Bishop Matthew MacCathasaidh; and that, at various periods preceding the close of the 14th century, there were built two chapels and a number of minor religious houses. But, in 1396, a fire is admitted to have swept the whole away; and, in the absence of any very authentic documentary evidence, this occurrence, so wondrously convenient for the visionary antiquaries, may be quoted as quite a satisfactory reason for a man's cherishing no great faith in the abundant and singularly suspicious antiquities of Clogher.

Municipal Affairs, &c.—Clogher was incorporated by letters-patent of 5 Charles I., and had conferred upon it 700 Irish acres of land as borough property; but it was partially subjected to the bishops of Clogher in its very constitution, and it speedily, with all its property and rights, became wholly theirs in practical working. The bishops so soon and completely ate up all the 700 acres, that every trace of the land's connection with the borough has long ceased to exist; they, for a long period, appointed, in the most absolute manner, the borough's two representatives in the Irish parliament; and the bishop, dean, chapter, prebendaries, and clerkly seneschal of the period, tried, at the Legislative Union, to make themselves masters of the £15,000 of compensation for loss of franchise, but had the mortification to see it virtually conceded and yet practically withheld, by being all adjudged to the Established Church's common fund of First Fruits. The pitiful man-of-straw corporation of the borough consisted of a portreeve and 12 burgesses; and the corporation or city limits were declared by the Irish House of Commons, in 1800, to be identical with those of the manor of Clogher, and to include an area of about 4 square miles. A seneschal's court was, about 12 years ago, discontinued, on account of numerous complaints as to the mode in which it had been conducted. Fairs are held on Feb. 20, May 6, July 26, and Oct. 20. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a car to Armagh, and a car and mail-car to Enniskillen. A presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland has its seat in Clogher, exercises inspection over 10 congregations, and meets on the first Tuesday of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. Area of the town, 34 acres. Pop. in 1831, 523; in 1841, 702. Houses 103. Families

employed chiefly in agriculture, 39; in manufactures and trade, 57; in other pursuits, 27. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 7; on the directing of labour, 56; on their own manual labour, 53; on means not specified, 7.

Poor-law Union.—The Poor-law union of Clogher ranks as the 126th, and was declared on April 17, 1841. It comprehends an area of 158 square miles, or 101,203 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 38,855. Its electoral divisions are 2 in co. Monaghan, and 15 in co. Tyrone. The Monaghan divisions, with their pop., in 1831, are Mullyodan 2,520, and Bragan 1,132; and the Tyrone divisions are Clogher 1,836, Ballagh 1,546, Five-mile-Town 2,531, Cole 1,499, Aghtaintain 1,641, Killyfaddy 2,722, Cecil 3,902, Augher 2,892, Cullamore 1,335, Favor-Royal 2,743, Errigal 1,762, Foremass 1,296, Ballygawley 3,131, Tullyvar 2,727, and Aughnacloy 3,640. The ex-officio and the elected guardians are respectively 8 and 24; and of the latter, 2 are chosen by each of the divisions of Clogher, Five-mile-Town, Cecil, Augher, Favor-Royal, Ballygawley, and Aughnacloy; and 1 by each of the other divisions. Our latest reports contain no information as to either valuation or workhouse; and the total expenditure of the union, up to Feb. 6, 1843, was £162 19s. 9d. The union has no fever-hospital; and, in the southern parts, has few or no advantages from the county infirmaries. The dispensary districts are three in number, have their seats at Clogher, Aughnacloy, and Ballygawley, and unitedly comprehend 94,779 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 38,705. The Clogher district comprises 49,761 acres, with a pop. of 17,994; and, in 1839-40, its dispensary expended £110 11s. 11½d., and made 2,766 dispensations of medicine. In 1841, a Loan Fund had a capital of £1,103; circulated £5,406 in 1,360 loans; and realized in nett profit, and also expended on charitable purposes, £72 7s. 8d.; and this fund, from the date of its institution till the close of 1841, circulated £21,803 in 6,873 loans, cleared £324 19s. 10d. of nett profit, and expended £239 13s. 6d. on charitable purposes.

Diocese.—The diocese of Clogher affects to have been founded by St. Patrick, rather earlier than that of Armagh; but the authorities respecting its pretended early origin are even more suspicious than those respecting the city's antiquities. An alleged or obscure early bishopric of the name of South, and also the deaneries of Drogheda, Dundalk, and Ardee, are said to have been dissevered from it in 1247, and attached to the see of Armagh. The diocese of Clogher very long remained complete, uniform, and separate, before the passing of the Church Temporalities Act; but it is now united to the diocese of Armagh. Its length, from north-west to south-east, is 60 Irish or 7½ statute miles; its breadth is 20 Irish or 2½ statute miles; and its area is 819,574 acres, 1 rood, 37 perches. Pop., in 1831, 388,608. Dr. Beaufort, assuming the area to be 528,700 Irish acres, states the proportions of 5 various counties within the diocese to be 254,150 acres of Fermanagh, 179,600 of Monaghan, 68,100 of Tyrone, 25,000 of Donegal, and 1,850 of Louth; and, assuming the parishes of the diocese to be 41 and part of two, he states 21 parishes to be in Monaghan, 15 in Fermanagh, 4 in Tyrone, 1 in Donegal, and part of 2 in Louth. The gross episcopal revenue of the see, on an average of 3 years ending in 1831, was £10,371 0s. 2d.; and the nett revenue, £8,668 11s. 6d. The dignitaries of the cathedral, with the benefices which form their respective corps, are the dean, benefice of Clogher; the archdeacon, benefice of Clontibret; the precentor, benefice of Enniskillen; the chancellor, benefice of Galloon; and the prebendaries of Kilsberry, Fintonaugh, Tyhannan, Devenish,

and Tallycorbet, with the respective benefices whence their prebends are named. There are no minor canons or vicars choral.—The number of parishes, considering perpetual curacies as such, is 46; the number of benefices is 45,—only two of the parishes being united; and the number of chapelries, not having separate incumbents, is 13. Of the 45 incumbents of the benefices, 32 are resident, and 13 non-resident. The gross revenue of the benefices is £19,695 10s. 7½d. from tithe composition, £8,303 3s. 3d. from glebes, and £89 from other sources,—in all, £28,087 19s. 10½d.; and the nett revenue is £24,334 9s. 11½d. The number of stipendiary curates is 44; of whom 20 are distributed in one each among 20 benefices, and 24 among 10 benefices; and their aggregate gross income, exclusive of fees and the use of glebe-houses enjoyed by some, is £3,340 0s. 3½d. The patron of 1 benefice is the Crown; of 2, the *quoad civilia* incumbent; of 36, the diocesan; and of 6, laymen and corporations. The amount of impropriate tithes is £1,592 16s. 5d.; and of appropriate, £525 7s. 8½d. The sums ascertained to have been raised for building, rebuilding, repairing, or enlarging the present places of worship connected with the Establishment, are £6,336 18s. 5d. of gifts from the late Board of First Fruits, £16,178 9s. 3d. of loans from that Board, £1,945 of private donations, and £5,706 9s. 7d. from parochial assessments,—in all, £30,443 15s. 8½d.; and the aggregate accommodation in these places is for 21,768 persons. The number of places of worship is 66 churches and chapels of the Establishment, 32 Presbyterian meeting-houses, 30 meeting-houses belonging to other Protestant dissenting bodies than Presbyterians, and 81 Roman Catholic chapels. In 1834, the population consisted of 104,359 members of the Established Church, 34,623 Presbyterians, 26 other Protestant dissenters, and 260,241 Roman Catholics; and 336 daily schools supported wholly by fees, 258 supported wholly or partially by endowment or subscription—72 of the latter class of which were in connection with the National Board, 13 with the Association for Discontinuing Vice, 3 with Erasmus Smith's Fund, 68 with Kildare-place Society, and 66 with the London Hibernian Society,—in all, 594 daily schools, had on their books 24,943 boys and 14,159 girls.

The Roman Catholic Diocese.—The Roman Catholic diocese of Clogher is separate, and without annexation; it is distributed into 37 parishes; its bishop resides at Carrickmacross; its chapter consists of 7 individuals; its diocesan college is at Monaghan; its bishop's parishes are Carrickmacross and Clogher; and the number of its parochial and its coadjutor clergy is respectively 35 and 52. The designations of its parishes, together with the sites of their respective chapels, are—1. Carrickmacross,—Carrickmacross, Corluff Mountain, and Corcreegh; 2. Donamoinie,—Donamoinie, Lisdoonagh, and Tapla; 3. Moinghaun,—Monaghan and Ardagh; 4. Roslea,—Roslea; 5. Magheraclon,—Magheraclon and Rooks; 6. Agnamullen,—Lattin and Agnamullen; 7. Drumully,—Donagh and Newtown-Butler; 8. Garrison,—Garrison and Slawer; 9. Muckna,—Castle-Blaney; 10. Clones,—Clones and Ardumsee; 11. Killany,—Killany; 12. Curren,—Curren; 13. Dromore,—Dromore; 14. Killeevan,—Killeevan and Aughaboy; 15. Donagheavey,—Fintona; 16. Enniskeen,—Enniskeen and Drumcattan; 17. Drumsnat,—Three-mile-House and Corchaan; 18. Donagh,—Donagh and Glenan; 19. Tempo,—Tempo; 20. Blackbog,—Ederney and Bannagh; 21. Maguire's Bridge,—Maguire's Bridge and Moate; 22. Clogher,—Johnstone and Arbine; 23. Amatras,—Corravaccar and Edergould; 24. Derrygonnelly,—Derrygonnelly

and Moneabohen; 25. Brookborough,—Dornamucula and Cooneen; 26. Innismacneil,—Purt, Dundoran, and a place near Ballyshannon; 27. Kilserry,—Magheralough and a place near Trillick; 28. Tyholland,—Tyholland and Duhavlet; 29. Errigal,—Sweeney, Mountain, and Enyvale; 30. Aghnamullen,—Aghnamullen-East, Carrickatnee, and Upper Aghnamullen-East; 31. Tullycorbet,—Tullycorbet and Ballintice; 32. Tydavnet,—Tydavnet and Scottstown; 33. Derrynoland,—Whitehill, Castle-Arsdel, and Coagh; 34. Cleenish,—Molloghdon, Holywell, and Ballinalleck; 35. Pettigo,—Temple-Carne, Castle-Cauldwell, and Mountain; 36. Enniskillen,—Enniskillen, Lisbellaw, and Cradeen; and 37. Clintibrett,—Anayalla.

CLOGHER, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Lower Kilnemanagh, 6 miles south-west of Thurles, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 2; area, 8,119 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,221; in 1841, 2,643. Houses 372. The surface reaches within a mile of the left bank of the Suir; is drained by one of that river's second-rate affluents; consists for the most part of land of medium quality; and is traversed by the road from Holycross to Tipperary.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Cashel. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £92 6s. 1½d., and the rectorial for £184 12s. 3½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in William Moore, Esq. The vicarages of Clogher, Inch, and DOVEA, and the rectory of MOYCARKEY [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Clogher and the corps of the chancellorship of Cashel cathedral. The members of the union are severally detached from one another, to the distance of about 5 statute miles, by the intervention of the parishes of Holycross, Mealiffe, and Fertiana. Pop., in 1831, 5,363. Gross income, £475 10s. 1½d.; nett, £430 13s. 1½d. Patron, the diocesan. Three curates perform the occasional duties for a salary of £5 each. There is neither church nor glebe-house; and the incumbent is non-resident. The parishioners of Clogher attend the church of Clonoulty; those of Inch attend the churches of Thurles and Templemore; and those of Moycarkey attend the church of Holycross. There are Roman Catholic chapels in Moycarkey and Inch. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 2,164; the Protestants of the union to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 5,612; 1 pay daily school in the parish had on its books 125 boys and 15 girls; and 7 daily schools in the union had 425 boys and 169 girls. In 1840, a National school at Cloneyharp in Clogher was salaried with £8, and had on its books 63 boys and 57 girls.

CLOGHER, a fishing-village at the north-east extremity of the barony of Trawley, and co. Mayo, Connaught. It is situated adjacent to Kilcummin-Head, about 4 miles north of Killalla. It is remarkable as the place at which the French expedition, under Humbert, landed in 1798. The village is extensively engaged in the fishery, and supplies most of the neighbourhood with white fish found near the shore. A good deal of produce from the circumjacent fertile country is exported to Killalla. The sand from the precipitous and sea-abrazed promontory of Kilcummin, is washed in along the shore, and forms a beachy bank round a low alluvial flat at the village; and yaws—which are of rather larger size than those used in Killalla bay—use the inner angle as a landing-place, and are hauled over the beach. This has been asserted to be the only place between Killalla and the Stags of Broadhaven, to which fishermen can with full safety run in bad weather. Harbour works were planned and recommended by Mr. Nimmo, which would cost about £1,000.

CLOGHER, a bog in the barony of Carra, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies from 7 furlongs to ¾ miles north of the head of Lough Carra, and comprises an area of 1,701 English acres. Its greatest and its average depth are respectively 30 and 16 feet; and its altitude, above the level of Lough Mask, is 723 feet. It lies upon limestone diluvium. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,216 4s. 4d.

CLOGHER, or **KILCLOGHER**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the east coast of the barony of Ferrard, 5 miles north-east of Drogheda, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1 mile, 3 furlongs; area, 1,861 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,392; in 1841, 1,371. Houses 247. The land throughout the parish is in general very good. Clogher-Head, on the coast, is the most easterly ground in the county; it is situated in 53° 47' N. lat., and 6° 12' W. long.; it has rocky and precipitous escarpments; and, though rising only 181 feet above sea-level, it forms a striking object as seen from the adjoining flat sandy beach. A little cove in the rocky cliff on the north side of the headland, forms a dock, chiefly natural and partly excavated; it has an area of only about 11 perches by 4 at high water; it is entered by a passage only 20 feet wide, and is all dry at low water; it affords shelter from all winds except the north-east; and, a few years ago, it had 7 smacks, of from 25 to 40 tons each, and 20 row-boats, exclusively engaged in fishing, and was also much frequented by the fishing-boats of other stations. Its artificial works cost £336 to government and £10 to W. Brabazon, Esq.; it is incapable of enlargement or any material improvement; and so inconvenient is it for the community of fishermen connected with it, that, in frequent instances, 8 or 9 men go a-fishing in a yawl, who would gladly, if there were harbour-room, substitute a wherry. At St. Denis' Well, about half-a-mile to the west, are some ruins of an incomplete pier built about a century ago; and here a harbour could be constructed, of 6 or 8 acres in area, of at least 12 feet in depth at high water, and fitted to serve as a safety-harbour for vessels in southerly storms, for an expense of about £2,316. The village of Clogher stands at the cove on the north side of Clogher-Head. It is a struggling place; but possesses comparative importance, both from its fishery, and from the resort to it as sea-bathing quarters of the middle-classes of some inland parts of Louth and Meath. Area, 28 acres. Pop., in 1831, 592; in 1841, 841. Houses 156. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 29; in manufactures and trade, 99; in other pursuits, 33. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1; on the directing of labour, 27; on their own manual labour, 120; on means not specified, 13.—Clogher parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of TEMONFECKAN [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £98. Current story or legend asserts that the early or perhaps original church of the parish was a monastic one, presided over by Nectan, the nephew of St. Patrick. How many nephews had St. Patrick? and were they all abbots? In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 28, and the Roman Catholics to 1,220; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and one with £4 from Capt. Hanfield—had on their books 96 boys and 22 girls.

CLOGHERBRLEN, a parish in the barony of Trughenackmy, 2½ miles west-north-west of Tralee, co. Kerry, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2½; area, 3,410 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,320; in 1841, 1,444. Houses 209. It occupies the central part of the peninsula between the bays of Ballybigne and Tralee; and, though largely consisting of

arable and low pasture land, contains the south-western offshoots of the Stacks mountain-range.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of BALLINAHAGLISH [which see], in the dio. of Ardlett and Aghadoe. Tithe composition, £240. The Roman Catholic chapel has 2 officiates, and an attendance of 700. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 5, and the Roman Catholics to 1,417; and a hedge-school had on its books 20 boys and 5 girls.

CLOGHEREEN, a village in the parish of Killarney, barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. It is situated at the base of Mangertou mountain, close to Mucruss Abbey and Turk Lake, and nearly midway between the Upper Lake and the town of Killarney. It has a small comfortable hotel, and several other good new houses; it furnishes boats and ponies for the use of tourists on the wondrous lakes and mountains in its neighbourhood; and, in consequence of its enjoying a central and convenient situation for aiding excursions among the gorgeous surrounding scenery, it might easily be rendered a place of general resort. Its proprietor is Mr. Herbert. A dispensary here is within the Killarney Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 4,165; and, in 1839-40, it expended £83 10s., and administered to 2,294 patients. Pop., in 1831, 145; in 1841, not specially returned.

CLOGHERHEAD. See **CLOGHER**, co. Louth.

CLOGHERMORE, a township close upon Lough Gill, barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. Here were once a nunnery of unascertained order, and a burying-place of note.

CLOGHERNEY, or **CLOGHERNEY**, a parish in the barony of Omagh, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It consists of a main body and a detached district,—the latter situated 2½ miles to the north-east; and the former contains the villages of **BERACH** and **SESKINORE**: which see. Length of the main body, west by southward, 6 miles; breadth, from 1½ mile to 4½; area, 15,423 acres, 15 perches,—of which 21 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches, are water. Length of the detached district, south-eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,368 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,785; in 1841, 7,553. Houses 1,345. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 6,802. Houses 1,204. The surface lies on the southern frontier of the great upland district which occupies the greater part of the counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and yet it is on the outer edge or rim of the river-system of the Foyle, and is drained by some of the earliest head-streams of that river's affluent, the Struel. The land is nearly all of a light quality; yet the arable portions of it are tolerably productive of oats, potatoes, and flax. Most of the water-area is in Lough Patrick, situated in the north-west. The principal residences are Greenmount, Leskinore-Lodge, Perrymount, and Somerset. The road from Dublin to Londonderry runs through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £692; glebe, £1,088 4s. Gross income, £1,780 4s.; nett, £1,553 3s. 4d. Patron, Trinity college, Dublin. A curate has a stipend of £75, and some land. The church is of unknown date and cost of erection. Sittings 200; attendance, from 60 to 100. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, the one formerly Secessional, and the other of the Synod of Ulster, have an attendance, the former of from 80 to 180, and the latter of from 150 to 320. The Roman Catholic places of worship, the one in the open air, and the other a chapel, have an attendance, the former of 500, and the latter of 1,200; and they are served by two officiates, who have also under their care an open-air place of worship in the benefice of

Termonmaguirk. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,401 Churchmen, 2,478 Presbyterians, 34 other Protestant dissenters, and 3,196 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools had an average attendance of 413 children in winter, and 502 in summer; 2 daily schools did not make returns of their pupils; and 9 daily schools,—one of which was aided with £2 a-year from the rector, one with £7 and other advantages from Col. Verner, one with £10 and a house and garden from Mrs. Perry, and one with £3 3s. from Mrs. Perry, and about £8 or £10 from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 464 boys and 170 girls.

CLOGHORENAN, **CLOGRENAN**, or **CLOGHERNAN**, a range of hills, a demesne, and an old castle, in the barony and county of Carlow, Leinster. The hills, over a distance of several miles below Carlow, form the western screen of the rich and wide-spreading valley of the Barrow; they rise slowly and gracefully from the low level lands, and carry up cultivation and sheets of forest to their very summit; and they constitute the eastern abutments of the Comer mountains, which extend westward to the Nore, and contain in their bosom the great coal-field of Kilkenny.—The demesne is situated on the right bank of the Barrow, 2½ miles below Carlow; and is the property of J. S. Rochfort, Esq. It has a picturesquely diversified surface, blends in the general landscape with the beautiful heights to the west, and is richly and extensively ornamented with fine plantations. The mansion is modern and commodious, but too plain to be at all in keeping with the superb demesne.—The castle of Cloghgrenan was built in the 15th century, by the Butlers, Earls of Ormonde, to defend a pass between the Barrow and an extensive wood called Grenan. In 1592, it became the principal residence of Sir Edmund Butler, second son of the 9th Earl of Ormonde; and, in 1568, when Sir Edmund was in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, it was taken by Sir Peter Carew. In 1642, it was garrisoned by a descendant of Sir Edmund for the king; sustained a siege from the Irish; and was relieved by James, 12th Earl of Ormonde. In 1662, Richard Butler, son of that Earl, and afterwards raised to the dignity of Earl of Arran, was created Baron Butler of Cloghgrenan. In 1649, the Marquis of Ormonde mustered here the royalist army previous to the battle of Rathmines. About 1680, the castle and the surrounding estate passed by purchase to the family of Rochfort. The ruins of the castle stand near the modern mansion; they are overgrown with ivy, and are grouped with the pensive form of a decayed church; and they constitute one of the most picturesque objects in the county. In 1819, in a ford of the Barrow, about ¼ of a mile from the castle, were found some very ancient arrow-heads, broken and bent brazen-swords, and other curious relics of a remote age.

CLOGHJORDAN, or **CLOGHJORDAN**, a *quoad sacra* parish, containing a village of the same name, in the *quoad civilia* parish of Modreeny, barony of Lower Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 2,770. The land, though light, is tolerably productive both as pasture and as tillage-ground; and is in a well-cultivated condition. Near the village, but not all in the parish, are the seats of Sopwell, F. Trench, Esq.; Ballin, Mr. Robinson; Lettyville, Mr. Hall; Northland, Sir A. Danar, Bart.; and Castle-Shepherd. The village of Clogh-jordan stands on the road between Dunkerrin and Borris-o'-Kane, and almost on the boundary between co. Tipperary and King's co., 4 miles west-north-west of Dunkerrin, 4 miles south-west of Shinrone, 6 miles east-south-east of Borris-o'-Kane, and 70¼ miles west-south-west of Dublin. It is a post-town,

and has fairs on May 12, Aug. 12, and Dec. 1. A fever hospital and a dispensary here are within the Nenagh Poor-law union, and serve for a pop. of 8,980; and, in 1839-40, the former expended £205 2s., and admitted 177 patients, and the latter expended £116, and administered to 1,091 patients. The fever hospital contains 16 beds. Area of the village, 54 acres. Pop., in 1831, 824; in 1841, 1,164. Houses 185. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 83; in manufactures and trade, 95; in other pursuits, 49. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 103; on their own manual labour, 93; on means not specified, 16.—The parish of CloghJordan is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Gross income £76 3s. 1d.; nett, £41 3s. 1d. Patron, the incumbent of Modreeny. An assistant curate has a stipend of £100. The church was built in 1827, at the cost of £1,753 16s. 11d.; partly gifted and partly lent by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 500; attendance about 500. Three meeting-houses.—Baptist, Wesleyan Methodist, and Primitive Wesleyan—have an attendance respectively of 12, from 100 to 150, and 15. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 1,114, and the Roman Catholics to 1,801; and there was no school.

CLOGHMANTO. See **CLOMANTO**.

CLOGHMILLS. See **CLOGHMILLS**.

CLOGHNAKILTY. See **CLOMANKILTY**.

CLOGHNALLIS. See **CLOGNAGHLIS**.

CLOGHPRIOR, a parish in the barony of Lower Ormonde, 4 miles south-west by south of Borris-o'-Kane, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, south-eastward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,724 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches,—of which 31 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches, are in Lough Ourna, and 19 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches are in Lough Claree. Pop., in 1831, 1,452; in 1841, 1,306. Houses 212. The surface consists of light land, on a bottom of limestone rock; and lies on the right bank of the Nenagh river, between Lough Derg and the road from Nenagh to Borris-o'-Kane. Lough Ourna lies on the south-east boundary; and Lough Claree lies west of the centre of the interior, and has a surface elevation above sea-level of 232 feet. The principal residences are Prospect, Ashley-Park, Garney-Castle, Prior-Park, Wood-Park, and Ballyelliton.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of FINNOR [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £212 6s. 2d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 86, and the Roman Catholics to 1,437; and a hedge-school had on its books 81 boys and 38 girls.

CLOGHRAN, or **CLOGHRAN-SWORDS**, a parish in the barony of Coolock, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Swords, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,558 acres. Pop., in 1831, 541; in 1841, 549. Houses 92. The land is in general good; the surface declines to the east; and the interior is traversed by the road from Swords to Dublin.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £184 12s. 3d.; glebe, £27 9s. Gross income, £212 1s. 3d.; nett, £176 5s. 14d. Patron, the Crown. The church was built in 1712. Sittings 100; attendance 30. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 64 Churchmen, 2 Protestant dissenters, and 475 Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school was attended by about 50 children.

CLOGHRAN-HIDART. See **BALLYCOOLANE**.

CLOGHROE, a village in the barony of Barretts, co. Cork, Munster. Post-town, Cork. Pop. not specially returned.

CLOGHY, a creek or cove on the east coast of the

barony of Arles, between Green-Isle and Newcastle, co. Down, Ulster. It has a good bottom of clean sand, and is protected in front by North Rock, which is never entirely covered, and outside of which is another rock called the Boll of Meal. The cove had, a few years ago, 3 yawls and 14 wherries and smacks engaged in the fisheries.

CLOGLEAGH, an old castle near the village of Kilworth, barony of Condons and Clangibhonn, co. Cork, Munster. It occupies a commanding site, near the confluence of the Funcheon and the Araglin; and is within the Earl of Mountcashel's demesne of Moore Park. Patrick Condon, the descendant of the ancient proprietors of the castle and the circumjacent estate, took part in Desmond's rebellion of 1588, and forfeited his property; and, though afterwards restored to the possession of part of it, was eventually dislodged in favour of the English family of Fleetwood. In 1641, his descendant was reinstated in the castle, through the influence of Arthur Hyde of Castle-Hyde; and he fortified and garrisoned the place for the king; in 1642, he was compelled to yield to a force under Lord Barrymore; in the course of a few months, he retook the castle; and, in 1643, after a strenuous resistance, he yielded to the troops of Sir Charles Vavasour,—when, in Vavasour's absence, the garrison, men, women, and children, were indiscriminately and savagely massacred.

CLOGRENAN. See **CLOGHGREANAN**.

CLOHAMON, a village in the parish of Kilrush, barony of Scarewalsh, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands on the river Barrow, and on the road from Dublin to Wexford, nearly 2 miles below Newtown-barry. The public road here crosses the river. A small cotton factory is in operation at the village. The villa of Clohamon Lodge is in the vicinity. Area of the village, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 309. Houses 49.

CLOMANTO, or **CLOMANTAGH**, a parish in the north-west corner of the barony of Cranagh, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Freshford, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-westward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from 1 furlong to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 3,703 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, including the townland or reputed parish of Kilrush, 1,148; in 1841, 1,058. Houses 182. The surface, though lying near the sources of some affluents of the Nore, and nearly midway between that river and the Suir, consists, to a large extent, of low valley ground; it reaches, on the west, within about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Johnstown and Urlingford, and, on the north, within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of Ballyspellan spa; it is embellished with the seats and demesnes of Ballieff-castle and Woods-gift, the property respectively of Arthur St. George, Esq., and Sir Rich. St. George, Bart.; and it is traversed westward by the road from Freshford to Thurles. Clomanto-Castle occupies a site of 496 feet of altitude above sea-level; and a mountain in the north has an altitude of 1,136 feet.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of AGNOVA [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £184 12s. 4d.; glebe, £12. In 1834, the inhabitants of the portion not included in the perpetual curacy of Clomanto [see next article], consisted of 51 Churchmen and 353 Roman Catholics.

CLOMANTO, or **CLOMANTAGH**, a *quoad sacra* parish in the baronies of Cranagh and Galmoy, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 4,261. It includes 5 townlands of the parish of Clomanto, 10 townlands of the parish of Tubrid-Britain, and various portions of the parishes of Burnchurch, Urlingford, and Tullaroan, yet it is quite compact, all its parts being mutually contiguous.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ossory. Gross in-

come, £103 3s. 5d.; nett, £53 3s. 5d. Patrons, alternately the incumbents of the benefices of Agbourn, Urlingford, and Burnchurch. The church was built, in 1829, at the cost of £1,124; of which £900 were gifted by the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 180; attendance 95. Two Roman Catholic chapels within the Urlingford section have an attendance of 1,000 each; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the inhabitants of the Clomanto section were 64 Protestants and 439 Roman Catholics; of the Urlingford section, 42 Protestants and 2,502 Roman Catholics; of the Tullaroan section, 12 Protestants and 306 Roman Catholics; of the Tubrid-Britain section, 42 Protestants and 508 Roman Catholics; of the Burnchurch section, 51 Protestants and 381 Roman Catholics;—of the whole benefice, 211 Protestants and 4,136 Roman Catholics. In the same year, 2 pay daily schools in the Clomanto section had on their books 68 boys and 43 girls; 3 daily schools in the Urlingford section—one of which was in treaty with the National Board, and one was aided with £15 from subscription, and a house from Mr. Fitzpatrick—had on their books 126 boys and 99 girls; and a girls' pay daily school in the Tullaroan section was attended by 12 girls in winter and 45 in summer.

CLONABRENEY, or **RUSSAGH**, an ecclesiastical parish on the eastern border of the barony of Demifore, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Oldcastle, co. Meath, Leinster. Length and breadth, each half-a-mile; area, 1,108 acres. Pop., in 1831, 139. The land is of good quality. Clonabreney-House is the seat of W. B. Wade, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of LOUGHCREW [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £32. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 38, and the Roman Catholics to 105; a Roman Catholic Sunday school had on its books 50 boys and 30 girls; and a pay daily school had 63 boys and 22 girls.

CLONADRAGH, one of a series of bogs, on the western border of the baronies of Athlone and Moycarne, co. Roscommon, Connaught. The other members of the series are Feevagh and Derrycahal bogs; the latter on the north, the former in the middle, and Clonadragh on the south. The series extends 5 miles along the left bank of the river Suck to within about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Ballinasloe; and varies in breadth from $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong to upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Area, 5,362 English acres; average depth, 24 feet; estimated cost of reclamation, £7,123 16s. 7d.

CLONAFF. See **CLONAFF**.

CLONAGAM. See **CLONAGAM**.

CLONAGH. See **CLONAGH**.

CLONAGHEEN, a parish on the eastern border of the district of Maryborough, Queen's co., Leinster. It lies along the left bank of the river Nore; and may be regarded as $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east by south of Mountrath. But, though usually treated as a separate parish and rectory, all its statistics, both ecclesiastical and civil, are mixed up with those of **CLONENAGH**: which see.

CLONAGHLIS, **CLONAGLES**, or **CLOGHNALLIS**, a parish in the barony of South Salt, co. Kildare, 3 miles west-north-west of Rathcoole, Leinster. Area, 478 acres. Pop., in 1841, 127. Houses 18. Some documents treat it ecclesiastically as a rectory in the dio. of Kildare; but the majority regard it as merely a sub denomination of the parish of Kill.

CLONAGOSE, or **CLONEYFORD**, a parish in the barony of East Idrome, co. Carlow, Leinster. It contains the town of **BORRIS**: which see. Length, south-south-westward, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 3 miles; area, 4,629 acres, 3 roods, 14 perches,—of which 14 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches,

are in the river Barrow. Pop., in 1831, 2,384; in 1841, 2,656. Houses 441. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,723; in 1841, 1,706. Houses 260. The surface extends along the right bank of the Barrow, and is partly drained thither by the **Borris rivulet**. The land varies in value from 2s. to 3s. per plantation acre. The inhabitants enjoy the advantages of the Barrow Navigation, and of the thoroughfare between Dublin and New Ross. Adjoining **Borris** is the superb demesne of **Borris-castle**; and a little to the east, on the road leading to co. Wexford through Scollagh Gap, but immediately beyond the boundary of Clonagoose, is the mansion of **Kilcaldrum**. In the north stands the hamlet of **Ballymartin**.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Vicarial tithe composition, £88 1s. 6d. Gross income, £93 1s. 6d.; nett, £41 17s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £152 6s. 1d., and are inappropriate in **Lord Cloncurry**. An apartment in **Borris-castle** was, a few years ago, used as the parochial place of worship, and had an attendance of 100; but a church was recently erected. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of **Kiltenuel** and **St. Mullins**. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 131, and the Roman Catholics to 2,272; and 6 daily schools—4 of which were in connexion with the National Board, and 2 with the **Kildare-place Society**—had on their books 374 boys and 120 girls.

CLONAKILTLY, or **CLOGHNAKILTLY**, a bay in co. Cork, Munster. It washes the barony of **Barryroe** on the east, that of **East Carbery** on the north, and that of **Ibane** on the north. It opens between **Dunwooly Head** on the east, and **Dunivogue Point** on the west, with a width of $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; it penetrates $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward, with such rapid contraction of breadth, as to be there only about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile wide; but it speedily re-expands in such a manner as to form nearly a circular basin of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in diameter, with the island of **Inchidony** in the centre; and it terminates, in the north, in a tiny, shallow, and unimportant estuary, formed by the **rivulet Foilagh**. The depth of water on a line at the entrance of the bay, is 12 fathoms; on a line between **Farren** and **Muckerus**, 5 fathoms; and over the bar, at the narrow part south of **Inchidony Island**, 17 feet in spring-tides, and 14 feet in neap. The channel on the west side of **Inchidony** is shoal water and unnavigable; and that on the east side is sandy, and has not a depth of more than 4 or 5 feet at low water. An artificial work, constructed at **Ring** or **Ringarundel**, on the east side of the bay, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below the town of **Clonakilty**, is frequented as a safety harbour by small craft for several miles round the coast, and is of some use for the purposes of trade. See next article, and the article **RINA**.

CLONAKILTLY, or **CLOGHNAKILTLY**, a market and post town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parish of **Kilgariff**, eastern division of the barony of **East Carbery**, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the road from **Cork** to **Skibbereen**, and at the head of the estuary of the **Foilagh rivulet**, $\frac{6}{7}$ miles north-east by east of **Rosscarbery**, 10 miles south-south-east of **Bandon**, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of **Cork**. The **rivulet Foilagh** has a course to the town of only about 3 miles; it cuts the town into two not very unequal parts, and is crossed by two bridges; and immediately below, it becomes tidal, and expands, at high water, to a breadth of nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile. The country around the town has been much im-

proved. The town itself was not long ago in a flourishing condition, but begins to assume an appearance of desertion, decay, and coming misery. It was founded by the family of Boyle; it was highly prosperous up to the civil wars of 1641; it was then almost entirely burned to the ground; it rose very slowly from the ashes, and continued for upwards of a century, to possess little if any more than village importance; it began, about 1700, to experience rapid improvement, and to receive the accession of several spacious and handsome private residences; and, since 1821, or a year or two later, it has not only ceased to progress, but been exposed to the corrosions of comparative neglect and adversity. Its streets north of the brook which bisects it, are two of respectively 300 and 770 yards in length, running northward from the two bridges, and somewhat parallel to each other, and two of respectively 800 and 350 yards in length, crossing the former two at right angles, and running somewhat parallel with the river; and its chief streets, south of the bisecting brook, are two, which commence at the bridges, and unite 270 yards to the south, and one of about 360 yards in length, which crosses them at right angles; but all the streets, in both divisions of the town, are to some extent only one-sided or but partially edified, and fail to present the attractions of uniformity, regularity, or prevailing burghal neatness. The chief public buildings are a court-house, a district-bridewell, a military barrack, a neat but incommensurate parish-church, and a spacious and elegant Roman Catholic chapel.

So far back as about a century ago, linen-yarn was sold at the Friday market, to the average value of £20, and the occasional value of £30, per week; and poultry, including geese and turkeys, were sold at the fair of 20th Sept., to an amount which rendered the place famous for them, and which largely supplied both the markets and the shipping of Cork and Kinsale. About the year 1790, the linen-market of the town became the best frequented in the district, and was the scene of transactions in yarn and cloth to the amount of about £30,000 per annum. The number of linen weavers fully employed in the town during a considerable series of subsequent years, was not less than 600; but, in 1833, it had decreased to not more than 150. A traffic in corn was also large, and was encouraged by the erection of storehouses; but this also has declined. Something is done, but not to an extent, which, in more favoured districts would draw notice, in the manufacture of cottons. A decline of population, from 4,138 to 3,807, between 1821 and 1831, is ascribed solely to the declension of trade; and the decay in the linen manufacture is ascribed, in some measure, to the abolition of the bounty on exportation. A weekly market is held on Friday; and fairs are held on April 6, Oct. 10, Nov. 12, and two other dates. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a car to Cork, and a mail-coach in transit between Cork and Bantry. A dispensary here is within the Bandon Poor-law union, and serves for a district containing 12,000 inhabitants; and, in 1839-40, it received and expended £100, and administered to 4,607 patients. The town gives designation to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cloyne and Ross. See KILGARIFF.

Clonakilty was incorporated by charter of 11 James I. The old borough limits are a circumference upon a radius of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile English from a building called the Old Chapel, near the centre of the town; and the limits under the new arrangement comprise an area of about 1,200 yards by 650. The charter styled the corporation, "The Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the

Borough of Cloughnakilty;" appointed them to consist of a sovereign, a commonalty, and from 13 to 24 free burgesses; gave them the right of sending two members to the Irish parliament; and constituted Sir Richard Boyle and his heirs, lords of the town, with power to appoint several of its officers, and direct to a certain extent its corporate affairs. The officers, additional to those in the corporation, were a recorder, a treasurer, a serjeant-at-mace, 3 constables, a toll-collector, and weighmaster. The Earl of Shannon, the descendant of Sir Richard Boyle, received the whole of the £15,000 of compensation for disfranchisement at the legislative union; and he afterwards kept up the corporation under his direct patronage. The only corporate property consists of the tolls of fairs and markets, the rents of shambles, and some small profits from a market-house which was built at the corporation's expense, on a piece of ground granted by Lord Shannon. The market-house cost £600. A court of record, authorized by the charter, was formerly held; but, after the passing of the act which limited the power of arrest to sums exceeding £20, it was discontinued. A manor court is held on every third Wednesday by Lord Shannon's seneschal; and, by a strange practice, is made a court of conscience for the recovery of sums not exceeding 5s.—the seneschal deciding cases simply on the oath of plaintiffs, and without the intervention of a jury. A court of petty-sessions is occasionally held by the sovereign and the recorder, as justices-of-peace, for the taking of informations for offences committed within the town; and a court of petty-sessions is held also by the county magistrates.

The old name of Clonakilty was Clowncallow. "At the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, *ann.* 1641," says Dr. Smith, "the charter and other records of this borough were saved by Mr. Walter Bird, who, at the hazard of his life, escaped with them to Bandon. In the streets of this place, two full companies of Lord Forbes' regiment were slain by the Irish in 1642; and the third company being Bandonians, made good their retreat a full mile to an old fort in the highway to Ross, which they also maintained till the rest of the regiment, then at Rathberry, came to their relief; and then they all fell upon the Irish, and killed above 200 of them."—The country around Clonakilty is a congeries of hills, interspersed by little vales or hollows, and variegated with protrusions of bare rock,—the vales watered by many nameless brooks, and the hills made intricate and mottled by the rocky protrusions. Numerous high bold cliffs rise on the sea-coast, and occasionally produce close scenes of considerable romance and beauty.—Area of the town, 196 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,807; in 1841, 3,993. Houses 592. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 196; in manufactures and trade, 442; in other pursuits, 189. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 72; on the directing of labour, 431; on their own manual labour, 250; on means not specified, 74. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 779; who could read but not write, 190; who could neither read nor write, 643. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 563; who could read but not write, 334; who could neither read nor write, 1,056.

CLONALLON, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Upper Iveagh, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Warrenpoint, co. Down, Ulster. Length, southward, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from 2 or 3 perches to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 11,638 acres, 33 perches,—of which 63 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches are fresh water, and 106 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches are tideway. Pop., in

1831, 6,202; in 1841, 6,553. Houses 1,308. The surface briefly impinges upon the upper part of Carlingford bay, and extends for a little distance along the Newry river at the demesne of Narrow-Water, but is excluded from contact with the intermediate navigation by the small parish of Warrenpoint; it ascends right northward upon the western off-sets of the Mourne mountains; it comprises a considerable proportion of upland, part of which is wholly unprofitable; it contains neither bog, lake, nor other water than mere rills; and, in its arable portions, it consists, in the aggregate, of good land. The road from Newry to Kilkeel touches the shore; a road to Eight-mile-Brig and Castlewellan, strikes off to the north-east; and the various land and water facilities of communication enjoyed by Warrenpoint are common to a large part of the rural districts. The shores of the bay or tidal river present a series of rich landscapes, and blend, immediately beyond the eastern boundary, with the gorgeous scenery around Rosstrevor: see that article. A fine old castle, a beautiful mansion, an exquisite demesne, and other objects of interest, will be noticed under the word **NARROW-WATER**: which see. The extensive and beautiful demesne of Clonallon-house, possessed by the Rev. John Davis as Chancellor of Dromore, is both one of the richest glebes in the province, and one of the most striking objects of artificial improvement in the vicinity of Rosstrevor.—This parish is a rectory and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dromore; and, jointly with the sinecure rectory of Drumgath, it constitutes the corps of the chancellorship of Dromore cathedral. Tithe composition, £450; glebe, £384. Gross income, £834, exclusive of £223 4s. 11d. from Drumgath rectory; nett, £607 9s. 7d., exclusive of £199 19s. 5d. from Drumgath. Patron, the diocesan. Two stipendiary curates have salaries of respectively £90 and £75. The ecclesiastical parish includes the perpetual parochial curacy of WARRENPOINT. The parochial church is so old a building that no record exists of the date or cost of its erection. Sittings 200; attendance 100. Two Roman Catholic chapels, at Mayo and Burn, have an attendance, the former of 1,400, and the latter of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners, exclusive of those within the perpetual curacy of Warrenpoint, and of those in some other parts of the *quoad civilia* parish, consisted of 365 Churchmen, 440 Presbyterians, and 6,108 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools within the same limits—one of which was for infants, one was salaried with £8 from the National Board, and one aided with £2 a-year from the rector—had on their books 172 boys and 89 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £102 toward the erection of a school at Carrick; and, at the close of that year, they had schools at both Mayo and Clontiffece.

CLONALVEY, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Upper Duleek, co. Meath, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of the town of Duleek, Leinster. Length, west by southward, 3 miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile to $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,125 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,055; in 1841, 769. Houses 134. The land is in general good. The hill of Four Knocks, on the north boundary, has an altitude of 503 feet. The interior is bisected by one of the roads from Dublin to Drogheda. A rivulet of small length of run, but of considerable water-power, traces the southern boundary, and divides the county of Meath from that of Dublin. The mansions are Clashford, Naul-Park, Bodington, Beshellstown, Flemington, Grange, and Miskenstown.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of JULIANSTOWN [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition,

£55; glebe, £37 8s. 1d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £100, and are inappropriate in the Rev. W. Beaufort and his heirs. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 650 to 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ardath in the benefice of Duleek. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a National school was aided with £5 a-year from the Roman Catholic clergyman, and had on its books 50 boys and 30 girls.

CLONAMERY. See **CLONEAMERY**.

CLONANA. See **CLONENEY**.

CLONARD, a bog in the district of Maryborough, 1 mile south of Mountrath, and 1 mile south-east of Castletown, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,008 English acres. Its highest and lowest points lie respectively 343 and 308 feet above the level of high water in Dublin bay. It is bounded on the south by the hill of Clonard; and, on other sides, by lands not much higher than its own surface. Its greatest depth is 25 feet; and its average depth is 16 feet. The river Nore passes within about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of its west end. Estimated cost of reclamation, £747 18s. 4d.

CLONARD, a parish in the barony of Upper Moyferagh, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, westward, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 13,324 acres, 34 perches,—of which 31 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches are in the river Boyne, and 10 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches are in Lough Crobog. Pop., in 1831, 4,370; in 1841, 4,503. Houses 783. It contains the villages of CLONARD, LONGWOOD, and HARDWOOD: see these articles. The river Boyne, here totally without character, and presenting the appearance of a large bog ditch, traces the boundary with the county of Kildare, and then runs across the small eastern wing of the parish around Longwood. The parochial surface is preëminently a dreary flat expanse of bogs, marshes, meadows, and prosaic fields—largely overflowed at times by the Boyne—and not a little intimately connected with the outskirts of the Bog of Allen. The land, after deducting the bogs, is all of inferior quality, yet may be divided into nearly equal parts of good bad, better bad, and best bad. The interior is bisected westward by the Royal Canal, and by the great road from Dublin to Connaught, and north-north-eastward by the road from Philipstown to Trim. In the south stands the ruin of Tieroghan, or Queen Mary's Castle. Other objects and associations of interest will be noticed in connection with the village.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £161 10s. 9d.; glebe, £60. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £323 1s. 6d., and are inappropriate in Captain Ashe of Drogheda. The vicarages of Clonard and KILLVON [see that article] constitute the benefice of Clonard. Length, 6 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$. Pop., in 1831, 5,171. Gross income, £267 13s. 10d.; nett, £230 4s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built in 1810, partly by means of a loan of £369 4s. 7d. from the late Board of First Fruits. "The church," says a notice published in Dec. 1834, "is dangerously damp; the steeple, when I saw it, was used as a turf-house; nay, one of the pews in the aisle, was, at the time I visited Clonard, filled up to the top with turf; and the ricketty and filthy-looking communion-table would be a disgrace to the meanest kitchen in the country." Sittings 250; attendance, from 150 to 200. Alternate Wednesday lectures are delivered at Longwood and Tieroghan. The Roman Catholic chapels in Clonard village, in Longwood, and in Killvonn, have an attendance respectively of from 700 to 800, 700, and from 500 to 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the second and the third

are mutually united, and the first is united to the chapels of Kinnegad and Corralstown. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 203, and the Roman Catholics to 4,294; the Protestants of the union to 207, and the Roman Catholics to 5,135; and 6 schools in the union—5 of which were in Clonard parish, and 2 of these 5 connected with respectively the National Board and the Association for Discourteous Vice—had on their books 192 boys and 148 girls, and were attended besides by about 6 other children.

CLONARD, a post-village, and anciently the seat of a bishopric, in the parish of Clonard, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the river Boyne, and on the road from Dublin to Galway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Kinnegad, $8\frac{1}{2}$ north by west of Killeck, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ west by north of Dublin. A substantial and recently constructed bridge here spans the Boyne. A dispensary in the village is within the Edenderry Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 38,508 acres, with a population, in 1831, of 10,742; and, in 1830-40, it expended £98 6s. 8d., and administered to 949 patients. Not a vestige remains of the former magnificence of Clonard; and the place is a poor, pitiful, tiny hamlet, indebted for very nearly all its existing importance to its post-office. The church, partially noticed in the preceding article, stands north-west of the site of the ancient town, and east of a tumulus or ancient elevated burial-mound of the kind frequent in Ireland. Though built only 32 years ago, it is a wretched-looking edifice, and in wretched repair; it measures about 50 feet by 24, and is surmounted by a tasteless steeple about 50 feet high; on one side of the steeple is stuck an old corbel-stone, with the antique sculpture of a head which is called the head of St. Finian; on the outside of the east end of the church is a stone slab, covering the doorway to the tomb of the family of Loftus, situated beneath the communion-table; and in the interior of the building is a handsome marble cenotaph to the memory of Edward Barlow, Esq. of Mullingar.—In the steeple, and recently in a neglected state, is a curious old baptismal font, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It consists of limestone or marble; and, in the inside, has the form of a convex hemisphere. "The outside is an octagon, composed of square panels, beneath which are 8 other panels that diminish in size toward the base. The upper panels are ornamented as follows:—One exhibits in relief a representation of the Virgin and Child, upon the ass, flying into Egypt. The next is divided per pale into two compartments, the first of which exhibits Joseph leading the ass, whose halter is brought over from the former panel; the second compartment of this panel contains a grotesque figure, holding a book, and having its lower extremity terminating in a true lover's knot. A third panel has St. John baptizing our Saviour, who is standing in a river, while the Baptist pours water on his head out of a vessel with his right hand; with the left he holds the arm of Christ, who has his arms placed across his breast in an attitude of devotion. A fourth panel is divided per pale, having in each compartment a grotesque human figure with wings, and holding a shield with both hands. The fifth panel is like that last described; and the sixth differs from them merely in the second figure's holding an open book instead of a shield. The seventh panel is also divided per pale; on the first compartment is the figure of a saint with wings, and holding in his right hand a loose belt, which encircles his waist. This is probably for St. Augustine, as the hermits of the Augustinian order wore a leathern belt. The corresponding compartment contains St. Peter with the key. The eighth panel is divided into two like

those already described. On the first part is a bishop with a crosier, probably St. Finian; and on the other is a figure with long robes and a book, in the clothing of a regular canon of St. Augustine. In four of the lower panels consecutively, are represented angels holding shields; and in the other four are trees or shrubs. The base, which consists also of 8 sides, is ornamented with leaves and flowers."—The monastic architectural remains of Clonard were, until a recent date, of noticeable extent and considerable interest; and, though now all swept away, may be worth attention in the description given of them by Archdall:—"The entrance into this abbey, on the west side, was through a small building, with a lodge over it, which led into a small court. To the right of this court stands the kitchen and cellar, and over them the dormitory, ranging with the river, and overlooking the garden, which sloped from them to the water's edge. Opposite the entrance was another small apartment, and adjoining it the refectory, which was carried for some length beyond the square, and joined the choir, a large and elegant building, most part of which still remains, and the windows are finished in a light Gothic style. On the south side of the altar, fixed in the wall, is a small double arch, in the old Saxon manner, and divided by a pillar through which iron bars were fixed: this is supposed to have been the founder's tomb. There are many remains of walls adjoining the other parts of the abbey, but in so ruinous a state, that little information can be gleaned from them. At a little distance from the east window, in the burial ground, stands a small chapel, in which is a table monument, ornamented with the effigies of a man and a woman, in a praying posture, and dressed in the ruff of Queen Elizabeth's time; the sides are adorned with many coats of arms; that of the family of Dillon is most conspicuous."

The ancient history of Clonard presents such a mixture of fable, romance, and disguised truth, that much erudition, time, and writing, would be requisite to effect its reduction to sober narrative. We are compelled, from the great restrictedness of our space, to take the history simply as we find it, and to offer an outline of it with the precaution that some parts seem altogether fictitious, some much discoloured and distorted, and some true in essence, but partially falsified in attribute. St. Finian, then, as the story goes, was a man of high descent, a saint, and an eminent philosopher and divine; he received a grant of Clonard from St. Kieran, the son of the artificer and the founder of the famous abbey of Clonmacnoise in King's co., who had obtained from Dermid, the son of Cerrail, monarch of Ireland, a grant of Clonmacnoise, Innisasingin, and one hundred churches in Meath; and St. Finian founded at Clonard a bishopric, an abbey, and a theological school.—In the course of the 12th century, the bishopric was united to that of Trim, in consequence of its diocesan abandoning Clonard as his seat, and constituting the abbey-church of St. Peter and St. Paul at Newtown his cathedral; and early in the 13th century, it and other little bishoprics with which it had become consolidated, such as those of Trim, Arlbraccan, Slane, Dunshaughlin, Fore, and Clonmacnoise, were united to the see of Meath; yet, up to the time when the celebrated Usher held it previous to his translation to Armagh, and even up to 1661, when Dr. Henry Jones was translated to it from Clogher, Clonard maintained a sort of claim to be the parent see, and did not suffer the substitution of its name by that of Meath. A pretended successional list of 70 bishops, from St. Finian to Dr. Jones, is preserved; and in this list appear Fienmale MacGirthead, 'a chosen soldier of Christ,'—Ruimold MacCathasach, 'the rich

repository of wisdom,'—and Maetrán, 'the fountain of religion and virtue among the Irish.'—The alleged abbey, founded by St. Finian, was of frail materials, and repeatedly suffered devastation and destruction. In 746 it was destroyed by fire; in 838 it was devastated, and its inmates massacred, by the Danes; in 888 it was again destroyed by the Danes; in 949 it was exempted from cess and other charges by King Congalach; in 1136, the people of Brefney, now Cavan and Leitrim, ravaged and sacked it, stripped naked O'Daly, the chief poet of Ireland, and carried away the sword of St. Finian; in 1141 it became the retreat, and witnessed the death, of Doranald O'Doin Ffacha, lord of Teaffia; in 1143, all its library, and a great part of itself, were consumed by accidental fire; in 1170, it and the town were spoiled and burned by MacMureha, Earl Strongbow, and the English; in 1175, after having been rebuilt, they were again destroyed; and immediately after, or in the same year, an abbey for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, apparently the only real abbey which ever existed at the place, was founded by Walter De Lacy. The possessions of the new establishment were ample: most of them were given by Queen Elizabeth and Edward VI. to the families of Cusack and Slaue; and the monastic buildings, together with lands in the county, were, in 1610, granted by Sir Thomas Loftus, fourth son of Archbishop Loftus, to be held by the twentieth part of a knight's fee.—The school founded by St. Finian, traditionally bears the fame of having been one of the most brilliant seminaries of the Culdean period, and almost a rival to the celebrated Hebridean school of Iona. A graphic living writer, a clergyman of the Church of Ireland, presents, in a lively manner, a summary of its popular history. "On a swelling bank over the Boyne," says he, "is the spot where once stood the abbey and cathedral of Clonard,—*Chlainnairaid*, 'the field of the western height.' Here St. Finian, the most learned of all the successors of St. Patrick, established, in the 6th century, his college, to which three thousand students resorted, not only from all Ireland, but also from Britain, Armorica, and Germany. The Venerable Bede describes the English, both of the better and middle ranks, as coming here, not merely for the sake of study, but in the hope of leading a quieter and more contemplative life, (for it would appear that the Irish, in all their feuds, respected learning and the clergy,) and under the direction of holy Finian receiving from Irish hospitality instruction, food, lodging, and books, without charge,—*céad mille fáille*. So great was the fame of Finian, as a commentator on holy scripture, that all the holy men of Ireland came to hear wisdom from his animated discourses. Hither came the twelve saints whom St. Patrick constituted apostles of Ireland. The venerable Kieran of Suiger, who, with his hair whitened with the snows of a hundred winters, did not disdain to hear Finian expound to him the sacred book; here also came Kieran of Clonmacnoise, the carpenter's son, who wore himself out in deeds of penance and sanctity, and died in his 33d year. The two Columbs, Columbkille and Colum of Tirdaglass; the two Brendans, Brendan of Birr and Brendan of Kerry; Ruadan of Lorra, Molua of Clonfert, and others, as reported by Usher and Colgan, resorted hither. It would appear that these holy men, while residing at Clonard, did not allow their studies to interfere with their bodily exercises, but that they cultivated the rich and fertile soil around their abode, and thus by invigorating their bodies enlivened their minds, and rendered them more capable of enduring the mental toil attendant on the accumulation of great learning. There yet remains a legend which says that St. Columba, the

son of Crimthan, one night when his lamp failed, being exceedingly anxious to master some important passage he had taken in hand, was seen with the fingers of his right hand tipped with light running along the leaves of his book, and so, from the effulgence which they cast on the pages, he was enabled to study on while all around him was dark." The purely legendary and manifestly fictitious character of this last incident, as well as the complexion of nearly the entire ecclesiastical story of Clonard, strongly suggests how little credit is to be given to Irish tradition. Yet Clonard must have possessed no small eminence of some kind,—the eminence apparently of cultivating, to a high degree, the theology and the literature of the Culdees,—in order to its acquiring so prominent and flattering a place in even traditionary story.—A nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded at Clonard by O'Melaghlin, King of Menth; it was reformed or conformed to the rule of Augustine by Pope Celestine III.; but it afterwards sank into poverty, and became a cell to the nunnery of St. Bridget of Odra or Odder.—At Clonard, in 1798, Thomas Tyrrel of Cilrainey, at the head of 24 yeomen and 3 boys, repelled repeated attacks of 3,000 Wicklow rebels, under the command of Garrett Byrne; and so completely discomfited and scattered them, that only 16 returned in an organized form, or followed their leader to their homes.—Pop. of the village, in 1831, 66; in 1841, not specially returned.

CLONARNEY, a parish in the barony of Delvin, 1 mile north by west of Castletown-Delvin, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,308 acres. Pop., in 1831, 848; in 1841, 897. Houses 152. The land consists nearly all of bog and upland; and, where arable, is generally light. The surface is washed on the north by Lough Dele, and lies midway between the roads from Athboy and Trim to Granard.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CASTLETOWN-DELVIN [which see], in the dio. of Menth. Tithe composition, £92 6s. 1½d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 51, and the Roman Catholics to 790; and a hedge-school had on its books 23 boys and 18 girls.

CLONASLEE, a *quoad sacra* parish, containing a village of the same name, on the north-west border of the barony of Tiunehinch, and of Queen's co., Leinster. Length, 5 miles; breadth, 3; area, 9,422½ acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,066. The surface comprises a considerable tract of bog and mountain; and about one-half of the land is of first-rate quality, while the other half is of second and third rate qualities. The country north of the village is flat, bleak, boggy, and uninteresting; but that on the south is highly and agreeably varied by the slopes of the Slievebloom mountains. Near the village are the mansion of Bittas, and the ruins of Castle-Cuff, the former the seat of General Dunne. The interior is traversed westward by the road from Dublin to Birr. The village stands on this road, on the rivulet Barradois, and on the margin of the county, 7 miles from Mountmellick, 13½ from Birr, and 48½ from Dublin. It occupies a central position in reference to Mountmellick, Birr, Tullamore, and Mountrath; and, in consequence, has been recommended as a convenient military station. It has a good inn. A fair is held on May 3. At the close of 1841, a dispensary to be established here had been presented for, but was not then in operation. The village is within the *quoad civilia* parish of Kilmanman. Area, 23 acres. Pop., in 1831, 514; in 1841, 561. Houses 96.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kildare. It comprises the *quoad civilia* parish of Kilmanman, and two townlands of the parish of Kearsy. Tithe composition

assigned to the curate, £46 3s. 1d.; glebe, £29 14s. Gross income, £122 1s. 1d.; nett, £104 5s. 7d. Patron, the incumbent of Oregan, as vicar of Kilmaninan. The church has a tower and spire, and was built, in 1814, by means of a gift of £788 9s. 2½d., and a loan of £276 18s. 6½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. —Sittings 200; attendance 120. The Roman Catholic chapel has two officiates, and an attendance of 1,400. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 213, and the Roman Catholics to 3,865; and 6 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and two with respectively £12 and £10 from the National Board—had on their books 188 boys and 90 girls.

CLONATTIN, a demesne in the barony of Gorey, half-a-mile east of the town of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. The mansion is the seat of D. Rim, Esq., and occupies the site of one which was burned in 1798 by the insurgents. A very ancient ecclesiastical edifice exists in ruin here, measuring not more than 30 feet by 19, and rudely constructed of large blocks of red grit-stone. A highly ornamented Saxon doorway seems evidently of much later date of erection than the rest of the edifice; it is constructed of a bluish grit-stone; the capitals of its pillars have sculpturings of human heads and beasts, both natural and monstrous; and the broad members of its arch are decorated with reticulated work, and with other carvings and devices common in the early circular style of architecture. The rudest parts of the building appear to rank with the earliest stone ecclesiastical structures in Ireland; but though highly worthy of antiquarian care, have shamefully suffered from neglect and dilapidation.

CLONBAR, one of three denominations of a continuous bog, in the baronies of Dunmore and Clare, co. Galway, Connaught. The other denominations are Castlegrove and Clare-Tuam. The whole bog is bounded on the east and south-east by the Clare rivulet, and approaches within a mile of the mansion of Castle-Hacket, and within ½ mile of Tuam. Area, 7,378 English acres; height above the level of high water in Galway bay, 111½ feet; average depth, 20 feet; estimated cost of reclamation, £11,887 10s. It is a pretty firm brown bog; lies on blue clay, marl, and limestone gravel; and is greatly intersected by ridges of projecting land. In 1814, only a small part of it had been improved, and a remarkably fine small plantation flourished on part of its northern border, at the rear of Castlegrove.

CLONBEG, a parish in the southern border of the barony of Clanwilliam, and of co. Tipperary, 4½ miles south by west of the town of Tipperary, Munster. Length, west by northward, 6½ miles; breadth, from 4 to 4; area, 15,112 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches,—of which 21 acres, 35 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,662; in 1841, 4,377. Houses 631. The surface consists of a chief part of the upper portion of the glen of Aherlow, and part of the north side of the Galtee mountains; and both possesses great picturesqueness in itself, and commands, at some points, stirring views of the power and beauty of the magnificent vale. See **AHERLOW** and **GALTEES**. Yet the land, with the exception of a small portion, is of inferior quality. The principal summits are Galtee-More on the southern boundary,—altitude, 3,015 feet; Knocknannus and another mountain on the southern border,—altitudes, 2,166 and 2,109 feet; Slievenamuck on the northern boundary,—altitude, 1,215 feet; and Monaur on the northern border,—altitude, 1,103 feet. Two indigenous head-streams of the Aherlow descend from elevations of respectively 1,330 and 1,266 feet; the Aherlow itself leaves the eastern boundary on an

elevation of 223 feet; and three indigenous streams, which depart into co. Limerick on the west, leave Clonbeg on elevations of respectively 451, 479, and 307 feet. On the south-west border stands the ruin of Moor Abbey. The mansions are Ballywire, Ballinacourty, Castlereagh, and Woodville.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £369 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £40. The rectories of Clonbeg and KILLALDRIFF [see that article], constitute the benefice of Clonbeg. Length, 7½ miles; breadth, 1½. Pop., in 1831, 5,563. Gross income, £679 4s. 7½d.; nett, £608 1s. 7d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is a very old building. Sittings 100; attendance, from 50 to 60. The Roman Catholic chapels of Clonbeg and Killaldriff have an attendance, the former of 1,900, the latter of 1,000. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 148, and the Roman Catholics to 3,706; the Protestants of the union to 159, and the Roman Catholics to 5,695; 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and was aided besides with £20 a-year from the rector, Captain Dawson, and Mr. Hill—had on their books 78 boys and 41 girls; and these and two other schools in the union had 170 boys and 94 girls.

CLONBERN, a parish on the western border of the half-barony of Ballymoe, 4½ miles south-east of Dunmore, co. Galway, Connaught. It consists of a main body, and a detached district, the latter situated ½ of a mile to the north-north-east. Length of the main body, south-eastward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 2½ miles; area, 6,758 acres, 22 perches. Length of the detached district southward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½ mile; area, 3,703 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1821, 2,374; in 1841, 2,333. Houses 411. A large proportion of the surface is bog; but the rest of the land is generally arable; and, though light, is for the most part of good quality. An indigenous stream in the main body descends from an elevation of 224 to one of 209 feet; and the two chief rills of the detached district have a medium elevation of respectively 258 and 228 feet. The highest is in the west boundary of the main body, and has an altitude above sea-level of 339 feet. A lacustrine water area of 130 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches, comprises the greater part of Lough Mackeeran, and about the half of Lough Doo. The main body contains two ruined castles and the mansion of Clonbern; and the detached district contains also two ruined castles and the mansion of Park-Lodge. The chief village is BRACKLINTOWN; which see. The road from Ballinamore to Dunmore bisects the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILKERRIN [which see], in the dio. of Tuam. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £40; and the rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Boyannah, are compounded for £240, and are appropriated to the dean and provost of Tuam cathedral. The Roman Catholic chapel at Mahanagh has an attendance of from 700 to 800; that at Lerkin has an attendance of about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, both are united to the chapel of Kilkerrin. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 2,513; and 2 hedge-schools at Mahanagh and Lerkin had on their books 121 boys and 41 girls.

CLONBROCK, the demesne of Lord Clonbrock, in the barony of Kilcomel, 2 miles west of Ahascragh, co. Galway, Connaught. Its large extent of well-preserved wood, its fine lawns, its irrigated meadows, form a rich relief to a district characterized by flatness, bleakness, and bog. The mansion, though a plain structure, is spacious and of pleasing appearance. In 1790, Robert Dillon, of the same

ancestry as the Viscounts Dillon, and the Earls of Roscommon, was created Baron Clonbrock in the peerage of Ireland.

CLONBRONEY, or **CLONBRONE**, a parish, partly in the barony of Ardlagh, but chiefly in that of Granard, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles west of the town of Granard, co. Longford, Leinster. The Granard section contains the village of **BALLINALEE**: which see. Length, south-south-eastward, 7 miles; breadth, from 5 furlongs to $\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Area of the Ardlagh section, 482 acres, 3 roods, 33 perches; of the Granard section, 12,224 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches,—of which 124 acres, 2 roods, 16 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,471; in 1841, 5,114. Houses 890. Pop. of the Ardlagh section, in 1831, 175; in 1841, 44. Houses 9. Pop. of the rural districts of the Granard section, in 1831, 5,041; in 1841, 4,771. Houses 831. The land, regarded in the average, is of middle-rate quality, and worth about 24s. per acre. The declination is to the south, along the east side of the Camlin river. Roads radiate from Ballinalee toward respectively Granard, Longford, Edgeworthstown, and Carrick-on-Shannon. Loughs Gurteen and Currygrane lie nearly in the centre of the parish, and comprise most of its water-area. Near the base of Cairne Hill is Kilshruley, the seat of Major T. Edgeworth; and on the road from Edgeworthstown to Ballinalee, is Lissard, the seat of John O'Ferrall, Esq. The demesne of Firmount, the residence of the late Abbe Edgeworth, who was confessor to Louis XVI., and attended him to the scaffold, is now included in that of Lissard, and still contains part of the Abbe's house and chapel. Other demesnes are Garvagh, Whitehill, Currygrane, Larkfield, and Glen-Lodge. A nunnery is alleged to have been founded at Clonbroney by St. Patrick,—to have been the retreat of the two Emerias,—sisters of St. Guascat, abbot of Lerha,—and to have been destroyed by fire in 778.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardlagh. Vicarial tithe composition, £166 3s. 1d.; glebe, £57. Gross income, £223 3s. 1d.; nett, £176 4s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. One part of the rectorial tithes is compounded for £124 12s. 3½d., and belongs to the diocesan and is demised; and another part is compounded for £115 7s. 8½d., and is inappropriate in Michael Nelligan, Esq. The church was built in 1826, by means of a loan of £1,015 7s. 8½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and enlarged, in 1832, by means of a loan of £200 from that Board, and donations of aggregately £130 from Lady Rosse, Col. Palliser, and the vicar. Sitings 300; attendance 250. A schoolhouse at the extremity of the parish is also used every Thursday as a parochial place of worship. Two Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 824 Churchmen, 79 Presbyterians, and 4,050 Roman Catholics; a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 71 boys and 69 girls; 2 Roman Catholic Sunday schools had 280 boys and 420 girls; and 6 daily schools—2 of which were salaried by the Ardlagh Association, and 1 by the National Board—had on their books 286 boys and 163 girls. In 1840, the National Board granted £74 3s. 4d. toward the erection of a school at Castlebrock; and had a school at Clonbroney, and a male school and a female school at Ballinalee.

CLONBULLOGE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Coolestown, King's co., Leinster. The parish is also called Clonsast, and the village Purefoy's Place. Length, southward, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 miles; area, 23,557 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches. Pop., in

1831, 3,914; in 1841, 3,803. Houses 635. Its outline is very irregular, occasionally contracted, and generally much indented and encroached upon by bog. The surface is flat, tame, and, to a considerable extent, mossy. The cultivated land averages in value from 20s. to 30s. per plantation acre. The highest ground is in the west, and has an altitude of only 62 feet above the Feagile river at the village, or of 275 feet above sea-level. The demesnes are Clonbrin, Hollywood, Kilcloncorry, Chevy-Chace, Cusbina, Clonsast, Ballydermot, and Clonscant. The Feagile river effects the drainage southward; two lines of the Grand Canal approach somewhat near the northern and southern boundaries; and the road from Rathangan to Philipstown passes west-north-westward through the interior. The village of Clonbullaoge stands on that road, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles south by west of Elenderry. This was the only part of the county in which the rebellion of 1798 broke out; and it suffered from the insurgents the demolition by fire of two or three good dwelling-houses. The reedification of the village was commenced on a mean plan; and the new houses erected were small and poor. A fair is held on July 10. Area of the village 27 acres. Pop., in 1841, 313. Houses 62.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £628 12s. 3½d. The rectory of Clonsast and the vicarage of **BALLINAKILL** [see that article], constitute the benefice of Clonbullaoge. Length, $\frac{9}{10}$ miles; breadth, $\frac{8}{10}$. Pop., in 1831, 4,861. Gross income, £694 3s. 0½d.; nett, £603 8s. 4½d. Patron, alternately the Duke of Leinster and the diocesan. The church, as appears by a monumental slab, was built upwards of 135 years ago. Sitings 275; attendance 100. Two Roman Catholic chapels have jointly an attendance of 1,800, and are served by 5 officiates, 3 of whom officiate also at the chapels of Elenderry, Crohane, and Rhode. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 389 Churchmen, 11 Protestant dissenters, and 3,622 Roman Catholics; and those of the union consisted of 442 Churchmen, 11 Protestant dissenters, and 4,534 Roman Catholics. In the same year, 7 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £4 from the rector and £8 from the Association for Discouraging Vice—had on their books 182 boys and 146 girls; and there was 1 daily school in Ballinakill. In 1840, two National schools at Clonbullaoge were attended by respectively 68 boys and 115 girls, and were each salaried with £12.

CLONBULLOGE, a parish on the east side of the barony of Clanwilliam, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles south-east of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, south-eastward, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; area, 3,954 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,457; in 1841, 1,546. Houses 228. The land, though consisting chiefly of the terminating part of a vale which comes down from the north upon the foot of the glen of Aberlow, and of a band of country which passes across that benevolent glen, and ascends the north side of the Galtees, is aggregately of inferior quality. Two summits of the Galtees, on the southern boundary of the projecting district, have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,577 and 1,437 feet. Lisnacue, the old family seat of William Baker, Esq., stands on the south-west border, close to the hamlet of Banshaw; and contributes to the landscape considerable sylvan ornament. The other seats are Banshaw, Grallagh, and Clonbullaoge. The road from Tipperary to Cahir descends southward across the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of benefice of **TIPPERARY** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £136 12s. 3½d. glebe, £38. In 1834, the parishioners, with just one exception, were all Ro-

man Catholics; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 12 boys and 12 girls.

CLONBUNNAGH, a bog, at the south-west point of the barony of Clonlunan and of co. Westmeath, Leinster. It lies on the left bank of the Shannon, 2½ miles below Athlone. Area, 722 English acres. Its surface is tolerably even, and lies from 28 to 36 feet above the level of the Shannon, but falls abruptly off toward both that river and a streamlet on the south. Its depth is from 20 to 34 feet. Estimated expense of reclamation, £3 8s. 4d. per acre.

CLONCA. See **CLONCHA**.

CLONCAGH, or **CLONCAGH**, a parish on the west side of the barony of Upper Connello, 3¼ miles south of Rathkeale, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 4,543 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,397; in 1841, 1,389. Houses 214. The land is chiefly arable ground and pasture; but runs up on the south among the skirts of the great mountain-district which occupies the borders of Limerick and Kerry.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **CLONELTY** [which see], in the dio. of Limerick. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £85, and the rectorial for £170; and the latter are inappropriate in Christopher Delmege, Esq. A glebe of 23 plantation acres is in dispute between the vicar and the impropricator. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Knockaderry. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 1,444; and a pay daily school had on its books 30 boys and 10 girls. The old parish-church appears to have originally been a monastic edifice; and, with characteristic gullibility, is asserted by various writers to have been built as a religious house by a St. Maidoc of Ferns who died in 624.

CLONCALLI. See **FORGNEY**.

CLONCAST, an alias name of Clonbulloge, King's co. See **CLONBULLOGE**.

CLONCAT, a village in the parish of Girley, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 728; in 1841, not specially returned.

CLONCHA, or **CLONCA**, a parish at the northern extremity of the barony of Innishowen, of co. Londonderry, of Ulster, and of Ireland. It includes Malin Head, and extends south-eastward thence, partly between the Atlantic and the bay of Strabegagh, and partly between sections of the parish of Culdaff, till it falls upon the north-east coast of the barony. Length, 13 miles; breadth, from ½ to 4; area, 19,643 acres, 18 perches,—of which 21 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,682; in 1841, 6,778. Houses 1,110. The villages are **BALLYGORMAN** and **MALIN**: which see. The mansions are Malin Hall, R. Harvey, Esq., and Goorey, J. Harvey, Esq. Strabegagh bay is the only harbour. See **STRABEGAGH**. The coast on each side of the entrance of this bay is very rocky; and from Strabegagh to Coolort, and again from Malin Well to Gleugad, it exhibits a series of picturesque precipices. **ENNISTRALUL** [see that article] lies about 2 leagues east of Malin Head, and has a lighthouse. The tides near Malin Head, and in the Sound of Ennistrulul, are rapid. Two mountains, called Knockbrack and Knockaniema, are the only very high ground in the parish, and are covered with black heath and an inconsiderable quantity of coarse grass. Bogs are numerous; the largest is that of Templemoyle. About one-half of the whole area is bog and upland; the other half consists for the most part of poor land; and scarcely a spot is decorated with either plantation or coppice. Limestone forming part of a vein which extends from Culdaff to Cashel, abounds at

Glacknadrummon, Larachril, Dunross, Cloncha, and Templemoyle; argillaceous schist is quarried at Dunmore, and sometimes raised in flags 12 feet square, but is disadvantageously situated for facility of exportation; a reddish-coloured granite, susceptible of a fine surface, might be raised in very large blocks at Dunmore; tinely ramified white coral forms most of the gravel in a cove of the glebe called the Port; and pebbles of great beauty, and curiously variegated, are found at Malin Head, and manufactured into trinkets. A Druidical circle occurs at Larachril; some monastic ruins at Coolort; remnants of an antique sculptured large stone-cross, near the church; and vestiges of old churches and cemeteries at Lagg and Templemoyle. "Dunmore, in the glebe," says Mason's statist of the parish, "is a great peninsular rock, the isthmus of which is a deep ravine. The upper part presents some platforms, in which nature seems to have been assisted by art; there is a small peat-bog on its summit. In ancient warfare, this place might have been tenable for a short time." "Near Malin Head is a small hollow in a rock, which is filled with sea-water at every tide: it is reputed to possess a miraculous power of curing diseases, and is consequently a serious nuisance to the neighbourhood; for it invites strollers and mendicants of the worst description from the three adjoining counties, who infest the neighbourhood by their numbers, and corrupt it by their example." The chief orgies at this well, as at many others in Ireland, are drunkenness and debauchery; and they assort so well with the corruption and ignorance of the mob, who see them sanctioned by superstition, that they have resisted the united efforts of Protestant and Roman Catholic for their suppression. The chief roads are those from Malin toward respectively Malin Head, Carradough, and Greencastle.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £556; glebe, £148. Gross income, £704; nett, £663 16s. Patron, the Marquis of Donegal. The incumbent holds also the adjoining benefice of Culdaff. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church is situated in the village of Malin, and was built, in 1829, by means of £250 raised by subscription, £384 2s. 10d. raised by parochial assessment, and £200 borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitting 300; attendance, from 70 to 96. A Presbyterian meeting-house at Goorey has an attendance of from 100 to 280. A Roman Catholic chapel at Bocan has two officiates, and an attendance of 700 at one service and 1,400 at another. Two Roman Catholic chapels, at Aughacy and Lagg, have jointly 3 officiates, and an attendance of 2,000. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 423 Churchmen, 810 Presbyterians, and 5,569 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools had an average attendance of about 433 children, but one of them was Roman Catholic and had 300 of the whole; and 11 daily schools—one of which was supported chiefly by subscription, one was aided with about £11 a-year from the London Hibernian and the London Ladies' Hibernian Societies, one was salaried with £10 10s. from the Marquis of Donegal, and 3 were in connection with the National Board—had on their books 513 boys and 288 girls.

CLONCHURCH. See **CLONEHORKE**.

CLONCLARE, or **CLONCLARE**, a parish, partly in the barony of Rossclogher, but chiefly in that of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, Connaught. The Rossclogher section contains the village of **KILTYCLOGHER**; and the Dromahaire section contains the larger part of the town of **MANOR-HAMILTON**: see these articles. Length, westward, 8 miles; breadth, from 1 to 3½. Area of the Rossclogher section,

10,313 acres, 4 perches,—of which 12 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches are in Upper Lough Macnean, and 48 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches are in small lakes. Area of the Dromahaire section, 22,677 acres, 26 perches,—of which 624 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches are in Upper Lough Macnean, and 89 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches are in small lakes. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 9,128; in 1841, 10,524. Houses 1,655. Pop. of the Rossclogher section, in 1831, 2,416; in 1841, 2,944. Houses 509. Pop. of the rural districts of the Dromahaire section, in 1841, 6,568. Houses 1,004. Lough Macnean extends along the boundary with co. Fermanagh; and a central line of mountain watershed in the interior separates the sources of this lake's feeders on the east from the head-streams of the Bonnet river on the west, and divides the basin-system of the Erne from that of Lough Gill and the bay of Sligo. The parochial surface comprises a large portion of the most scenic district in the county, and contains a rich series of glen and mountain landscapes. Dark moorland hills, craggy and precipitous escarpments, bold and broken slopes, winding glens, narrow ravines, fertile vales, green declivities, and luxuriant demesnes, are presented in such richness and variety of composition as to produce a large amount of at once beauty, grandeur, and romance. Many of the heights are expressively outlined, and attain an altitude of upwards of 1,000 feet; but the two principal are situated respectively on the southern boundary and on the north-west border, and have altitudes, the former of 1,447 feet, and the latter of 1,511. Yet in spite of a great abundance of manorial limestone, a vast aggregate acreage of land remains unimproved, marshy, and moorish. Glenfarn Hall, the seat of Charles Tottenham, Esq., occupies a romantic site in the beautiful mountain-vale of Glenfarn, which runs down to the head of Lough Macnean. Among other seats is Hollymount, the property of S. Armstrong, Esq. The interior is bisected westward by the road from Enniskillen to Sligo.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of MANOR-HAMILTON [which see], in the dio. of Kilmore. A portion of the rectorial tithes, compounded for £14, is inappropriate in Owen Wynne, Esq., as abbot of Clonclare; and the rest of the tithes—including both the vicarial and a part of the rectorial, which are reported to belong to the bishop, but are allowed to be levied by the incumbent for payment of a small sum in lieu of them—are compounded for £320. The church is situated in Manor-Hamilton; but when built, or at what cost, is not known. Sittings 700; attendance 300. The Roman Catholic chapels of Manor-Hamilton and Glenfarn have an attendance, the former of 1,000, and the latter of 1,650; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 2,024, and the Roman Catholics to 7,470; and 7 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the National Board, one with £27 from the benefaction of Mr. Masterson, one with £12 from the Baptist Society, two with respectively £20 and £5 from subscription, and one with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 189 boys and 254 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a school at Towneyunsnagh, and a boys' school and a girls' school at Kiltyclogher.

CLONCORRICK, or CLOONCORRICK, a modernized old castle, within half-a-mile of the town of Carrigallen, in the parish and barony of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, Connaught. It was built by the O'Rorkes; and, in the reign of Elizabeth, John O'Rourke, the son of Thady, and the last of that family who lived in any degree of splendour,

resided in it, when he became an object of envy to some of the queen's favourites, and, at a court of claims held in Carrigallen, was, on the evidence of Abbot Macarwan, deprived of his estates and bastardized. The edifice has been so modernized as to lose its castellated appearance; and is now the seat of Pierce Simpson, Esq.

CLONCOSCORAN, a demesne, about 3 miles north-west of Dangarvan, barony of Decies-without-Drum, co. Waterford, Munster. The mansion is beautifully situated on the rising grounds which unite with the Cummeraghs; and the grounds immediately behind it are picturesquely broken and diversified by glens and ravines. The proprietor is Sir—Humble, Bart.

CLONCRAFF. See CLOONAFF.

CLONCRANE, a bog in the barony of Cooles-town, 1 mile north of Clonbulloge, King's co. Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,523 English acres. It is bounded on the north, by a steep ridge of limestone gravel; on the east, by the Feagile rivulet; on the west, by the Philipstown rivulet; and on the south, by the small bill of Cloncrane, round which the two rivulets bend to an immediate confluence. Excepting about 20 acres of compact or black bog, which was long ago used as turbary, the whole area consists of fibrous or red bog. The highest and lowest points occur respectively near the Island of Derry-Cloghan, and near the Philipstown rivulet west of Cloncrane, and lie 240 and 211 feet above the level of high water in Dublin bay, and 24 and 53 feet below the summit-level of the Grand Canal. Estimated cost of reclamation, £5,437 13s.

CLONCREW. See CLOUNCREW.

CLONCURREY, a parish in the barony of Ikenahy and Oughteran, 4½ miles west by north of Kildare, and on the north border of co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, westward, 4 miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to 4 miles; area, 8,390 acres, 9 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,601; in 1841, 1,666. Houses 297. Though some good land exists, the general surface is freely interspersed with bog, has a cold and tame appearance, and prevailing consists of poor or at least inferior soil. The ditchy, stagnant Blackwater traces the boundary with co. Meath; and the Grand Canal, and great Connaught road from Dublin, traverse the north border. The highest ground is in the centre, and has an altitude above sea-level of 481 feet. The seats are Ballinakill, Newtown, and Cappagh. The principal hamlet is Newtown. The small hamlet of Cloncurrey consists of only a few thatched cabins; yet, in former times, was a place of comparative importance. In its vicinity is a moat, or aboriginal earthwork, now mantled with verdure. Near this moat formerly stood a castle which Col. Monk defended in 1643 for the Parliament, but which he was compelled to abandon by the scarcity of provisions. In 1347, a Carmelite friary was founded at Cloncurrey by John Roche; and, in 1405, both it and the village were burned by the Irish septs. The monastic building was re-edified, and was used till the general suppression; and some low ruins of its church still exist, and, jointly with the old moat, draw the attention of a curious traveller along the Dublin and Galway high road. Cornelius MacGelan, bishop of Kildare, who had a great reputation for learning, and died in 1223, was for some time rector of Cloncurrey, was buried in its church, and was probably a native of the parish. The manor of Cloncurrey was an ancient demesne of the Earls of Ormonde; it came to be held in fee under them by the Aylmer family of Lyons and Viscount Gormanstown; and it was sold by Michael Aylmer of Lyons to Sir Nicholas Lawless.

Bart. The new proprietor received from it the title of Baron in the Irish peerage in 1781; and his son, the second Baron, was created Baron Cloncurry in the peerage of Britain in 1831.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILCOCK [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. Vicarial tithe composition, £174 2s. 1d.; glebe, £7. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £210, and are inappropriate, and reputed to belong to Lord Cloncurry. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilcock. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 15, and the Roman Catholics to 1,586; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £7 from the National Board—were attended on the average by 85 children. In 1840, the National Board had a school at Tiernahon, and a boys' school and a girls' school at Newtown.

CLONCURRY, a parish in the barony of East Ophaly, 2½ miles north-east by east of Rathangan, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, south-west by southward, 5 miles; breadth, from ½ of a mile to 2 miles; area, 5,419 acres, 2 roads, 31 perches. Pop., in 1831, 698; in 1841, 644. Houses 110. All the north-western and larger district is part of the bog of Lullymore; but the south-eastern district is comparatively ornate. The highest ground occurs near the south, and has an altitude above sea-level of 539 feet. The Grand Canal crosses the interior, and the Feagile river traces the north-west boundary. The seats are Grangehill and Bushfield.—This parish does not seem to be ecclesiastically recognised as more than a mere sub-denomination; and, though situated at the distance of one-third of the length of the county, it is very generally confounded with the parish of Cloncurry in Ikeathy and Oughterany.

CLONDAGAD, or CLONDEGAD, a parish in the barony of Islands, 6½ miles south-west by south of Clare, co. Clare, Munster. Length, west by southward, 7½ miles; breadth, from 1 mile to 3½ miles; area, 16,978 acres, 17 perches,—of which 2 acres, 2 roads, 16 perches, are tideway of the Owenslieve river, 45 acres, 9 perches, are in lakes, and 37 acres, 3 roads, 26 perches, consist of islands. Pop., in 1831, 4,650; in 1841, 5,088. Houses 802. The surface is washed across its east end by the upper half of the estuary of the Fergus; and thence extends over the alluvial and other low grounds near the shore, away into the interior of the western upland district of the county. About one-fifth of the land is of first and second rate quality; one-fifth of third rate, and one-fifth of fourth rate; and the remaining two-fifths are bog and mountain. The highest grounds in the interior have altitudes above sea-level of 328 and 690 feet. The Owenslieve river flows chiefly in the interior, but partly on the southern boundary; and, while connected with the parish, it descends from an elevation of 536 feet to the level of the estuary of the Fergus. A rivulet which describes the western boundary, descends while there from an elevation of 531 to one of 258 feet. The seats are Annfield, Clondagad, Racket-Hall, and Caghrien. The road from Ennis to Kildysart runs along the eastern border.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £147 13s. 10½d.; glebe, £28. Gross income, £175 13s. 10½d.; nett, £158 3s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure prebend of Clondagad in Killaloe cathedral, and the benefice of Killentinnan in the dio. of Limerick. A portion of the rectorial tithes is attached to the prebend, and compounded for £36 18s. 5½d.; and a portion, consisting of the tithes of 17 ploughlands, is inappropriate in Bindon Scott, Esq., and compounded for £230 13s. A curate has a stipend

of £30, and the use of the glebe and glebe-house. The church was built, in 1810, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, from 20 to 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilebrist. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 16, and the Roman Catholics to 4,976; and 5 pay daily schools—one of which was in Corney Island—had on their books 271 boys and 154 girls.

CLONDAHORKY. See CLONDEHORKY.

CLONDALKIN, a parish, partly in the barony of Newcastle, but chiefly in that of Uppercross, 4 miles south-west of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. The Uppercross section contains the village of Clondalkin. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the Newcastle section, 157 acres; of the Uppercross section, 4,777 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,993; in 1841, 2,546. Houses 412. Pop., in 1841, of the Newcastle section, 15; of the rural districts of the Uppercross section, 2,026. Houses in these respectively 1 and 315. The surface, though low and but very slightly variegated, has a rich and ornate appearance, and abounds in the amenities of cultivation. The demesnes of Newlands and Corkagh, the grounds of other mansions, and the lawns and parkettes of comparatively numerous villas and cottages ornées, exhibit an aggregate profusion of embellishment, and maintain the high tone which so generally characterizes the environs of the metropolis. In 1797, so large a quantity as about 260 barrels of gunpowder, in extensive powder-mills near the village, exploded with such tremendous force as to produce a sensible vibration through a large tract of surrounding country. "On the spot," says a journalist of the period, "the effects were terrific; the whole building was torn up from its foundations, and hurled into the elements: ponderous ruins, tons in weight, were cast to the distance of five or six fields." The Grand Canal passes within a brief distance of the northern boundary; and the road from Dublin to Naas passes south-westward through the interior. Other objects of interest will be noticed in connection with the village.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Dublin. Vicarial tithe composition, £42 16s. 3½d.; glebe, £54. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £470 18s. 8d., and are appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The vicarage of Clondalkin, the rectory of KILMACTALWAR, part of the rectory of DONAGHCUMPER, and the chapelries of DONAGHMORE, DRINNAUGH, KILMAHEDRICK, and KILBRIDE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Clondalkin. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 1½. Pop., in 1831, 3,433. Gross income, £541 11s. 11½d.; nett, £490 4s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built, in 1790, at the cost of about £384 16s. 11½d., raised by private subscription and parochial assessment. Sittings 120; attendance, from 80 to 100. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel has an attendance of 750; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in the benefices of Lucan and Chapel-Izod. A Roman Catholic monastic chapel has an attendance of 150. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 312 Churchmen, 12 Presbyterians, 8 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,644 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 347 Protestants, and 3,086 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools in the union, all of which were in Clondalkin parish—one aided with a collection in the church, two with collections in the Roman Catholic chapel, and one of these two salaried with £16 from the National Board—had an average attendance of about 152 children. In 1841, one Na-

tional school in the village had on its books 221 boys, and another had 23 boys and 40 girls; and the former was salaried with £27, the latter with £12.

The village of CLONDALKIN stands 4 miles south-west of Dublin, on the road thence to Naas. Its devious street is lined with the neatest class of the ordinary cabins of the Irish peasantry; one of its entrances is overhung by the frowning remains of a fortified house; every point of its exterior view exhibits in commanding prominence, a pillar-tower, the nearest specimen to Dublin of the unique and curious family of ancient buildings to which it belongs; and its immediate environs are adorned with wood, and beautified with garden, villa, and cultivated field. In the village are the parish-church, the ruins of a former church, a monastery, a schoolhouse for boys and for girls, a dispensary, a widows' almshouse, and a charitable repository. The dispensary is within the South Dublin Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 8,615 acres, with a population of 3,465; and, in 1839, it expended £115 10s., and administered to 1,078 patients. The parish-church is both a small and a mean building; and is remarkable only for standing lengthwise from north to south, and furnishing a practical protest against the practice, so long prevalent in prelatic communities, of building from east to west. The ruins of the old church are almost a shapeless mass; but they indicate the edifice to have possessed comparative splendour, and prove it to have been of ample dimensions,—measuring 114 feet by 54. The pillar tower stands immediately adjacent, appears to lean slightly from the perpendicular, and is one of the plainest erections of its class in Ireland. Its height is 84 feet; its shaft is 15 feet in diameter; its basement is a solid piece of stone-work, which diminutively resembles the artificial mount of an ancient castle; its summit is a conical capping of stone; its doorway is 12 feet from the ground; and its apertures are 4 square ones near the summit, and two smaller ones at different stages of the ascent. A flight of steps was several years ago constructed to the doorway; and ladders also have been placed, so as to enable the curious to reach the uppermost story. The view of the surrounding country from the apertures is extremely fine. In the cemetery is a very old stone-cross. An abbey is alleged to have been built here at an early period; to have been first under the abbacy of St. Cronan Mochua, whose festival is on Aug. 6; to have, in 859, been under the care of Cathald, abbot and bishop; and to have been spoiled and burned severally in 832, 1071, and 1076. A fort or "palace" was erected at Clondalkin by Aulabh or Auliffe, the Danish king of Dublin; and was destroyed by the Irish,—some say in 832,—others say about 866. One hundred of the principal Danes were slain at its destruction; and the Danish chief, in revenge, laid an ambuscade against a body of 2,000 Irishmen, surprised them, and either put the greater number of them to the sword, or made them prisoners. So long as the Danes retained power over the maritime parts of the country, they are thought to have held Clondalkin as a favourite place of residence. Area of the village, 44 acres. Pop., in 1831, 756; in 1841, 505. Houses 96.

CLONDAVADOG. See CLONDEVADOCK.

CLONDEGAD. See CLONDAGAD.

CLONDEHORKEY, or CLONAHORKEY, a parish on the coast of the barony of Kilmacrennan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains the post-town of DUNFANAGHY and the village of CREESLOUGH: see these articles. Length, south-eastward, 8 miles; extreme breadth, 6; area, 29,632 acres, 2 roods, 21 perches,—of which 421 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,479; in 1841, 6,908. Houses 1,179.

Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 6,015; in 1841, 6,144. Houses 1,053. The coast-line wends partly along the Atlantic, but chiefly along SHEEPHAVEN [which see]; and it contains the singular phenomenon of MACSWINE'S GUN, and the long dreary promontory of HORN-HEAD: see these articles. About one-third of the parochial surface consists of profitable land; and the remainder is sandhill, rock, and heathy upland of little or no value. The profitable land lies principally along the coast, and consists of a light sandy soil. The highest ground, the summit of Muckish mountain, is on the west border, and has an altitude above sea-level of 2,190 feet. See MUCKISH. The greater part of the water area is comprised in Loughs More, Sessiagh, Port, Crees, Drumleck, Natoovey, Agher, Naboll, and Aginnive. The demesne of Horn-Head House, the property of W. Stewart, Esq., adjoins Dunfanaghy; and has connected with it one of the largest rabbit-warrens in the kingdom. Marble-Hill, the modern mansion of G. Burclay, Esq., stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the town. Doe-Castle, the seat of the Hart family—a plain castellated structure, formerly a fortress as well as a mansion—stands on the shore of the extremity of Sheephaven; and Ards, the beautiful seat of Alexander Stewart, Esq.,—a handsome modern edifice, in the midst of an extensive demesne which occupies a peninsula between offshoots of Sheephaven—stands a mile west of Doe-Castle. See ARDS. One principal road goes eastward, and another southward from Dunfanaghy.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £280; glebe, £80. Gross income, £360; nett, £324 9s. Patron, Trinity College, Dublin. The incumbent holds also the united benefices of Tullyferne and Aughnish, in the dio. of Raphoe. A curate has a stipend of £90. The church was built about 70 years ago, partly by means of a gift of £276 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance, 150 in winter, 350 in summer. A Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 25; and a Roman Catholic chapel, of 1,000. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,370 Churchmen, 318 Presbyterians, and 5,012 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools at Dunfanaghy, one of them Roman Catholic, were attended by about 68 children; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's Fund, and one with £3 3s. from Mr. Stewart of Ards—had on their books 285 boys and 152 girls.

CLONDELANE. See CLONDULANE.

CLONDERALAW, a barony in co. Clare, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Islands; on the east, by the estuary of the Fergus; on the south, by the estuary of the Shannon; and, on the west, by the baronies of Moyarta and Ibrickane. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 12½ miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, is 10½; and its area is 98,541 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches,—of which 23,028 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches are fresh water, and 22,660 acres, 3 roods, 32 perches are tideway of the estuaries of the Fergus and the Shannon. Its east coast is very frequently but not boldly indented, and is flanked by the numerous green and beauteous isles of the Fergus; and its south coast is very sweepingly varied in outline by the projection of the Clonderalaw peninsula, and the deep incision on this peninsula's west side of Clonderalaw bay. The surface of the barony, excepting a belt of rich, beautiful low ground along the coast, consists largely of bog and moorish mountain; but, in consequence of abundance of lime being procurable

• But this includes Creeslough.

with little trouble and at small expense, it is highly improvable. The streams are all mere rivulets and rills: the principal falls into Clonderalaw bay; but the greater number run eastward to the Fergus.—This barony contains the parishes of Kilchrist, Kildysart, Kilfidane, Killimer, Killofin, Kilmichael, and Kilmurray. Its chief villages are Ballinacally, Kildysart, Labasheeda, Knock, and Kilmichael. Its old castles are Clonderalaw, Donogorogue, Redgap, Colesmanstown, Dangan, Crownaghan, Horse-Island, and Cahirmurphy. Pop., in 1831, 25,963; in 1841, 29,413. Houses 4,566. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,074; in manufactures and trade, 682; in other pursuits, 189. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,506; who could read but not write, 1,531; who could neither read nor write, 6,607. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,977; who could read but not write, 2,017; who could neither read nor write, 8,544.

CLONDERALAW, a bay in the above barony, co. Clare, Munster. It opens directly opposite the battery on the headland which lies a little north of Tarbert, and forms the extreme north-east point of Kerry. Its width at the entrance is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; and this width slowly and somewhat regularly diminishes, toward the head, to about half-a-mile. The bay penetrates the land north-eastward; and is about 4 miles in length. Kilmore-House, the seat of Poole Hickman, Esq., is beautifully situated on the west side of the bay; and a little below it, are the post-office, village, and woods of Knock. Clonderalaw-House, adjacent to the head of the bay, is the seat of George Studdert, Esq.; and opposite to it is Thornbury, the residence of William Studdert, Esq. A marble quarry was a few years ago opened for specimens in the vicinity of the bay; and produces a fine Bourdella marble.

CLONDERMOT. See **GLENDERMOT**.

CLONDEAVADOCK, or **CLONDAVADOG**, a parish, on the coast of the barony of Kilmacrenan, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Rathmelton, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains the villages of **BALLYROOSKY**, **DOUGHNEU**, and **TAWNEY**: see these articles. Length, southward, 8 miles; extreme breadth, 6; area, 27,367 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches,—of which 627 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 9,596; in 1841, 10,344. Houses 1,754. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 9,588. Houses 1,624. It extends partly along the coast of the Atlantic, but chiefly along the east coast of Mulroy bay; and occupies a principal part of the peninsula of Fannat, between that bay and Lough Swilly. See **FANNAT**, **SWILLY**, and **MULROY**. On the shore of Ballymastocker bay, one of the numerous creeks of Lough Swilly, is the demesne of Greenfort; and on the road to Fannat Point, at about a mile from the hamlet of Rosnakill, are the demesnes of Croghan and Springfield. The tracts of mountainous land are aggregately great in extent and rugged in feature; and the arable grounds are, for the most part, shallow in soil, yet tolerably fertile. At the south end of the parish, and midway between the Mulroy and Swilly bays, rises the monarch-mountain, Knockalla, to the altitude of 1,196 feet above sea-level. The north end of the parish is greatly broken by boughs, marshes, and drifted sands; and is intricately intersected by offshoots and ramifications, miles in length, of Mulroy bay. Yet along the shores, and in deeply sequestered districts, on to the very point of Fannat, population and cultivation have advanced, the former erecting its many small clusters of cabins, and the latter surrounding them with patches of miserable tillage. The principal road commences at Fannat Point, passes along the coast of the Atlantic and up the shore of

Mulroy bay, and goes off toward Rosnakill, Millford, and Letterkenny.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £463 5s. 4d.; glebe, £140. Gross income, £603 5s. 4d.; nett, £481 9s. Patron, Trinity College, Dublin. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church is very old, and was repaired and newly roofed in 1808 by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 250; attendance 125. The Roman Catholic chapel has 3 officiates, and an attendance of 1,000. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,214 Churchmen, 596 Presbyterians, and 8,157 Roman Catholics; 5 Sunday schools—4 of which were Protestant and 1 Roman Catholic—were attended on the average by 171 children; and 7 daily schools—5 of which received a graduated salary from the London Hibernian Society, and one of these 5 also £6 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society—had on their books 323 boys and 136 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £35 5s. in one case, and £46 in each of the others, toward the erection of schools at Ballymichael, Fallensee, Rohan, Tully, and Kinelough. A dispensary in the parish is within the Milford Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 27,367 acres, with a pop. of 9,596; and, in 1839-40, it expended £98 11s. 10s., and made 1,439 dispensations of medicine to 701 patients.

CLONDONNELL. See **CLONDONNELL**.

CLONDROHID, a parish in the barony of West Muskerry, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-west of Macroom, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 8; area, 27,114 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,293; in 1841, 6,258. Houses 1,013. The surface is nearly all grandly highland; and consists of a congeries of alpine heights, cloven by rivulets, and intersected by glens and vales. The area runs up, on the north, to the watershed of the Muskerry mountains, and, on the north-west, to the alpine boundary-line between Cork and Kerry. The chief summits are Muskerry-more, Muskerrybeg, and Coomcarrig on the north, and Greenane and Mullaghinish on the north-west. The streams are the Sullane, and most of its tributaries. A large proportion of the mountainous land is improvable; and the soil of the arable grounds is for the most part light and stony, yet capable of producing good crops of potatoes, oats, and even wheat. Dr. Smith, upwards of 70 years ago, gave the following singular account of the georgy of the district: "The soil is cold, mountainous, rocky, and boggy, throughout this parish, and not fitted for tillage, without the greatest industry, not only in manuring the land, but also in clearing it of stones, otherwise it is impossible to plough it. When the stones are removed, the soil is sufficiently deep; but this requires great labour. Upon the larger rocks they kindle turf fires, and keep them burning till the rock grows hot; after which it easily splits; and the readier, if cold water be poured on before it cools. This labour is not unlike Hannibal's in passing the Alps, which Nat. Lee makes that hero relate in these ranting lines:

'What ailer ages will with pain beliere,
Thro'ch burning quarries did our passage cleave,
Hur'd dreadful fire, and vinegar infus'd,
Whose horrid force the nerves of flint unhoos'd,
Made nature start, to see us root up rocks,
And open all her adamantine locks;
Shake off her massy bars, o'er mountains go,' &c.

After the stones are loosened, they use them in forming enclosures and ditches, which they seldom fail to make sufficiently thick, having no want of materials, and no other way to dispose of them." Much of the district, particularly along the course of the Sullane, is rich in powerful and romantic glen-scenery. One peculiarly interesting combination of the picturesque of landscape with that of old architect-

ture, occurs at CARRIGAPHOOKY: which see. Several large Danish intrenchments, vaulted under ground, exist in the vicinity of the old church. A cromlech stands on the top of the hill of Lissacresig, 3 miles north-west of Macroom. Dr. Smith, describing a view which is obtained from Dundarerk of a large portion of the parish, as well as of some adjacent country, says: "The country to the north and west, as far as the eye can see, is intermixed with large white rocks, and green spots; at first sight, a stranger at a distance might take them for the ruins of a vast city, the white crags resembling so many lofty towers, ruined churches, and palaces." The interior is traversed, partly by the road from Macroom to Kenmare, and quite across by that from Cork to Killarney.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £975 10s. 6d.; glebe, £49 10s. Gross income, £1,025 0s. 6d.; nett, £881 16s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes of the ploughlands of Mountcross, Millinroc, Clounfald, and Gurrancopple, compounded for £58 9s. 6d., are appropriate, and, together with 51 statute acres of glebe, belong to the dean and chapter of the cathedral of Cloyne, and are rented by the incumbent. The church was built in 1756 at an unknown cost; and was, within the last 13 years, put into excellent repair by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 150; attendance 25. Two Roman Catholic chapels, called the Upper and the Lower, have an attendance, the former of 600, and the latter of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 72, and the Roman Catholics to 5,499; a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 6 boys and 14 girls; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £17 from subscription, and another with £19 from the National Board—had an average attendance of 315 children in summer.

CLONDUFF, or CLANDUFF, a parish in the barony of Upper Iveagh, 2½ miles south of Rathfriland, co. Down, Ulster. It contains the village of HILLTOWN: which see. Length, southward, 5½ miles; extreme breadth, 5½; area, 21,241 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches,—of which, 6 acres, 1 rood, 2 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 7,914; in 1841, 8,687. Houses 1,616. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 8,352. Houses 1,550. A large portion of the surface is mountainous, but partly reclaimable; and the remainder of the area consists variously of good and of inferior land. The principal height is the Eagle mountain, which is situated on the southern boundary, and whose summit rises 2,084 feet above sea-level, and is one of the most lofty in the great Mourne range. The Upper Bann issues from its sides, and runs northward through the interior, washing the village of HILLTOWN [which see]; and watering the first of the numerous bleach-greens which occur along its banks. In the townland of Tannery, 3 miles from Hilltown, and on the top of one of the many beath-clad hills which rise in pleasing gradation throughout the south end of the county, are two cairns of respectively 45 and 24 feet in diameter. About 2 miles from Hilltown, on the old road from Newry to Downpatrick, is a cromlech, the top stone of which measures 15 feet in length, 10½ in breadth, and 5½ in thickness, and rests upon three stones of respectively 6½, 6½, and 8 feet in height. On the south side of the cromlech, and partly under it, is a kind of cell or trough, about 8 feet long, 3 wide, and 3 high. The discovery from time to time of a great quantity of bones of a gigantic size in the immediate vicinity, has been construed by the peasantry into a sanction of a popular legend, "that this cell was the bed

of Finn MacCoul, and that he was buried convenient to the stone: it is sometimes called Finn's finger-stone; and the marks of his fingers are shown, where 'tis said he caught it by, and threw it from a mountain called Spalga, a distance of nearly 4 miles, to the place it now stands; and, afterwards, lifting and setting it on stones, gave rise to the name it now goes by, i. e. *Cloch thoybail*, 'lifting or lifted stone.' The interior of the parish is traversed northward by the road from Rostrevor to Rathfriland, and north-eastward by that from Narrow-Water to Castle-Wellan.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Vicarial tithe composition, £199 17s. 4d.; glebe, £27 3s. 4d. Gross income, £227 0s. 8d.; nett, £185 12s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Shankill, in the same diocese. A curate has a stipend of £75, and the use of the glebe-house, and 4 acres of land. One-fourth of the rectorial tithes belong to the vicar, and are included in the sum already stated as composition; and the other three-fourths are compounded for £164 4s. 3d., and are inappropriate in General Meade. The church was built about the year 1766, at the joint expense of the late Board of First Fruits, and of Wills, Earl of Hillsborough. Sittings 500; attendance 250. A Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 300. The Roman Catholic chapel of Catra is attended at one service by 700, at another by 1,000; the Roman Catholic chapel at Hilltown, by 1,000 and 1,300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the two are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 510 Churchmen, 2,071 Presbyterians, and 6,239 Roman Catholics; and 5 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, one with £9 10s. from the London Hibernian Society, and one with £10 from Lord Downshire, £2 from the vicar, £12 from the London Hibernian Society, and £26 from subscription—had on their books 270 boys and 170 girls.

CLONDULANE, or CLONDELANE, a parish in the barony of Condons and Clangibbon, 2½ miles east by south of Fernoy, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of BALLINAFACNA: which see. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 4,926 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,585; in 1841, 1,823. Houses 281. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,505. Houses 225. The townlands of Gearagh, Licklash, and Mount-Rivers, formerly belonged to the barony of Fernoy, but were transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV., to the barony of Condons and Clangibbon. Pop. of these townlands, in 1831, 126; in 1841, 130. The land is all arable; and the greater part is of the best description. The river Black-water flows eastward along the north; and the road from Fernoy to Cappoquin passes eastward through the interior. Two objects of interest are noticed under the words CARRICKABRICK and CARYSVILLE: which see.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition, £370; glebe, £39. Gross income, £409; nett, £319 13s. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The rectorial tithes are compounded for the same sum as the vicarial, and are inappropriate in the Norcott family. The church was built, in 1812, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d., from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 100; attendance 40. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 86, and the Roman Catholics to 1,450; and, in 1840, a National school was salaried with £14 from the Board, and had on its books 70 boys and 42 girls.

CLONE, a parish in the barony of Galaco, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 736. Though still figuring in the population books of 1831 as a separate

parish, and still occasionally called by topographers a vicarage in the dio. of Ossory, it appears to be quite unrecognised as a parish in the ecclesiastical arrangements, and to hold a very doubtful place even in the political. Mr. Tighe, the statist of the county, in 1802, says, "Sheffin [parish] seems to have been once divided into two parishes, Balleen and Clone." But the population returns of 1831 make no mention of Sheffin, and assign to Clone and Balleen a population respectively of 736, and 1,629; while the Ecclesiastical Revenues Report, of 1837, omits mention of Clone, represents Sheffin and Balleen as two distinct vicarages, and assigns to them a population, for 1831, of respectively 798, and 157. Even this confusion is "worse confounded" by mixing up Coolcassin with Sheffin and Balleen.

CLONE, or CLOON, a parish partly in the barony of Carrigallen, but chiefly in that of Mohill, 2½ miles north-east of the town of Mohill, co. Leitrim, Conn. The Mohill section contains the village of CLONE. Length, southward, 1½ miles; breadth, from 2 to 5½. Area of the Carrigallen section, 9,366 acres, 19 perches,—of which 211 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches, are water. Area of the Mohill section, 32,157 acres, 8 perches,—of which 1,324 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches, are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 19,589; in 1841, 21,225. Houses 3,669. Pop. of the Carrigallen section, in 1831, 4,425; in 1841, 4,779. Houses 861. Pop. of the rural districts of the Mohill section, in 1841, 16,275. Houses 2,773. The surface is almost a constant alternation of marshy plains, and low, round, naked hills; and, in consequence of the tame and uniform shape of the heights, the want of trees, and the miserable character of the patches of tillage ground, it has aggregately a very cheerless and even repulsive appearance. Yet the small lake called Lough Rhynn, Duke Crofton, Esq.'s mansion of Lakefield, Viscount Clement's lodge of Rhynn, and some other and kindred features, impart relief and even pleasantness to a portion of its northern district. The cultivated land is prevalingly of inferior quality. The mansions, additional to Lakefield and Rhynn, are Mount-Ida, Lurga, Cottagevale, Brooklawn, and Willowbrook. The principal lakes are Lough Rhynn—137 feet of surface elevation above sea-level—Cloncoe, Keeldra, Creenagh, Drumshambo, Fearglass, Clooncove, Nabelwy, Doogary, Mount-Ida, Annaghmacuway, Adoon, Cam, Black, Killyfea, Donagher, Fort Clone, Sallagh, Killameen, and Drumrook. The chief hamlets are Curraghclady, Corramore, Corrooseely, Mollyourragh, Parkatreenaun, Gubroe, Corcalissa, Eark, Crookagay, Cool-doe, Riverstown, Barnaranno, Aghkillaglass, and Derranfinny. The main drainage is effected by a riuilet of the same name as the parish. "Near the river Clone, in the barony of Mohill," says a stupidly erudite notice, quoted by Dr. MacParlan, "Saint Fricch or Froech, about the year 570, founded an abbey at Cluanconmacne, in the territory of Muintereoluis, and county of Leitrim, which was formerly in great repute. The founder is also the patron of the house, which originally was called Cluanchoilluing. It is now known by the name of Clone, and is a parish-church in the barony of Ardagh." The predecessor of the present parochial place of worship is alleged by Dr. MacParlan himself to have incorporated some of the church wall of the pretended abbey of the 6th century. The village of Clone has an area of 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 171. Houses 35. Fairs are held on Feb. 12, April 5, May 26, June 13, July 10, Aug. 26, Sept. 29, Nov. 2, and Dec. 20.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ardagh. Tithe composition, £1,009 18s. 8d.;

glebe, £380. Gross income, £1,389 18s. 8d.; nett, £1,270 5s. 2½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure prebend of Lachragh in the cathedral of Tuam. Two curates have a salary of respectively £83 1s. 4d., and £75. The church was built, in 1821, by means of a loan of £1,384 12s. 3½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 300; attendance 52. A chapel-of-ease has an attendance of 100. Three Roman Catholic chapels have each two officiates, and are severally attended by about 1,300, 1,300, and 800. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 942, and the Roman Catholics to 19,337; two Sunday schools at Streamstown and Augharass were attended on the average by 75 children; and 31 daily schools—one of which was aided with £9 from the rector, one with £10 from the Ardagh Society and other sources, one with £9 from the Ardagh Society, one with £10 chiefly from the London Hibernian Society, and two with respectively £12, and £2 12 from S. White, Esq.—had on their books 1,381 boys and 611 girls. In 1838, the National Board granted £107 toward the erection of a school at Corduff; and, in 1840, they had a girls' school at Cloncoe.

CLONE, a parish in the barony of Scarewalsh, 3 miles north-east by east of Ennis-corothy, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 3 miles; area, 6,266 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches,—of which 1½ acres are in the Slaney. Pop., in 1831, 1,270; in 1841, 1,504. Houses 251. The surface consists of good arable land, and is traversed southward by the road from Dublin to Wexford. The highest ground is in the north-east, and has an altitude above sea-level of 454 feet. The Bann and the Slaney trace respectively the north-west and the south-west boundary. Solsborough, the seat of S. Richards, Esq., stands on the banks of the Slaney. The other seats are Killabeg, Tomsallagh, and Tinnacross.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £332 6s. 1½d.; glebe, £59. Gross income, £391 6s. 1½d.; nett, £328 4s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The rectory formed, till 1834, a part of the benefice of Kilbride. The church was built, in 1831, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, from 75 to 80. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 800. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 264 Churchmen, 3 Protestant dissenters, and 964 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools—one of which was aided with £7 a-year from the rector, and £6 from subscription—were attended on the average by 77 or 78 children.

CLONE, a townland in the barony of Ardagh, and on the river Camlin, 2 miles east of Longford, co. Longford, Leinster. An abbey is said by Archdall to have been founded here in 663; but it cannot be traced in either monuments or authentic documents.

CLONEA, a parish on the coast of the barony of Decies-without-Drum, 4½ miles east by north of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 2,108 acres. Pop., in 1831, 773; in 1841, 813. Houses 106. A shallow bay of the same name as the parish sweeps curvingly round the coast, and has a smooth and pleasant beach of fine hard firm sand, lying upon a submerged turbog. The turf of the substratum occasionally rises above the sand; it is of unusually close texture, and thoroughly decomposed and indurated; and, when dried, it becomes black and very hard, and burns with a crackling noise like coal, but emits a disagreeable smell. Copper and lead ore are found along the coast; great quantities of sand and sea-

weed are removed from the strand for manure; and limestone occurs in the interior. The soil of the parish is nearly all light; and the land is distributed into meadow, pasture, and tillage-ground, in the proportions of 1, 23, and 20. The only remarkable artificial objects are Clonea-Castle, the seat of Mr. Macguire, and the ruins of an old castle and of the old church.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of STRADBALLY [which see], in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithe composition, £66 9s. 4d.; glebe, £3 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £132 8s. 8d., and are inappropriate in the Duke of Devonshire. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Colligan and Kilgobinet. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 800; and a pay daily school had on its books 24 boys and 6 girls.

CLONEAMEARY, CLONAMERY, or CLUIN, a parish in the barony of Ida, 2 miles south-east of Innistogue, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains the village of New Ballygub. See BALLYGUB. Length, south-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 3,390 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 777; in 1841, 835. Houses 106. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 613. Houses 74. It lies on the left bank of the Nore, and shares the advantages of that river's navigation and the facilities of Innistogue. The principal residences are Harryboro'-house, Coolnamuck-house, and Allenvale-cottage; the chief hamlets are Lower Cloneameary, Upper Cloneameary, and Ollacourt; and the chief antiquities are the ruins of Cloneameary church and castle.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of INNISTOUE [see that article], in the dio. of Ossory. The rectory forms the corps of Cloneameary prebend in the cathedral of St. Canice. The Roman Catholic chapel of Cledigh has an attendance of 550; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Innistogue and Rower. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 63, and the Roman Catholics to 730; and a pay daily school had on its books 56 boys and 32 girls.

CLONECHORKE. See CLONERORKE.

CLONEE, a village in the parish and barony of Dunboyne, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands on the south-east margin of the county, on the Ballybough river, and on the road from Dublin to Navan, 3 miles south-south-east of Blackbull, and 7 miles west-north-west of Dublin. It has a post-office, and ranks as a post-town. In its vicinity are the mansion of Summerseat and several villas. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 217; in 1841, 255. Houses 44.

CLONEEN, or CLONYNE, a parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Fethard, and partly in the barony of Middlethird, and partly in that of Slieveardagh, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, southward, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, 3. Area of the Middlethird section, 5,684 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches; of the Slieveardagh section, 1,858 acres, 3 roods, 10 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,098; in 1841, 1,959. Houses 282. Pop. of the Middlethird section, in 1831, 1,189; in 1841, 1,459. Houses 213. The land is variously arable and pastoral, and averages in value about 30s. per plantation acre. The northern district lies low; the central district has a mean basis of about 213 feet, and the southern district is loftily upland. The mountains of Carrickabrook, Slievenaman and Knocknaman rise on the southern boundary, and lift their summits to the altitude of respectively 1,859, 2,364, and 1,654 feet above sea-level. An indigenous rivulet which flows northward along the baronial boundary, rises at an elevation of upwards of 1,260 feet.

The seats are Claran, Cloneen, Kilburry, and Ballynard.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of FETHARD [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £300; glebe, £2 10s. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 700 and 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Drangan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 12, and the Roman Catholics to 1,755; and a pay daily school had on its books 7 boys and 3 girls.

CLONEGALL, a village in the parish of Moyacomb, barony of Upper St. Mullins, co. Carlow, Leinster. It occupies a romantic site on the eastern verge of the county, on the river Derry, and on the road from Newtownbarry to Wicklow, 3 miles north-north-east of Newtownbarry, 7 south-south-east of Tullow, and $53\frac{1}{2}$ south by west of Dublin. The village is neatly edified, and respectfully inhabited. It contains the parish-church of Moyacomb, and gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the united dio. of Kildare and Leighlin. The view from the cemetery is particularly good. The part of Moyacomb which lies within co. Wicklow is usually called Clonegall; and the part of it which lies within co. Wexford is occasionally so called. The manor of Clonegall was anciently the property of the Esmond family; and it was alienated by them to Lord le Poer of Curraghmore, and has descended to the Marquis of Waterford family. But the site of the village is within the property of the family of Tottenham. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of Feb., March, May, and Dec., on Ascension-day, and on July 31, Nov. 12 and 22, and Dec. 11. Area of the village, 25 acres. Pop., in 1831, 445; in 1841, 431. Houses 70.

CLONEGAM, CLONEGAN, or CLONAGAM, a parish in the barony of Upperthird, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east by south of Carrickbeg, co. Waterford, Munster. It contains the town of PORTLAW: which see. Length, westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from 14 to 24; area, 4,939 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,220; in 1841, 4,759. Houses 621. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,191; in 1841, 1,112. Houses 163. The surface has a highly ornate appearance; dips down from hill-slopes across 'the golden vale,' to the edge of the Suir; is drained eastward by the picturesque rivulet, Clodagh; and consists in the aggregate of very rich land. The chief groupings of home-scenery and of artificial embellishment are in the noble and extensive demesne of CURRAGHMORE: see that article. Mayfield-house, formerly the seat of the baronet family of May, and now the residence of the Rev. John Medlicott, stands amidst a highly improved and well-planted demesne on the Suir. A fortified residence, called Rockett's-castle, and probably erected by some person of the name of Rockett, anciently stood on the site of Mayfield, and occasioned that place to be originally called Rockett's-castle. The parish-church crowns a hill about a mile east of Curraghmore-house, and commands a thrilling prospect of that luscious demesne, and of a large extent of the brilliant valley of the Suir. The building is neat and symmetrical, floored with marble, and elegantly fitted up in wainscoting, ceiling, altar-piece, and pulpit. Mount Bolton mansion stands in the midst of a pleasant demesne, in the north-east. The other residences are Springfield and Millford.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £300. The rectories of Clonegam and Newtown-Lennan—the latter lying 4 miles distant from the former, and in co. Tipperary—constitute the benefice of Clonegam. See NEWTOWN-LENNAN. Pop., in 1831, 4,151. Gross income, £747 18s. 8d.; nett, £640 9s. 1d. Patron, the Crown. A curate

has a stipend of £80. The church was built in 1841, and has since been kept in repair by the Waterford family. Sittings 200; attendance, from 65 to 80. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Carrick-on-Suir. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and union amounted to 245 Churchmen and 14 dissenters, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 2,562, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 4,594; and 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was aided with £13 a-year, and other advantages from the Messrs. Mashamson—had on their books 157 boys and 57 girls. There were also 2 schools in the other member of the union.

CLONEGORD. See CLONAGOSE.

CLONEGOWN. See CLONEGWOWN.

CLONEHORKE, CLONCHORKE, CLONCHURCH, CLONTHURK, or GARRYHINCH, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Upper Philipstown, King's co., Leinster. It contains part of PORTARLINGTON: which see. Length, westward, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to 3 miles; area, 11,747 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,988; in 1841, 3,191. Houses 544. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,894; in 1841, 2,079. Houses 349. The surface extends $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward from Portarlinton, so as to occupy a triangular peninsular projection of the county, lying between the latitude of Portarlinton and the course of the Barrow. The surface is low, flat, poor in soil, and to a large extent boggy. The Barrow describes the southern boundary; and descends, while there, from an elevation of 233 feet to one of 210. The country seats are Clonchorke, Garryhinch, Barrowbank, Killeen, and Benfield. The inhabitants enjoy the advantages of the Grand Canal navigation. See PORTARLINGTON.—This parish is a chapelry; and is ecclesiastically regarded as forming part of the parish of GEASHILL, in the dio. of Kildare. See GEASHILL. The chapel was built, in 1827, by means of a gift of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. Attendance 180.

CLONELASAWN and MOYLINGHA, a bog of two denominations, but of strict continuance, in the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, co. Clare, Munster. It commences $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile east of Kilrush, and extends 3 in the direction of east by south, with a breadth varying between $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Area, 1,198 Irish acres. Its drainage is partly southward to the Shannon, at the distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, but chiefly westward to the head of Kilrush Harbour. Its eastern section is firm and shallow; but its western section is wet, and about 25 feet deep. Estimated cost of reclamation, £1 4s. per Irish acre.

CLONELTY, a parish in the barony of Upper Connello, 2 miles south of Rathkeale, co. Limerick, Munster. It contains the village of KNOCKADERRY: which see. Area, 3,749 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,327; in 1841, 1,437. Houses 230. The land is good arable and pasture ground; and is drained northward by the Deel. The chief artificial objects of interest are the village and mansion of KNOCKADERRY: see that article.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Limerick. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £95, and the rectorial for £190; and the latter are inappropriate in Christopher Delmege, Esq. The vicarages of Clonely and Clonah constitute the benefice of Clonely. See CLONAH.

Roman Catholic chapels at Knockaderry and Clonah have jointly an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 1,371; the Protestants of the union to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 2,815; and 3 daily schools in the union—2 of which were in Clonely, and one of these two were salaried with £12 from the National Board—had on their books 114 boys and 48 girls.

CLONENAGH and CLONAGHEEN, a parish, partly in the baronies of Cullinagh and East Maryborough, but chiefly in that of West Maryborough, Queen's co., Leinster. The West Maryborough section contains the town of MOUNTRATH: which see. In consequence of the confusion of mutual boundaries, and the fact of virtual mutual consolidation, the two parishes of Clonenagh and Clonagheen are treated, in both their political and their ecclesiastical statistics, as one parish under the name of Clonenagh. Length, southward 10 miles; breadth, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Area of the Cullinagh section, 773 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches; of the East Maryborough section, 4,645 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches; of the West Maryborough section, 41,770 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches.—of which 26 acres are in Ballyfin Lough. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 18,136; in 1841, 18,403. Houses 3,152. Pop. of the Cullinagh section, in 1831, 152; in 1841, 250. Houses 57. Pop. of the East Maryborough section, in 1831, 1,314; in 1841, 1,317. Houses 232. Pop. of the rural districts of the West Maryborough section, in 1831, 14,077; in 1841, 13,736. Houses 2,362. The northern boundary is traced eastward by the Ownass rivulet, an early affluent of the Barrow; the interior is drained southward by the Nore; and the western border is traversed and drained southward by a rivulet which washes Mountrath, and soon afterwards falls into the Nore. A part of the northern district consists of some offshoots and terminating slopes of the Slievebloom mountains, and is richly embellished with the extensive demesne-grounds of BALLYFIN [which see]; but most part of the other districts are flat, tame, poor, and freely interspersed with morass. The chief height occurs 2 miles south-east of Mountrath; and has an altitude above sea-level of only 452 feet. About 4,560 acres of the whole parochial area are bog and mountain; and the "general quality of the land" is officially stated, in language which we do not distinctly understand, "to be the second of five divisions which run from the best to the worst land in the parish." The principal seats, additional to Ballyfin, are Woodbrook, Newpark, Woodbine, Forest-House, Springmount, Shanahoe, Ann Grove-Abbey, Mount-Eagle, Raheen, and Tinnakill. The chief hamlets are Barracks-Village and Raheen. Clonenagh proper is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Mountrath; and is said by Archdall to have been the site of a monastery which was founded by St. Finan, and was in former times rather considerable. The interior of the parish is traversed west-south-westward by the road from Dublin to Limerick.—This parish comprises the two rectories of Clonenagh and Clonagheen, and is a separate benefice in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £1,500; nett, £1,421 10s. Patron, the Crown twice, and the diocese once, in every three presentations. One curate has a stipend of £120, two have a stipend of £90 each; and one of the three acts as chaplain in Rockellon. The parish-church is situated in Mountrath, and was built in 1793, at the cost of £909 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.,—of which £461 10s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was a donation from the Earl of Mountrath, and the remainder was raised by parochial assessment and

the sale of pews; and it was enlarged at the cost of £1,500, borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 850; attendance 600. Two chapelries exist within the benefice, and have their chapels at BALLYRIN and ROSKELTON: see these articles. In 1834, the number of members of the Established church within the district of Roskelton chapel was 557. A Quaker meeting-house has an attendance of 36; two Wesleyan meeting-houses, 135 and 50; the Roman Catholic chapel of Mountrath, 2,000; the Roman Catholic chapel of Clonadacasey, 500; the Roman Catholic chapel of Raheen, 650; the Roman Catholic chapel of Shanahoe, 1,000; and the Roman Catholic chapel of Ballyfin, 500. In the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the chapels of Mountrath and Clonadacasey are mutually united; the chapels of Raheen and Shanahoe are mutually united; the chapel of Ballyfin stands unconnected with any other; and each of the three sets has 2 officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,409 Churchmen, 26 Protestant dissenters, and 16,047 Roman Catholics; and 19 daily schools had on their books 1,037 boys and 743 girls. Two of the schools were convent schools—one of them aided with £6 a-year from subscription; one was a classical school; one was a subscription school, salaried with £20; and 9 were National schools,—each of 2 of which was salaried with £8, each of 5 with £10, one with £13, and one with £16. In 1840, the only National schools were 3 in Ballyfin, Oak, and Trumera, and a boys' and girls' school in Coote-street.

CLONENAGH, a bog in the above parish, 1½ mile east by south of Mountrath, Queen's co., Leinster. Area, 936 English acres. It is nearly surrounded by detached rising grounds, or gentle swells of limestone gravel; and it generally declines to the south-east, and discharges the principal part of its water into the Cloncove rivulet, an affluent of the Nore. Its borders are sufficiently firm for turbary, and have been considerably cut away; but its central parts consist of fluid peat or quagmire, with springs and numerous pools. Its greatest depth is 24 feet; its average depth 17 feet. Its highest and lowest points lie respectively 362 and 314 feet above the sea-level of high water. Estimated cost of reclamation, £712 17s. 2d.

CLONES, a parish, partly in the barony of Clonkelly, co. Fermanagh, and partly in the baronies of Dartry and Monaghan, co. Monaghan, Ulster. The Clonkelly section contains the village of ROSSLEA; the Monaghan section contains the village of SMITHSBOROUGH; and the Dartry section contains the town of CLONES. See these articles. Length of the parish, 8 miles; breadth, 7. Area of the Clonkelly section, 27,582 acres; of the Dartry section, 10,782 acres; of the barony of Monaghan section, 4,514 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 22,203; in 1841, 23,506. Houses 4,085. Pop. of the Clonkelly section, in 1831, 10,996; in 1841, 11,405. Houses 2,015. Pop. of the barony of Monaghan section, in 1831, 2,711; in 1841, 2,922. Houses 533. Pop. of the rural districts of the Dartry section, in 1831, 6,115; in 1841, 6,302. Houses 1,127. Very nearly the whole surface lies along the eastern edge or summit of the basin-system of the Erne; and is drained south-south-westward by the river Fin, which falls upon the south-east extremity of Upper Lough Erne. Its contour is that of a champaign country, singularly intersected with numerous loughlets and marshes, and profusely variegated with low, round, fertile hills. Though the lakes are multitudinous, few possess noticeable beauty, most are mere featureless ponds, and only one in the north-east is of even comparatively large size. The land is for the most part good; but to some extent consists of morass and of

waste or pastoral upland. The chief seats, either within the limits or in their immediate vicinity, are Curra-House and Farnhill, respectively 2 and 3 miles south-south-west of the town, on the way to Belturbet; Summerhill, Johnstown, and Scotsborough, west of the town, on the way to Newtown-Butler; Lisnroe, a little to the north of the town; and Lough Oonagh, 4 miles to the east, on the way to Monaghan. Other objects of interest will be noticed in connection with the town and the villages.

This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £950; glebe, £1,050 6s. 8d. Gross income, £2,000 6s. 8d.; nett, £1,686 15s. 9d. Patron, Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Aghnamullen in the dio. of Clogher, and the sinecure deanery of Clonmacnoise in the dio. of Meath. Three curates are employed; one for the parish church at a stipend of £100; and one for each of two chapels-of-ease, at a salary each of £75 and the surplice fees. The church was built in 1824, by means of a loan of £2,953 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 700; attendance 600. A chapel-of-ease at Clough, 3½ miles from the town of Clones, was built, in 1828, by means of a parochial assessment to the amount of £286 7s. 9½d., and a loan of £1,100 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 550; attendance 350. Another chapel-of-ease, about 3½ miles distant from both the former and the parish-church, was built at Aghadrumssee in 1819, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance 220. Two meeting-houses belonged to the General Assembly, the one formerly of the Synod of Ulster, and the other Secessional, have an attendance of respectively 200 and 125. Two Wesleyan meeting-houses at Clones and Smithsborough are attended, the former by 180, and the latter by 40. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Clones and Aghadrumswords are attended by 2,289 and 862; two at Rosslea and Magherarny are attended by 1,800 and 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, each two are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 7,027 Churchmen, 1,054 Presbyterians, and 13,789 Roman Catholics; a Roman Catholic Sunday school at Clones was averagely attended by 400 children,—a Sunday school at Clough, by 90,—and 10 schools of the General Sunday school Society, at Clones, Aghadrumssee, Gortuawinney, Magheravilly, Drumavaddy, Spring-grove, Tattenbar, Wellmount, Talloo, and Tanity, by 674; and 34 daily schools had on their books 1,391 boys and 779 girls. Of the daily schools, one at Clough received aid from the Association for Discountenancing Vice; one, at Magheravilly, was salaried with £8 10s. from subscription; 3, at Smithsborough, Carrastreet, and another locality, were in connection with the London Hibernian Society; 8, at Rossbrick, Largs, Granshaw, Magherarny, Aghnasbalvey, Bruskena, Greaghawarren, and Deer-Park, were salaried by the National Board; and 10, at Clonkeen, Clononaken, Aghadrumssee, Clones, Spring-grove, Magheravilly, Granshaw, Gortnawing, and Tattenbar, were on the plan of the Kildare-Place Society.

CLONES,

A post and market town in the above parish, stands on the western verge of the county of Monaghan, and at the intersection of the road from Monaghan to Belturbet with that from Emiskillen to Shircock, 8½ miles north by west of Cootehill, 9½ miles west-south-west of Monaghan, and 59½ miles north-west of Dublin.

General Description.—The immediate environs of the town possess an excellent limestone soil, are well cultivated, and have an interesting appearance. The roads which communicate with it have long been in good repair; and that to Monaghan is particularly good and level, and traverses a rich and very populous country. The town itself, though edified to a large proportion with thatched houses, appears tidy, prosperous, comparatively regular, and, in a certain degree, burghal and imposing. Improvements in its masonry were long ago commenced; and, in 1801, nearly one whole range of houses, all recently-erected single houses, and the market-house, boasted slate-roofing. The site of the principal street along the gentle gradient of a rising ground, to the open market-place on the summit of the eminence, aids the scenic effect of the town, both as seen from the foot and the head of the ascent, and as seen from the highway along the low ground to the east in the direction of Monaghan. The market-place is a triangular area, with a market-cross in its centre, and some public buildings on its sides. The market-cross consists of a flight of steps of very antique appearance, a pillar about 10 feet high and 18 inches in diameter, and very curious ornamental stones on the top of the pillar. The chief modern public buildings in the town are the parish-church, a Roman Catholic chapel, two Methodist meeting-houses, and the market-house; and in the vicinity are the Presbyterian meeting-houses.

Antiquities.—On the south side of the town, and separated into two groups by the road to Cootehill, stand some ancient buildings, ruins, and other monuments, which connect Clones with antiquity, and formerly rendered it a place of considerable celebrity. To the right are the remains of an abbey for Augustinian canons, which is alleged to have been founded early in the 6th century, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, by a person whom legend, rather than history, calls the saint and bishop Tigernach of the blood royal, who removed the see of Clogher to Clones. Sir Charles Coote's version of the pretended history of this person and the abbey is probably as good as any other, and may be quoted for the purpose of enabling perspicuous readers to surmise or detect the portion of fact out of which the legend was fabricated:—"St. Tigernach was the third bishop who enjoyed the see of Clogher; St. Macartin only having presided there between him and St. Patrick, whom Joceline states to have been the original founder, and to have built the church of Clogher, even before that of Armagh was erected. St. Tigernach, according to Ware, was called legate of Ireland, to whom St. Macartin, as far as in him lay, bequeathed the bishoprick, together with his blessing. He fixed his seat at Cluainne, from whence, in the Irish annals, he is called Cluanois; for this town was originally named Cluanois, then Clunes, Clownish, Cluinish, and last Clones. The church here was one of the four principal churches of the diocese; where, as also in the church of Derymoalin, the memory of St. Tigernach is famous. He died the 5th of April, 550, or 549, on which day, in the martyrology of Molan, his death is thus noted: 'In Scotland (i. e. the greater, or Ireland) the birth-day of St. Tigernach, bishop and confessor.'" The story adds, that St. Tigernach lost his sight in his old age, died of the plague, and "was buried in the church of Cluanois." The retention of the name of "St. Tierney," in the designation of the manor, and probably in various other associations with the town, will, of course, appear to simpletons some evidence that everything the ecclesiastical annalists allege respecting "the bishop" and founder of "the abbey" is true. A monastery which eventually stood at the south end

of Clones, claimed all the credit which doubtful narrative assigned to St. Tigernach's supposed structure; and it acquired landed property which was given at the suppression to Sir Henry Duke, and which passed in the effluxion of time to Lord Dacre. The walls of a small chapel yet remain; they are built of limestone within, and of square-cut and un cemented sandstone without; the side walls are faced with dressed stone only 4 or 5 feet high, while the gable is faced with it to the top; and the entrance perforates the gable, and is in the pointed style of architecture. Around the chapel is a cemetery enclosed by a very strong wall; and on the opposite side of the road is another cemetery similarly enclosed,—apparently united to the former previous to the formation of the road,—and still containing a pillar-tower, and various whimsically shaped and antiently carved monumental grave-stones. The pillar-tower had five stories, and seems to have been divided into floors supported by beams; but, though peculiar in these particulars, it exhibits no vestige or evidence of having had a staircase; it is 10 feet in diameter in the clear; its masonry is very rough without, but all of fine limestone within; its walls are 4 feet thick, but diminish toward the top to a thickness of 2 feet; and its entrance is 10 feet from the ground, but, previous to the accumulation of rubbish round the basement, was probably 20 feet. Near the cemeteries are two earthworks which fancy or the antiquarian fever may variously suggest to have been aboriginal intrenchments, Danish raths, feudal moats, or comparatively modern military works thrown up for the defence of the town. The learned statist of the county speaks so magniloquently respecting them, that his description may amuse as well as inform. "The great fort," says Sir Charles, "is all an artificial mound of earth, which was raised for the protection of the town. This fort is very steep and difficult of access, and commands the town and country around for a great extent. This artificial mound was made on the summit of a hill, which naturally favoured its position, and is far above the level ground. Within this area, and around its base, is a deep fosse cut out, that has always the finest water, even in the driest seasons." So great a fosse must also have afforded a considerable defence to its garrison, as well as convenience. At the summit, it has a double parapet, of a circular form, the one elevated 10 feet above the other. Without the fosse is another parapet, which is still considerably higher than the level of the adjoining ground, to which its glacis has a formidable slope. The whole of the works are enclosed in a square, and cover in area about an Irish acre. Contiguous to it, and facing its salient angle, next the town, is a lesser fort, which is well defended by the church steeple, and flanks the principal parts of the works."—A corbeship, the nature of which is ill-explained by historical documents, and certainly receives anything but elucidation from Archdall's comparing it to "a collegiate church," formerly existed in Clones; and, in the time of the rebellion in the reign of Elizabeth, it was granted by the Pope of the day to a boy, the eldest son of MacMahon.

Trade, &c.—In the town is a brewery; and in its neighbourhood are extensive corn-mills. The trade in linens is considerable; the retail trade, in the supply of the surrounding country, is large; and the aggregate sales of agricultural produce at the weekly markets, are comparatively great. Fairs are held on April 15, Sept. 2, the last Thursday of May, June, and July, and the first Thursday of Oct., Nov., and Dec. A branch of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank was established in 1836. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a coach to Dublin; and a mail-

coach in transit between Enniskillen and Belfast. The Ulster Canal passes within a short distance of the town. The number of carts employed weekly in the traffic to Dublin is 11; in that to Belfast, is 8; and in that to Dundalk and Newry, is 130. On an average of the years 1833-4-5, the annual sales in the market amounted to 25,800 cwt. of wheat, 44,300 cwt. of barley and rye, 38,900 cwt. of oats, 2,700 cwt. of flax, 2,500 cwt. of butter, 1,500 cwt. of eggs, 3,600 sheep and lambs, and 32,700 pigs; the produce taken away for sale or export to Dundalk, Newry, Armagh, and Belfast, was 14,800 cwt. of wheat, 38,300 cwt. of barley and rye, 25,900 cwt. of oats, 2,600 cwt. of flax, 1,900 cwt. of butter, 1,150 cwt. of eggs, 2,900 sheep and lambs, and 31,200 pigs; the quantity of merchandise carried into the town, chiefly from Belfast, Dublin, Dundalk, Newry, Cootehill, and Cavan, was 940 cwt. of sugar, 56 cwt. of tea, 2 pipes of wine, 140 puncheons of spirits, 104 cwt. of tobacco, 104 cwt. of leather, 400 cwt. of tallow, 200 cwt. of barilla, ashes, and kelp, 160 cwt. of starch, besides considerable quantities of salt, timber, iron, hardware, slates, drapery, and apparel. The linen sold in Clones is bought for the Armagh and Down bleaching establishments: the quantity disposed of is estimated to amount annually to 5,000 pieces or 125,000 yards; but it was formerly much more extensive; and in the years 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824, the value of unbleached linen sold was reported by the late Linen Board to be respectively £15,943, £16,915, £12,170, and £18,192.

Poor-law Union.—The Clones Poor-law union ranks as the 99th, and was declared on Feb. 8, 1840. It comprehends portions of both Monaghan and Fermanagh counties, jointly possessing an area of 111 square miles, or 71,566 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 36,560. The electoral divisions, with their respective pop., in 1831, are,—in Monaghan, Clones, 6,822,—St. Tierney, 4,372,—Newbliss, 3,844,—and Currim, 3,438; in Monaghan and Fermanagh, Drumully, 4,559; and in Fermanagh, Newtown-Butler, 4,705,—Aghadrumsee, 3,874,—and Rosslea, 4,955. The number of ex-officio guardians is 6, and of elected guardians, 18; and of the latter, 3 are chosen by the division of Clones, 3 by the division of Newtown-Butler, and 2 by each of the other divisions. The nett annual value of the property rated is £55,298 15s. 5d.; the total number of persons rated is 6,351; and of these, 587 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—726, not exceeding £2,—586, not exceeding £3,—501, not exceeding £4,—and 536, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Oct. 9, 1840,—to be completed in May, 1842,—to cost £5,750 for building and completion, and £1,207 12s. 6d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, purchased for £342 7s. 6d.,—and to contain accommodation for 600 persons. The total expenditure of the union up to Feb. 6, 1843, was £628 10s. 6½d.; and the workhouse was soon afterwards opened for the admission of paupers. The dispensary districts are well divided; they appear to be co-extensive with the union, and to contain fair provision for its wants; and they are 4 in number, and have their seats at Clones, Newbliss, Rosslea, and Newtown-Butler. In 1839-40, the Clones dispensary expended £90 0s. 7½d., and administered to 2,529 patients. A fever hospital at Clones, the only one in the union, contains 20 beds; and, in 1839-40, it admitted 267 patients, and expended £201 12s. 9½d. The county infirmaries are partially, yet inadequately, available for the two great sections of the union. In 1840, a Loan Fund in the town had a capital of £1,682, circulated £4,669 in 1,500 loans, and realized £5 8s. 9d. of

nett profit; and from the date of its institution, it circulated £37,181 in 12,938 loans, cleared a nett profit of £435 0s. 4½., and expended on charitable purposes £297 9s. 1d.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 52 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,381; in 1841, 2,877. Houses 410. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 172; in manufactures and trade, 316; in other pursuits, 116. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 44; on the directing of labour, 308; on their own manual labour, 222; on means not specified, 30.

CLONEY. See **CLOUNEY.**

CLONEY, CLONT, or CLONIE, a parish in the barony of Upper Bunratty, 4½ miles east by north of Ennis, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the village of SPANCELHILL: which see. Length, southward, 6 miles; breadth, from 1 to 3½; area, 10,656 acres, 31 perches,—of which 60 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,632; in 1841, 3,624. Houses 563. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,455. Houses 537. Within the limits is a considerable proportion of bog and poor low mountain ground. The general quality of the other lands is pretty good, yet much diversified. The prevailing declivity is to the south. The highest ground is in the north, and has an altitude above sea-level of 426 feet. The interior is traversed by the road from Ennis to Killaloe. A mile to the east of Spancelhill is Cloneyhouse, the seat of Burton Bindon, Esq. The other seats are Maghera, Cranagher, Classagh, Corbally, Wellpark, Danganville, Toonagh, Castleview, and Newgrove. The chief hamlets are Derrynaskeagh, Derrynagullion, Attycuill, Derryheena, Derryvagh, Derrycalliff, and Derrybog.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Quin, in the dio. of Killaloe. See **QUIN.** The tithes are divided into vicarial, prebendal, and rectorial; the vicarial are compounded for £106 3s. 1d.; the prebendal are compounded for £23 1s. 6½d., and belong to Tullagh prebend in the cathedral of Killaloe; and the rectorial are appropriated to the sinecure benefice of Ogashin. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Quin and Dowrie. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 3,770; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 130 boys and 62 girls.

CLONEYGOWN, or CLONEGOWN, a village in the parish of Ballykean, barony of Upper Philipstown, King's co., Leinster. It stands 3½ miles west-north-west of Portarlinton, on the road thence to Killeigh. A fair is held on July 22. Area, 35 acres. Pop., in 1831, 158; in 1841, 180. Houses 29.

CLONFAD, a locality, making some phantasmagorical claims to have been an ancient bishopric, in the barony of Farhill, 5½ miles south-east of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. "St. Ethchen, the son of Manius Ecceas," says Archdall, "was bishop of Cluanbite, or Cluinofadaitan-abba. He died A.D. 578; and his festival is holden on the 11th of Feb."

CLONFADFORAN, a parish in the barony of Fartullagh, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It contains part of the town of TYRRELS-PASS: which see. Length, north-north-westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 4,872 acres, 8 perches,—of which 223 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches are in Lough Ennel. Pop., in 1831, 1,369; in 1841, 1,457. Houses 238. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,193; in 1841, 1,238. Houses 203. The surface, though occasionally diversified with Eskers, is prevalently flat and tame. The highest ground is in the south-east; and has an altitude above sea-level of 483 feet. The soil is for the most part light and middle-rate; and

averages in annual value about 30s. per Irish acre. The seats are Templeoran, Newcastle, Calverstown, and Guilford. Lough Ennel impinges upon the north; and the great Connaught road briefly touches the south.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £156 19s. 1d.; glebe, £30. Gross income, £186 19s. 1d.; nett, £151 16s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built, about 1793, by means of £461 10s. 9½d. gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £36 18s. 5½d. gifted by the late Earl of Belvidere, and £36 18s. 5½d. raised by the sale of pews; and was enlarged, in 1826, by means of a loan of £230 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance, about 140. A Wesleyan meeting-house has an attendance of 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 600 and 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Milltown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 246, and the Roman Catholics to 1,165; and 3 daily schools—one of which received various aids from the London and Ladies' London Hibernian Societies, and another, various aids from the rector, Lady Belvidere, the London Hibernian Society, and the Association for Discouraging Vice—had on their books 91 boys and 90 girls.

CLONFANE, one of three denominations of a cluster of bogs, in the barony of Dunmore, co. Galway, Connaught. The other denominations are Strawberry Hill and Queensfort. They lie in the angle between the road from Dunmore to Claremorris, and that from Dunmore to Tuam; and approach, on the east, within three-fourths of a mile of Dunmore. Their extreme points north and south are 4½ miles asunder; and east and west, 3½ miles. Area, 3,715 English acres. Various portions are mutually detached by the intervention of hills of limestone gravel; and other portions are nearly bisected by spurs and offshoots of these hills. The bogs are firm in texture; they are drained by head-streams of the Clare river; they have an altitude of 172½ feet above the level of high water in Galway bay; they are from 13 to 28 feet in depth; and they lie upon substrata of white marl. Estimated cost of reclamation, £5,159 5s.

CLONFANLOUGH. See **CLONMACNOISE**.

CLONFEACLE, a parish, partly in the baronies of Armagh and O'Neilland, co. Armagh, but chiefly in the barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. The barony of Armagh section contains the village of **BLACKWATERTOWN**; the O'Neilland section contains the village of **DERRYSCOLLOP**; and the Dungannon section contains the town of **MOY**, and the villages of **CLONFEACLE** and **BENBURB**: see these articles. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5. Area of the barony of Armagh section, 2,323 acres; of the O'Neilland section, 2,313 acres; of the Dungannon section, 21,582 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 19,547; in 1841, 18,930. Houses 3,442. Pop. of the barony of Armagh section, in 1831, 2,214; in 1841, 2,109. Houses 379. Pop. of the O'Neilland section, in 1831, 1,948; in 1841, 2,063. Houses 382. Pop. of the rural districts of the Dungannon section, in 1831, 14,483; in 1841, 13,448. Houses 2,468. But the *quoad civilia* parish, of which these are the statistics, comprises the three *quoad sacra* parishes of **MOY**, **DERRYGORTREVY**, and **CLONFEACLE** or **BENBURB**. See **MOY** and **DERRYGORTREVY**. Length of **CLONFEACLE quoad sacra**, 5 miles; breadth, 4; area, 13,398 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,616. The surface presents some limited scenes of soft beauty, and a general appearance of comparatively agricultural

opulence. Immediately on the river Blackwater, in particular, are a few pleasant close landscapes. Most of the land is of a good arable quality. The Ulster Canal passes through the interior; and 127 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches of the parochial area are water, chiefly in small lakes. The original or uncorrupted name of the parish was **Cluain-Fiachul**, 'the Church of the Tooth,' and is said to have been derived from the circumstance of an alleged tooth of St. Patrick being long preserved in its church as a saintly relic. St. Lugail, or Lugaid, the son of Tailchan, who was "a very aged man in the year 580," is pretended to have been "abbot of Cluain-Fiachul." The village of **Clonfeacle** has an area of 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 123. Houses 25.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £1,030; glebe, £537 19s. Gross income, £1,567 19s.; nett, £1,330 9s. 10d. Patron, Trinity College, Dublin. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church is situated at **Benburb**; and is supposed to have been built about 155 years ago. Sittings 400; attendance, about 200. A Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 300 in summer; a Wesleyan meeting-house, by about 30; and a Roman Catholic chapel, by 1,100 at one service and 300 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the last is united to the Roman Catholic chapel of **Moy**. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,821 Churchmen, 1,178 Presbyterians, 99 other Protestant dissenters, and 4,867 Roman Catholics; 2 Sunday schools were attended by from 50 to 60 children; 5 daily schools—3 of which were aided respectively with £5 from Lord Roden, £10 from the National Board, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 155 boys and 83 girls; and 2 other daily schools were attended in summer by from 65 to 80 children.

CLONFERT, a parish occupying the north-western section of the barony of Duhallow, and lying on the western border of co. Cork, Munster. It contains **NEWMARKET** and the larger part of **KANTURK**: see these articles. Extreme length and breadth, 15 and 8 miles; average length and breadth, 10 and 4 miles; area, 62,110 acres. Pop., in 1831, 14,644; in 1841, 17,328. Houses 2,763. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 11,858; in 1841, 12,679. Houses 2,035. The parish is also called **Newmarket**, and **Trinity Christ-church of Newmarket**. The rivulets **Dallua** and **Allua** run respectively eastward along the south and southward along the east, and unite their waters at **Kanturk**, to pay a common tribute, 3 miles below, to the **Blackwater**. The cultivated lands lie chiefly near the course of these streams, and of two considerable southerly affluents of the **Dallua**; and they constitute about one-third of the whole area, and vary in quality from 40s. to less than 20s. in annual value per acre. A considerable extent of reclaimed land lies around **Newmarket**; and, in common with that town, borrows an aspect of warmth and embellishment from the extensively planted demesne of **R. O. Aldworth, Esq.** But the greater part of the country west and north of that town, as well as a portion to the north-east, amounting in total to about two-thirds of the parochial area, is a section of the vast district of wild and unimproved **HIGHLANDS**, which extends from the **Blackwater** to the **Shannon**, comprehends nearly 1,000 statute square miles, and contains only two villages and the mansions of two resident landowners,—the latter mutually distant 38½ English miles. The chief heights in the **Clonfert** portion of this mountain wilderness are **Knockdour** and **Meentron** in the north, the **Use** mountains in the east, **Glanlora** and **Tor** in the centre, and **Knockilavan** and

• This includes the villages of **Clonfeacle** and **Benburb**.

Knocknackabrig in the west. Two new roads through the interior, the one from Newmarket to Charleville, and the other from Cork to Listowel, through Kanturk and Newmarket, have benefited the traffic of the towns, laid open the fastnesses of the mountains, and created great facility for the extension of georgical improvement. The prevailing soil around Kanturk is a whitish clay; and, in some places, it is yellow or brown, very deep, and naturally luxuriant in grass. A good culm has long been found in considerable quantity, useful for forges and for burning lime. The castle of Carrigacushin, a mile north-east of Newmarket, belonged to the sept of MacAuliffe; and Castle MacAuliffe, which stood west of the town, on the left of the road thence to Blackwater-bridge, was their chief seat. A castle of the MacCarty's stood at Curragh, a little north of Kanturk; and near its site is an excellent chalybeate spring.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition, £581 10s. 9d.; glebe, £25. Gross income, £606 10s. 9d.; nett, £462 9s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The rectorial tithes are compounded for the same sum as the vicarial, and are inappropriate in John Longfield, Esq., of Longueville. Within the parish is the perpetual curacy of KANTURK. The parochial church was built, in 1830, by means of a loan of £2,000 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sitings 300; attendance, from 100 to 150. A schoolhouse is also used as a parochial place of worship; and has an attendance of from 25 to 70. Three Roman Catholic chapels at Newmarket, Meelan, and Rockhill, have an attendance of respectively 2,600, 750, and 750; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also at Kanturk. In 1834, the parishioners, exclusive of those within the Kanturk curacy, consisted of 275 Churchmen, and 8,836 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school was attended by about 40 children; and 15 daily schools had on their books 587 males and 252 females. Of the daily schools, 4 were circulating schools in connection with the Irish Society; one was a work-school for adult girls; one was an infant-school, salaried with £14 from the vicar and his lady; one was a free-school, supported by about £15 of collections at the Roman Catholic chapel; one was a female free-school, salaried with £15 from Mrs. Aldworth; and one was a male free-school, salaried with £17 from Mrs. Aldworth and the clergy.

CLONFERT, a parish, and the seat of a diocese, in the barony of Longford, 3 miles north-north-east of Eyrecourt, co. Galway, Connaught. It contains the village of LAURENCETOWN; which see. Length, west-north-westward, 6½ miles; extreme breadth, 4½; area, 24,876 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches,—of which 38 acres, 36 perches, are in the river Suck, and 430 acres, 1 rood, 26 perches, are in the river Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 5,915; in 1841, 5,704. Houses 950. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 5,307. Houses 888. The surface is for the most part flat, low, and without character; it consists partly of excellent land, but largely of dismal brown bog; it is bounded on the north by the Suck, and on the east by the Shannon, and descends to the margin of these almost stagnant streams in a hardly perceptible gradient of morass and meadow; and it is traversed through the interior by the Grand Canal, and by the road from Ballinasloe to Banagher. The highest ground is near the centre; and has an altitude above sea-level of 348 feet. The principal seats are Ballymore-castle, Abbeyland-house, Abbeyland-cottage, Lismore-castle, Shannonsview, Shannongrove, and Hemmingsville. The

chief hamlet is Parkmadden. Clonfert proper, though it continued till the passing of the Church Temporalities Act, to be in the strictest sense the seat of a bishopric, is the most thorough satire upon the idea of a city. Its site is a swell or very gentle rising ground on the edge of a great expanse of dreary bog; and, being shaded on other sides by some wood, it may properly enough be called what the name Clonfert is believed to mean—"a place of retirement." But as "a city," it comprises simply two or three scattered private houses, the palace, the cathedral, and the ruins of an old church; and, as if ashamed of its absurd pretensions to an urban name, it stands a little way aside from the public road, and may very easily escape the notice of the uninformed passing traveller. Its two or three private houses are mere cabins; its palace is an ordinary-looking country mansion, erected in 1640 by Bishop Dawson, and situated in the midst of a rather shabby demesne; its cathedral is a small dingy unimposing structure, in the style of architecture which prevailed in the reign of Henry II.; and its ruined quondam church pretends—very absurdly, we think—to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Brendan, and is said to have been famous for its seven altars, and to have been decorated in 1270 by an exquisitely carved western front, erected by John Bishop of Clonfert, who was an Italian and the nuncio of the Pope, and afterwards became archbishop of Benevento. An extinct abbey also claims to have been founded by St. Brendan; but the probability is, that both the old church and the monastic pile dated no higher than 1270. "St. Brendan, the son of Finloga," says the credulous Archdall, "studied under St. Finian in the Academy of Clonard, and A. D. 553 or 552, he founded an abbey here under the invocation of the Virgin Mary. St. Brendan was the founder of many other abbeys, and is said to have presided over 3,000 monks, each of whom did industriously earn a sufficiency for his support. This saint instituted a particular form or rule for the observance of his successors, who, in the course of time, followed that of St. Augustine." Other accounts, of equally doubtful character, add, that St. Brendan died on the 16th of May, 577, in the 94th year of his age—that he was interred at Clonfert,—that the site of this abbey and his grave was called the Valley of Miracles,—that his successor in the abbacy, Moenna, the Comorban, was the founder of the bishopric,—and that the riches of Clonfert frequently provoked the cupidity, and occasioned ravaging inroads, of the plundering Danes. Fairs are held on May 12, Aug. 12, and Nov. 22.—The parish of Clonfert is a vicarage, in the dio. of Clonfert. Vicarial tithe composition, £55 7s. 8½d.; glebe, £50. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £253 16s. 11½d., and are apportioned among the diocesan, the dean, the prebendaries of Fenore, Anacalla, Kilconnell, and Kiltesskill, and the sacrist of the cathedral. The vicarage of Clonfert, and the rectories of CLONTSKERT, and KILNABRONOGUE [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Clonfert. Kilnabronogue is detached from the other two parishes by the intervention of Fuhy and Donougha. Length of the union, 13 miles; breadth, 8. Pop., in 1831, 10,806. Gross income, £437 3s. 9d.; nett, £341 5s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the united benefices of Tynagh and Doneira in this diocese, the archdeaconry of Clonfert, and the prebend of Castropetre, in Kildare. One curate for Clonfert parish, and another for Clontskert, have each a stipend of £75; and the latter has also the use of the glebe-house and garden. Clonfert church is simply the cathedral. Sitings 150; attendance 80. There is a church also in Cloyne.

tuskert. The Roman Catholic chapel of Clonfert has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Eyrecourt. There are 2 Roman Catholic chapels, the one parochial and the other monastic, in Clonfert. In 1834, the Protestants of Clonfert parish amounted to 649, and the Roman Catholics to 4,779; the Protestants of the union to 1,121, and the Roman Catholics to 9,388; a Sunday school in the parish had on its books 38 boys and 32 girls; 7 daily schools in the parish—one of which was aided with £26 a-year from the Wesleyan Methodist Society, and £4 from the rector, and another with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and £2 from the rector—had on their books 218 boys and 110 girls; and 13 daily schools in the union had 602 boys and 353 girls.

The **DIOCESE OF CLONFERT** is in the province of Tuam. It was united in 1602 to the see of Kilmaedua; and both were united by the late Church Reform Act to the sees of Killaloe and Kilfenora. Clonfert diocese lies partly within King's county and the county of Roscommon, but chiefly within the county of Galway. Dr. Beaufort, estimating its total area at 215,000 acres, states that 4,400 of these acres are in King's county, 17,500 in the county of Roscommon, and 193,100 in the county of Galway. Its greatest length is 29 miles; its greatest breadth is 25; its area is 234,050 acres, 8 perches. Pop., in 1831, 118,962. Gross episcopal revenue, £2,385 18s. 9d.; nett, £2,162 5s. 5d. The dignitaries, with the separate revenues which they possess in virtue of their dignities, are the dean, £457 12s. 7d.; the archdeacon, £94 3s. 0d.; the prebendary of Fenore, £96 18s. 5d.; the prebendary of Annacalla, £31 6s. 1d.; the prebendary of Kilconnel, £37 16s. 11d.; the prebendary of Killaspicknoylan, £18 9s. 2d.; the prebendary of Kiltesskill, £24 18s. 5d.; the prebendary of Drougta, £27 10s.; the prebendary of Ballynoulter, £25; the prebendary of Kilquane, £15 6s. 2d.; and the sacrist, £22. The chapter have no economy fund. The parishes are 38 in number; and are grouped into 11 benefices. Eight of the incumbents are resident, and 3 non-resident. Gross income of the benefices from tithes, £3,701 5s. 9d.; from glebes, £432 19s. 5d.; nett income from both sources, £3,581 16s. 6d. No tithes are impropriate; and the value of appropriate tithes is £2,020 3s. 9d. Eight curates are employed in 6 benefices, and have aggregately an income of £657 13s. 10d. Eight of the benefices are in the gift or collation of the diocesan, and 3 in that of the Marquis of Clanricarde. The churches are 12 in number, and contain accommodation for 3,330 persons; and the building of 8 and the enlarging of one of them cost £9,763 7s. 8d., all of which, except £180, was given or lent by the late Board of First Fruits. The number of Protestant dissenting places of worship is 4; and of Roman Catholic chapels, is 44. In 1834, the population consisted of 4,761 members of the Establishment, 2 Presbyterians, 3 other Protestant dissenters, and 119,082 Roman Catholics. In the same year, 12 daily schools, which made no return of their attendance, were computed to be attended by 936 children; and 99, which made returns, had on their books 4,813 boys, 2,823 girls, and 84 children whose sex was not specified. Of the total of 111 schools, 80 were supported wholly by fees, and 31 wholly or in part by endowment or subscription; and of the latter, 7 were in connection with the National Board, 1 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and 14 with the London Hibernian Society.

The **Roman Catholic Diocese**.—The Roman Catholic diocese of Clonfert is still separate or unannexed.

It includes 23 parishes; and has 21 parochial and 15 coaljutor clergy. The bishop's parishes are Loughrea and Tynagh. Thirty-two of the 44 chapels are reported to be "remarkably good houses, slated, large, and commodious." An academy has been established at Loughrea for the education of students for the Roman Catholic college. A discaled Carmelite priory, and a discaled Carmelite nunnery are at Loughrea; a Franciscan convent at Meelick; and two Dominican convents at Boula and Esker. The designations of the parishes of the diocese, together with the sites of their chapels, are, 1. Loughrea,—Loughrea; 2. Tyna,—Tyna and Killeen; 3. Kiltolla,—Kiltolla and Killimor; 4. Killiadaua,—Killiadaua and Ayle; 5. Woodford,—Woodford and Clonea; 6. Killimor,—Killimor and Tyrenascia; 7. Queensborough,—Queensborough and Taby; 8. Ballymacwad,—Ballymacwad and Gurtene; 9. Ballinasloe,—Ballinasloe and Creagh; 10. Fohana,—Fohana and Killiney; 11. Leitrim,—Leitrim and Kilmeen; 12. Ballinakill,—Knockastrim; 13. Kiltormer,—Kiltormer and Laurecetown; 14. Clontuskert,—Clontuskert; 15. Killoran,—Killoran and Mulla; 16. New Inn,—New Inn and Bullane; 17. Eyrecourt,—Eyrecourt and Clonfert; 18. Killalaghton,—Killalaghton and Kilrie; 19. Carrabawn,—Carrabawn and Kill; 20. Kileonnel,—Kileonnel and Aughrim; 21. Taughmaconnel,—Taughmaconnel; 22. Portumna,—Portumna and Liemalash; and 23. Lismagh,—Lismagh.

CLONFERT AND KILMORE, two nearly continuous bogs on the north-east border of the barony of Longford, co. Galway, Connaght. They are bounded on the north-east side by the Suck; on the south-east end by the Shannon; and on the other side and end by the ridgy ground, a line of low hills, which extends from Ballinasloe, by Aughrim, Ballymannagh, Kilmore, and Redmount, to the Shannon. Length, north-north-westward, 7 miles; breadth, from 1 mile to 1½; area, 9,615 English acres. They are mutually separated by a very narrow peninsula which runs down to the Suck from Clonfert; they contain no gravel hills or islands; they are exceedingly wet and spongy; they have an average depth of 30 feet, and descend in many places 10 feet beneath the level of the surface-water of the Shannon; yet they so incline to the streams as to be easily capable of drainage. The Grand Canal traverses them; and reveals to the eye of a passenger a series of close views which vie with one another as emblems of a boggy chaos. Estimated cost of reclamation, £12,987 13s. 2d.

CLONFERTMULLOE. See **KYLE**.

CLONFINGLASS, a chapelry in the barony of Clanwilliam, 4 miles north-west of Cahir, co. Tipperary, Munster. Area, 353 acres. But though still topographically treated as a separate district, it is practically incorporated, both politically and ecclesiastically with the parish of **KILLALDRIFT**: which see.

CLONFINLOUGH, or **CLONFINLOUGH**, a parish in the southern border of the barony of Roscommon, 3 miles south of Strokestown, co. Roscommon, Connaght. A district of 3,411 acres, 3 roods, 11 perches, lies very slenderly detached to the south-east; yet the parish may, not improperly, be regarded as compact. Length, south-eastward, 6 miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to 3½ miles; area, 7,814 acres, 26 perches,—of which 352 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 4,540; in 1841, 4,782. Houses 850. At the east end extends the hill or mountain of Slievebawn, lifting its chief summit 857 feet above sea-level; at the west base of this is **BALLINAFAD** [which see]; and some distance south-west of Ballinafad is Mount Pleasant. The arable

grounds are aggregately extensive and tolerably good. The chief lakes occur on the western border; two of them have surface-elevations above sea-level of respectively 162 and 172 feet; and one or two low-lets lie in the south. The seats, additional to Mount-Pleasant, are Clonfree-House, Clonfinlough-Lodge, Clonfinlough-Cottage, and Fair-valley-Lodge. The chief hamlets are Clonfinlough, Cloonah, Cloonah-Hinds, South Ballinalad, Hilltown, and Killavackan. The road from Roscommon to Strokestown passes northward through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £92, and the rectorial for £78 9s. 3d.; and the latter are appropriated to Kilgoblin prebend in Elphin cathedral. The vicarages of Clonfinlough and CLONTUSKERT [see that article], constitute the benefice of Clonfinlough. Length, 7 miles; breadth, from 1 to 3½. Pop., in 1831, 7,515. Gross income, £135 10s. 11d.; nett, £126 2s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the perpetual curacy of Bunowen in the dio. of Meath, and resides on that benefice. The occasional duties of Clonfinlough are discharged by the curate of Strokestown for a stipend of £21. There is no church. A Roman Catholic chapel, and a private house used as a Roman Catholic chapel, have an attendance of respectively 1,200 and 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are united to a chapel in an adjoining parish. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and union amounted to 33, the Roman Catholics of the parish to 4,779, and the Roman Catholics of the union to 7,934; and 7 hedge-schools in the union—4 of which were in the parish—had on their books 237 boys and 95 girls. In 1838, the National Board granted £160 toward the erection of a school at Carriska.

CLONFINLOUGH, a quadram chapelry in the barony of Clunwilliam and dio. of Cashel, 3½ miles south-east by south of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. It lies immediately north of Clonbullogue.

CLONGEEN, a parish in the west side of the barony of West Shelmallee, 5 miles south-west by west of Taghmon, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, southward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 2; area, 5,379 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches;—but a district of 974 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches, lies detached nearly a mile to the north-west. Pop., in 1831, 1,668; in 1841, 1,955. Houses 344. The surface declines to the south, and is drained along the west boundary by the Owenduff river, and traversed through the interior by the road from Taghmon to Dunbrody. The highest ground lies a little north of the centre, and has an altitude above sea-level of 253 feet. The principal seats are Abbeyville, Longate, and Brianstown. The villages are Fook's-Mills and Clongeen. See FOOK'S-MILLS. Area of Clongeen village, 27 acres. Pop., in 1831, 148; in 1841, 154. Houses 30.—This parish is an impropriate curacy, and part of the Tintern cluster of impropriate curacies, in the dio. of Ferns. See TINTERN, OWENDUFF, and HOKETOWN. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Tintern and Owenduff. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 71, and the Roman Catholics to 1,702; and two hedge-schools were attended on the average by 77 children.

CLONGESH, or CLONGISH, a parish on the west border of the barony and co. of Longford, 2½ miles north-north-west of the town of Longford, Leinster. It contains the town of NEWTOWN-FORBES: which see. Length, south-south-westward, 6½ miles; breadth, from 5 furlongs to 4½ miles; area, 12,832 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches,—of which 296 acres, 1 rood, 36 perches, are in the Shannon and Lough Forbes. Pop., in 1831, 6,736; in 1841, 6,504.

Houses 1,132. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 6,026. Houses 1,054. The surface extends along the straits, swamps, and loughs of the Shannon, and lends a profusion of wood to adorn the expansion of that stream called Lough Forbes. The chief features of interest are the demesnes of Castle-Forbes and Brianstown, and the village of Newtown-Forbes. See CASTLE-FORBES. The land is prevailing low and flat; partly fertile, and partly boggy; and averagely worth about 30s. per plantation acre a-year. The highest ground is in the centre, and has an altitude of only 283 feet above sea-level. The principal hamlets are Upper Caldragh, Lower Caldragh, Upper Leitrim, Lower Briskil, Lower Lisnabo, Upper Lisnabo, and Lowtown. The road from Longford to Carrick-on-Shannon runs north-north-westward through the interior; and the advantages of both the Shannon and the Royal Canal navigation are easily accessible to the inhabitants.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ardagh. Tithe composition, £461 10s. 9d. The rectory of Clongesh, and the vicarage of Killoe, Clongesh-Killoe, or Drumlish [see KILLOE], constitute the benefice of Clongesh. Length, 15 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 21,794. Gross income, £1,080 2s. 6d.; nett, £930 16s. 3½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Clonhoney, and the vicar-generalship of the diocese of Ardagh. Two curates have each a stipend of £75. The church at Newtown-Forbes was built about the year 1820, at the cost of £1,384 12s. 3½d., raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 400; attendance 170. There is a church also at Drumlish in Killoe. A Wesleyan meeting-house has an attendance of 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500 at one service, and 1,300 at another; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to 5 chapels in Killoe. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,104 Churchmen, 7 Presbyterians, and 5,408 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 1,518 Churchmen, 19 Presbyterians, and 20,554 Roman Catholics; 6 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £7 from the diocesan fund and £8 from the rector, and one endowed with £66 a-year and a house by bequest of some ancestors of Mr. Mitchell of Lismoy—had on their books 366 boys and 232 girls; and 27 daily schools in the union had 1,349 boys and 662 girls.

CLONGILL, a parish in the south end of the barony of Morgallion, 4½ miles north-north-west of Navan, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 2,387 acres. Pop., in 1831, 260; in 1841, 226. Houses 31. The general quality of the land is excellent. Arch-Hall, the seat of Samuel Garnet, Esq., stands 4 miles from Navan, a little west of the road thence to Clones.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £100; glebe, £62 11s. In 1809, the rectories of Clongill and KILSHINE [see that article] were decreed by Act of Council to be consolidated into one benefice, on the demise of either of the incumbents. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½. Pop., in 1831, 913. Gross income, £284 6s. 10d.; nett, £271 18s. 11d. Patron, alternately the Crown and the diocesan. In 1837, the rectories continued to be united; and the incumbent of Clongill held also the sinecure prebendorship of the cathedral of Killalla. A curate had a stipend of £50, and the use of the glebe-house and glebe; and he officiated also in Kilsbine. There is no church in Clongill. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 300 to 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Castletown-Kilpatrick. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 29, and the Roman Catholics to 237; and a daily school was salaried with £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice,

and with £9 9s. in equal sums from the rector, the curate, and local subscription, and had on its books 19 boys and 26 girls.

CLOGISH. See **CLOGESH.**

CLOGOWES, a Roman Catholic college for Jesuits, in the parish of Mainbain, barony of Ikethy and Oughterany, co. Kildare, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Rathangan, 1 mile north-east of Clane, and 15 miles west-south-west of Dublin. The original pile was the seat of the Browne family, and bore the name of **CASTLE-BROWNE**: see that article. The present edifice, as altered and enlarged, is a spacious and imposing castellated quadrangular structure, with broad square towers in front, round towers in the rear, and the whole terminating in battlements. The *tout ensemble* of its architectural features suggests the idea of a tasteless and almost random combination of castle, gaol, and church. Pupils pay £3 3s. of admission-money; and those above and below 12 years of age pay respectively £47 5s., and £42 a-year for board and training. The number of pupils, in 1834, was 120.

CLONIE. See **CLONEY.**

CLONIGORMICAN. See **ARDCLARE.**

CLONINA. See **CLONKENAGH.**

CLONKEE, or **CLANKEE**, a barony in the extreme east of the county of Cavan, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north-west and north, by the barony of Tullaghgarvey; on the north-east and east, by the county of Monaghan; on the south, by the county of Meath; on the south-west, by the barony of Castleraghan; and on the west, by the barony of Loughitee. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 14 miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, is 9½; and its area is 64,377 acres, 3 roods, 1 perch,—of which 1,835 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches are water. The surface is, for the most part, broken, tumulated, or hilly; but it has more of champaign or dale character in the north than in the south. Nearly the only parts which are tolerably wooded are small districts in the vicinity of Bailieborough and Kingscourt. A line considerably north of its centre forms the water-shed between the streams of the Irish sea and the Atlantic: the drainage north of this line is effected by a head-stream of the Annalee, one of the chief affluents of the Erne; and the drainage of the southern and larger district is effected partly eastward by the Southern or Louth Lagan, and partly southward by Virginia Water and another rivulet, both affluents, through the Meath Blackwater, of the Boyne. Lough Swillan, a considerable lake, occurs in the north-east; a chain of loughlets occurs at the sources of Virginia Water, near Bailieborough; and two or three small lakes occur in the north-west.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Knockbridge and Shircock, and part of the parishes of Bailieborough, Drumcong, Emiskeen, and Moybologue. Its towns are Bailieborough and Kingscourt; and its only village of noticeable size is Shircock. Its annual valuation, under the Poor-law Acts, is £36,918 3s. 2d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of Spring and Summer, 1841, were £1,832 4s. 6d., and £2,285 9s. 6d. Pop., in 1831, 36,094; in 1841, 38,892. Houses 6,683. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,872; in manufactures and trade, 1,608; in other pursuits, 423. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,134; who could read but not write, 3,284; who could neither read nor write, 7,084. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,210; who could read but not write, 4,386; who could neither read nor write, 10,312.

CLONKEEHAN, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Louth, co. Louth, Leinster.

Length, ¾ of a mile; breadth, ½; area, 605 acres. Pop., in 1831, 333; in 1841, 380. Houses 67. The surface consists of good land; and lies amidst a fine sheet of park and sylvan scenery.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **CHARLESTOWN** [which see], in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £46 3s. 1d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 320.

CLONKEEN, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Clanwilliam, 4 miles south-south-east of Castle-Connell, and 5½ east of Limerick, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 1,145 acres. Pop., in 1831, 628; in 1841, 621. Houses 93.—This parish is in the dio. of Emly; and is wholly appropriated, as bishop's mensal, to the see of Cashel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 646; and a daily school was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and had on its book 108 boys and 42 girls.

CLONKEEN, a parish on the western border of the barony of Ardee and of the county of Louth, and 3¼ miles north-west of the town of Ardee, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2¼; area, 4,322 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,981; in 1841, 2,158. Houses 374. It is separated from the county of Meath by a southerly-running head-stream of the Dee; it is partly hilly, and consists in the aggregate of middle-rate land. The road from Ardee to Carrickmacross runs north-westward through the interior; and is overlooked a mile south-east of the church by the mansion of Glack, and 1½ north-west of it by that of Cromartin.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £300; glebe, £30 17s. 9½d. Gross income, £330 17s. 9½d.; nett, £262 19s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. The date of the church's erection cannot be ascertained. Sittings 70; attendance 45. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 101, and the Roman Catholics to 1,917; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 82 boys and 24 girls.

CLONKEEN, or **CLONKEEN-KERRILL**, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Tyquin, 7 miles north-east of Athenry, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 8,214 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,806; in 1841, 1,971. Houses 320. The surface lies along the river Moyne; and, though containing some bog, consists, for the most part, of prime land. About the year 1435, Thomas O'Kelly, bishop of Clonfert, and afterwards archbishop of Tuam, converted the parish-church into a convent for friars of the third order of Franciscans.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **BALLYMACWARD** [which see], in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £80. The Roman Catholic chapel at Gorteen has an attendance of 550; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballymacward. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 3 pay daily schools at Gorteen, Glenamucka, and Forest-View, had on their books 127 boys and 48 girls.

CLONKELLY, or **CLANKELLY**, a small barony in the extreme east of the county of Fermanagh, Ulster. It is bounded on the north by the barony of Magherastephans; on the east by the county of Monaghan; and on the south-west by the barony of Coole. Its outline is very nearly that of an equilateral triangle of 5 miles on each side. Area, 36,922 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches,—of which 486 acres, 34 perches are water. The northern border is upland; and the rest of the surface is, for the most part, low. The declination is to the south-west; and belongs to the east side of the basin-system of the Erne.—This barony comprises only part of the two parishes of Clones and Gallon; and has no noticeable village

except Rosslee. Its annual valuation under the Poor-law Act is £15,238 11s. 8d., and the sum levied under the grand warrant of summer, 1841, was £1,374 6s. 2d. Pop., in 1831, 14,754; in 1841, 15,424. Houses 2,699. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,173; in manufactures and trade, 549; in other pursuits, 160. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,483; who could read but not write, 1,484; who could neither read nor write, 2,585. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,006; who could read but not write, 2,403; who could neither read nor write, 3,471.

CLONKINNY, a village in the barony of Skerrin, co. Tipperary, Munster. It stands near the east base of Bendubh mountain, and 5 miles south of Roscrea, on the road from that town to Cashel. Pop. not specially returned.

CLONKYNE, an alias name of **ABBEYLEIX**: which see.

CLONLARKAGH, a denomination of the parish and rectory of Ballingarry, barony of Coshlea and dio. of Emly, co. Limerick, Munster.

CLONLEAD. See **CLONTEAD**.

CLONLEIGH, or **CLONLEA**, a parish on the western border of the barony of Lower Tulla, 4 miles north by east of Six-mile-Bridge, co. Clare, Munster. It contains the village of **KILKISHEN**: which see. Length, south-east by southward, 5½ miles; breadth, from ¼ of a mile to ¾ miles; area, 8,833 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches,—of which 140 acres, 3 roods, 3 perches, are in Lough Cullaunghedda, 12 acres, 2 roods, 32 perches, are in Lough Doon, and 361 acres, 3 roods, are in other lakes. Pop., in 1831, 3,105; in 1841, 3,749. Houses 579. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 3,190. Houses 494. The surface is chiefly pastoral, and partly mountainous; and it lies within the basin of the rivulet Ougarnee. Lough Cullaunghedda lies on the north-west boundary, and has an elevation above sea-level of 97 feet; Lough Doon lies on the north-east boundary, and has an elevation of 96 feet; Lough Clonleigh, a very large sheet of water, lies wholly in the interior, and has an elevation of 98 feet; and the other noticeable lakes are Clonbrick, a little south of Lough Clonleigh, and Castle-lake on the southern boundary. The seats are Mount-Baylee, Lake-Kyle-House, Lakeview, Killeen, Scarat, Sunville, Kilkishen, Glenwood, and Belvoir,—the last the residence of J. D. Wilson, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and a vicarage, in the dio. of Killaloe. The rectory is part of the benefice of O'MULLOD: see that article. Rectorial tithe composition, £79 12s. The vicarage is a separate benefice. Vicarial tithe composition, £92 6s. 1½d.; glebe, £42. Gross income, £166 12s. 1½d.; nett, £107 13s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built, in 1811, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance 35. Two Roman Catholic chapels are attended by respectively 700 and 250. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 60, and the Roman Catholics to 2,274; a classical school was kept by the vicar; and 6 other daily schools—one of which was a parochial free-school under the superintendence of the vicar, and another was a National school salaried with £10 from the Board—had on their books 286 boys and 196 girls.

CLONLEIGH, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Raphoe, and of the county of Donegal, Ulster. It contains the town of **LIFFORD** and the village of **BALLINDRAIT** [see these articles]; and it is sometimes called Lifford parish. Length, south-westward, 5½ miles; extreme breadth, 3¼; area, 12,517 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches,—of which 153

acres, 2 perches, are tideway of the Foyle, and 24 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,941; in 1841, 5,686. Houses 929. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 4,845; in 1841, 4,760. Houses 785. The river Foyle flows northward along the eastern boundary; and its tributary, the Dale, runs eastward to it through the interior. The parochial surface, though consisting variously of good, middle-rate, and very inferior land, is a portion of one of the finest districts of the county; and presents an agreeable and occasionally scenic congenies of slowly curved and well-defined swells and rising grounds. Clonleigh-house, on the Foyle, is the seat of the Rev. W. Knox; and the other chief country residences are Porthall, Cavanear, Erin-cottage, Belmount, and Nassau-hall. Three insulated pieces of ground in the Foyle are called Island-Beg, Island-More, and Corkan-Isle. The parish appears to have been an original or very early seat of the Culdees; and, of course, figures in the dreams of a large class of antiquaries as the seat of an abbey and a bishopric. "St. Columb," says the author of the *Monasticon*, "built the church of Cluain-laodh, where St. Lugad, one of his disciples, is honoured. St. Carnech was abbot and bishop here about the year 530, and was succeeded by Cassan, whose successor was Massan. Clonleigh, we apprehend, was anciently called Cruachanligean or Drumligeian, but we cannot determine which." The Clonleigh dispensary is within the Strabane Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 12,517 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 6,020; and, in 1839, it expended £135 14s., and administered to 2,015 patients. The interior of the parish is traversed respectively northward, north-westward, and south-westward by the roads from Strabane and Lifford to St. Johnstown, Letterkenny, and Stranorlar.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £840; glebe, £360 10s. Gross income, £1,200 10s.; nett, £1,046 14s. 10d. Patron, the diocesan. The rector holds also the benefice of Ballinascreen in the same co. and dio. One curate has a stipend of £80; and another has a stipend of £50, and acts also as the stipendiary chaplain of Lifford gaol. The church is situated in Lifford, and is of unknown date and cost. Sittings 350; attendance, from 50 to 300. A schoolhouse in a remote situation is used as a parochial place of worship every alternate Sabbath, and has an attendance of from 100 to 170. A Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 200 in winter, and 400 in summer; and a Roman Catholic chapel is attended by from 700 to 800, and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Camus-juxta-Mourne. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 806 Churchmen, 1,674 Presbyterians, and 3,549 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school had an average attendance of 25 children; and 10 daily schools had on their books 294 boys and 176 girls; and 2 other daily schools were averagely attended by about 60 children. Two of the schools were parochial male and female at Ballindrait, and were salaried with £12 each from Lord Erne's trustees; one was an endowed school, conducted by the curate and an usher, the former of whom had £20 a-year, and the latter £20 from a bequest by Sir Richard Hansard; one was a classical school, also conducted by the curate; one was a Kildare-Place school at Western Croghan, which had £10 a-year from the rector, and educated 20 children free; another was a Kildare-Place school, salaried with £10 from the rector; and three were National schools, at Murlough, Cloglin, and Ballyagan, salaried with respectively £12, £8, and £8, from the Board. In 1840,

• But this includes the village of Ballindrait.

the National Board had a school also at Porthall; and salaried its 4 schools with aggregately £58.

CLONLEIGH, a parish in the barony of Banntry, 54 miles north-east of New Ross, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, southward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,716 acres, 3 roods, 17 perches. Pop., in 1831, 661; in 1841, 830. Houses 144. The general quality of the land is good; and the highest ground is in the south, and has an altitude above sea-level of 467 feet.—This parish is a rectory and part of the benefice of St. Mary's of New Ross, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £101 15s. 8½d. See ROSS (NEW). It is also part of the perpetual curacy of Templeudigan; which see. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Templeudigan and Chapel. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 666; and a hedge-school had on its books 5 boys and 5 girls.

CLONLISK, a barony in the extreme south of King's co., Leinster. It occupies the southern or extreme part of the long projection which extends southward from the west end of the main body of the county. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by the barony of Ballybrit; and, on all other sides, by the county of Tipperary. Its greatest length is in the direction of south by west and north by east, and measures 134 miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 miles, but in a general view is greatest in the north, and gradually diminishes toward the south; and its area is 49,053 acres, 3 roods, 34 perches,—of which 1 acre, 2 roods, 22 perches, are in Lough Nabinech. Spurs and declivities of the Devil-Bit mountains occupy the southern point, and part of the eastern border from that point northward; but the rest of the surface, though agreeably varied, and occasionally hilly, is for the most part practicable to the plough. The declination is all to the west; and the drainage is effected by the Little Brosna, the Borris-o'-Kane, and the Nenagh rivulets, all affluents of the Shannon. The soil is variously limestone gravel, gritty clay, and bog, all lying on limestone gravel; but it pre-eminently consists of the two former, either in a loamy condition, or stiff, cold, and heathy. Several large grazing farms are kept perpetually in grass; but the greater part of the land is in tillage. The general course of crops on the best ground is oats on ley ground, potatoes set with manure, wheat, potatoes set with manure, wheat, and so on to exhaustion. This extraordinary system of forcing with manure, and scouring to sterility, is assisted by an inexhaustible and easily-obtained supply in every district of bog earth, limestone gravel, and lime. Limestone gravel occurs as a considerably deep subsoil in almost every part of the barony; it is everywhere an useful manure, especially in composts; and in some places it is very rich. A large tract of deep fertile soil on the banks of the Little Brosna is disposed in meadow, but almost regularly suffers damage to its hay from floods; and a considerable aggregate of other land as urgently requires draining as this needs embanking. The different kinds of live stock, though hardly equal to those in similar districts of Great Britain, are good.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Aghacoon, Burrisnecarney, Cullenwaine, Corbally, Ettagh, Kilcoleman, and Roscrea; and the whole of the parishes of Castletown-ely, Dunkerrin, Finglass, Kilcommon, Templeharry, Kilmurry-ely, and Shinnone. Its only town is Shinroue; and its chief villages are Moneygall, Brosna, Kilcommon, Dunkerrin, and Barna. Pop., in 1831, 15,765; in 1841, 17,113. Houses 2,863. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,383; in manufactures and trade, 275; in

other pursuits, 333. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,738; who could read but not write, 1,341; who could neither read nor write, 3,272. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,506; who could read but not write, 2,157; who could neither read nor write, 3,891.

CLONLOGHAN, a parish in the barony of Lower Bunratty, 21 miles south of Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare, Munster. Length, south by westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,951 acres, 36 perches. Pop., in 1831, 763; in 1841, 681. Houses 95. It rests its south end upon the estuary of the Shannon, yet lies in the middle of the peninsula between the Shannon and the east side of the estuary of the Fergus; and it consists of good arable and feeding ground.—The highest ground is in the extreme north, and has an altitude above sea-level of 159 feet. The inns are Shannongrove, Knockaun-house, and Killully-cottage.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILFINAGHTY [which see] in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £35; glebe, £3 3s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £70, and are inappropriate in the Earl of Egremont. In 1834, the parishioners, with one exception, were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

CLONLOGHER, a parish on the northern border of the barony of Dromahaire, 21 miles south by west of Manor-Hamilton, co. Leitrim, Connaught. Length, south-eastward, 5 miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to 31 miles; area, 6,444 acres, 5 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,245; in 1841, 1,248. Houses 193. The surface is mountainous, and shares in the fine properties of Highland landscape which distinguish the environs of Manor-Hamilton, and the valley of the Bonnet river. The soil is moorish and marshy on the hills and declivities; but consists of limestone diluvium on some low grounds.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of MANOR-HAMILTON [which see], in the dio. of Kilmore. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £49; and the rectorial tithes, in common with those of Clonclare and Killasnet, are reported to belong to the bishop. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 108, and the Roman Catholics to 1,186; and a daily school was in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and had on its books 10 boys and 79 girls.

CLONLONAN, a barony on the west side of co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the baronies of Kilkenny-West and Moycashel; on the east, by the barony of Moycashel and King's co.; on the south, by King's co.; and on the west, by co. Roscommon and the barony of Brawney. Its greatest length, from east to west, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 32,117 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches,—of which 88 acres, 1 rood, 4 perches are water. The Shannon bounds the west side of the portion which marches with Roscommon; and a considerable rivulet, which falls, near Ballykerrin, into the south-eastern limb of Lough Ree, drains a large part of the interior of the main body, and courses along the whole of its northern boundary. The small district on the Shannon is all bog or fen; some other small districts, especially in the west, are also bog; but by far the greater part of the surface presents a pleasing contour of undulated plain and gentle hill, and consists of aggregately good, well-cultivated, and somewhat orate land.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Kilmureagh and Kilmanaghan, and the whole of the parishes of Ballyloughloe and Killeigh. Its only town is Moate-Grenogue; and its chief vil-

lage is Baylin. Pop., in 1831, 12,830; in 1841, 13,240. Houses 2,263. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,697; in manufactures and trade, 456; in other pursuits, 230. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,711; who could read but not write, 1,097; who could neither read nor write, 2,861. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 773; who could read but not write, 1,504; who could neither read nor write, 3,655.

CLONMACDUFF, a parish in the barony of Upper Navan, 3 miles north of Trim, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,540 acres. Pop., in 1831, 716; in 1841, 734. Houses 132. The surface contains some bog, but consists for the most part of good arable land; and it is traversed northward by the road from Trim to Kells, and westward by that from Dunderdy-Bridge to Athboy. The townlands are Courtstown, Mooneystown, Meadstown, Tullaghanstown, Little Balardin, and Great Balardin.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of ARDBRACCAN [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The tithe composition is returned with that of the other members of the benefice. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

CLONMACNOISE, a parish, and formerly the seat of a bishopric, on the west border of the barony of Garrycastle and of King's co., 8 miles south by west of Athlone, Leinster. It contains the small town of SHANNON-BRIDGE: which see. Length, south-south-westward, 7½ miles; breadth, from 2½ to 4½; area, 22,417 acres, 23 perches,—of which 498 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches are in the river Shannon, and 186 acres are in Lough Fin. Pop., in 1831, 4,424; in 1841, 4,655. Houses 779. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,865; in 1841, 4,257. Houses 712. The Shannon stagnates along the western boundary; and the dismal bog-ditch of the Blackwater lies like an enormous snake along the heats of the southern boundary. See BLACKWATER. About 3,240 acres of the parochial surface are hilly and craggy land, incapable of tillage, but serviceable for pasture; and about 7,000 acres are bog, partly reclaimed or meadowy, but chiefly waste, flat, cold, and dismal. The meadow ground lies principally along the Shannon, and is generally poor in quality. The soil of the arable grounds is light and sandy. Limestone is almost everywhere the immediate substratum; and, when mixed with bog earth and clay, it makes an excellent compost manure. A hillock which bears aloft the old castle of Leitras, has an altitude above sea-level of 174 feet; and Lough Fin, situated a little west of the centre of the parish, has a surface elevation of 133 feet, produces good pike and perch, and some eels, and is flanked on two sides with bogs, and on the other sides with low, treeless hillocks. A quarry, about one-fourth of a mile from the Shannon, produces a shell grey marble, variously tinted, and of a sound useful description; and a few years ago, about 3,000 cubic feet of this marble were sent to the Killaloe Works,—the principal mart and manufactory for marble, within the counties of Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, and Galway. Nearly the whole surface of the district has a naked, dreary, monotonous, and repulsive appearance. The seats of Templeduff, Charlestown, and Blackwater, occur in the vicinity of Shannon-Bridge; and a cluster of hamlets, consisting of Deverys, Derryharney, Gahaganas, Luncloon, and Clonlony, is situated in the extreme east. The interior is traversed by the road from Ballinasloe to Ferbane and Tullamore.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Vicarial tithe composition, £264 7s. 3d.;

glebe, £60. Gross income, £324 7s. 3d.; nett, £303 6s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are equal in value to the vicarial, and belong to the sinecure deanery of Clonmacnoise; but they are not paid. The church is very ancient, and about 104 or 105 years ago was a mere ruin, but was repaired and new-roofed by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 80; attendance, from 16 to 20. The Roman Catholic chapel at Shannon-Bridge is attended by about 350, and that at Clonlanough by about 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 155, and the Roman Catholics to 3,971; and 8 daily schools—one of which was in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and also received £2 a-year from the vicar, and one was salaried with £10 from the farmers of Clonlony and Clonlony Glebe—had on their books 205 boys and 146 girls.

Clonmacnoise proper—or, as it is often called, The Seven Churches—was formerly the site of a Culdean college, an ancient town, various monastic buildings, various antique churches, a cathedral, and a bishop's residence; and it possesses a singular combination of interest for its dimly sequestered situation, its wondrous mass of ecclesiastical ruins, its extensive and celebrated cemetery, and its historical associations with at once ancient literature and warfare, and modern superstitions and demoralizing orgies. Different writers have not inaptly called it, 'the Iona of Ireland,' and 'the Mecca of Irish hagiolatry;' yet these designations point at scarcely one-half of its wide circle of curious objects and reminiscences. The place is on the left bank of the Shannon, about 4 miles north-east of Shannon-Bridge, in the midst of a great and chaotic expanse of red bog, but on the terminating slope of an extraordinary chain of low gravel hills, which bisects the bogs, stoops slowly down to the stagnant river, and bears the name of the Aisgir Reada. A graphic writer, who approached it by boat from Athlone, says, "The solitary hopelessness of the bog is all around; and nothing interrupts the silence of the waste but the pipe of the curlew, as it whistles over the morass, or the shriek of the heron, as it rises lazily from the sedge bank, and complains aloud against our unwonted interruption of its solitary speculations. If ever there was a picture of grim and hideous repose, it is the flow of the Shannon from Athlone to Clonmacnoise. * * * A line of gravel hills, forming the Aisgir Reada, comes from the east, and cuts the line of the Shannon at right angles, causing the great river to form a reach or bend; and the hills, breaking their direct line as they approach the stream, form an amphitheatre, upon the southern curve of which are erected the Seven Churches. The northern terminates in a beautiful green hill, like the inverted hull of a ship, round which the river flows at some distance, leaving an extensive flat of swampy meadow between it and the water. As the wind was strong and steady here up the river, causing the labour of rowing to be almost intolerable, we drew up our little cot into a cove, and, ascending the green hill, had at once from its summit a view of the sacred spot before us, and of the extraordinary country all around."

What a dreary vale is Glendalough? what a lonely isle is Innisculla? what a hideous place is Patrick's purgatory? what a desolate spot is Clonmacnoise? From this hill of Bentullagh, on which we now stood, the numerous churches, the two round towers, the curiously overhanging bastions of O'Melaghlin's Castle, all before us to the south, and rising in relief from the dreary sameness of the surrounding red bogs, presented such a picture of tottering ruins

and encompassing desolation, as I am sure few places in Europe could parallel."

The ruins at Clonmacnoise are of various dates, from probably the earliest period of stone architecture in Ireland down to about the close of the 12th century, or in one or two instances considerably later. They consist of two pillar towers, the fragments of two monasteries, the remains of various churches, cells, and chapels, some monumental crosses, and the ghastly and lumpish vestige of a palatial or episcopal castle; but, excepting the towers, one of the churches, two of the crosses, and one or two inconsiderable fragments, they have been reduced to nearly an amorphous and rubbishy mass; and, even when they were entire, they appear to have been aggregately so plain and occasionally rude in architecture as to afford little incentive to description. The churches, or piles which have been dignified by that name, were erected by princes and chieftains principally if not solely as places of sepulture; and, with probably no more than one exception, they were small, clumsy, shabby structures—mere rough-built cells. Archdall, who could not lose so ample an occasion of displaying the magniloquence of his antiquarianism, says, "The several founders named these churches as follows: Temple Righ, or Melagblin's Church, built by O'Melagblin, King of Meath; and to this day it is the burying-place of that family; Temple O'Connor, built by O'Connor Don; Temple Kelly; Temple Finian or MacCarthy, built by MacCarthy More of Munster; Temple Hurpan, or MacLaffy's Church; Temple Kieran; Temple Guaney; Temple Doulin, which is now the parish-church; and Temple MacDermott." The great field of ruins owes nearly all the picturesque effect which it possesses to the two pillar-towers; it expands in such a sheet of architectural desolation, as oppresses the observer on even a near view with the idea of monotony, and gloom, and utter ruin; and, when examined in detail, it presents comparatively few objects of either architecture, sculpture, or historical association, with which a chaste mind can be gratified.

Apart from the general group of ecclesiastical ruins, and separated from them on the north by a large field on which the 'patrons' of the place are held, stands a beautiful arch of the most ornate and highly carved variety of the pointed style of architecture,—the remnant of a church or chapel which appears to have been built or re-edified toward the close of the 12th century. An altar-stone on one side is venerated by the 'pilgrims' who crawl the rounds of 'the stations' at the patron; and a sitting-stone on the other, is alleged to have been the seat of St. Kieran, and is absurdly believed to effect the cure of epilepsy. "What a contrast," exclaims Mr. Otway, "did the ancient arch, so exquisitely carved, tottering in all the grey antiquity of a thousand years, present to a new house erected by a half-pay captain, who has turned his sword into a ploughshare, and in this dreary place set himself down on a farming speculation! He could not be more lonesome on the borders of the dismal swamp in Virginia: his ugly tub of a house, in all its raw newness, had no business at all to plant itself near that fine old time-touched religious edifice."—The area or enclosure containing the main group of ruins comprises about two Irish acres; is all over at once a cemetery and a metropolis of superstition; presents a confused mixture of old and new graves,—of modern inscriptions to the memory of obscure husbandmen in the neighbouring hamlets, and broken, neglected, and dishonoured monuments, in the oldest Irish character, of the hopes and deeds of ancient princes, bishops, and abbots; and often swarms with a motley gathering of mourners seeking the graves of their departed relatives, devotees crawl-

ing from point to point of the reputedly sacred circle, invalids scraping for holy clay or waiting a cure by contact with sward and stones, rustic virtuosi gaping and stumbling in search of some denouement to the mystery which their dull minds have long associated with the name of "the Seven Churches," and multitudinous sots staggering after the few brains they have lost on the adjoining patron-green, or reeling and worming with the drunkard's speed to partake of the last dregs of debauchery at the close of the orgies of the patron.* The writer we have already quoted seems to have felt bewildered—as who would not?—on first entering this scene; and was obliged to be indebted for local guidance to one of the presiding pauper female cicerones. "I found," says he, "that she made it part of her occupation to attend here, and direct the people where and how to make their stations,—here so many turns round an altar or a church on the bare knees, there so many paters and aves—such a cross you were to embrace to avert the pains of child-birth—yonder stone you must sit on to cure the pain in the back—there is the place you must scrape at to gather the holy clay that is around St. Kieran's remains. After looking about vaguely for a time, this church of St. Kieran's was what caught my particular attention. It was extremely small, more an insignificant oratory than what could be called a church; a tall man could scarcely lie at length in it; a mason would have contracted to build its walls for a week's wages; yet this, my mendicant guide said, was the old church of St. Kieran—the old walls had all gone away from their foundations, they had all collapsed together, and presented a picture of desolation without grandeur. Beside it was a sort of cavity or hollow in the ground, as if some persons had lately been rooting to extract a badger or a fox; but here it was that the people, supposing St. Kieran to be deposited, have rooted diligently for any particle of clay that could be found, in order to carry home that holy earth, steep it in water, and drink it; and happy is the votary who is now able among the bones and stones to pick up what has the semblance of soil, in order to commit it to his stomach, as a means of grace, or as a sovereign remedy against diseases of all sorts."

The only noticeable one of the ruined churches, for either extent or architectural beauty, is that called Temple MacDermot; and is said to have been originally built by the MacDermots, princes of the northern parts of Roscommon, and to have been repaired, in 1647, by MacCoghlan, the toparch of the country, immediately adjacent to Clonmacnoise. Its western entrance possesses great beauty and elegance; and its northern doorway exhibits, in the pointed style of architecture, such exquisite workmanship, with such elaborate and well-carved ornamental accompaniments, as entitle it to the rank of one of the most chastely ornate and thoroughly symmetrical specimens of the later Gothic architecture in Ireland. Though thought by some to have been constructed by MacCoghlan, it indicates the presence of far more skill and taste than can be distinctly traced at so late a date as the 17th century; and, being constructed of a hard blue limestone, of the consistency of marble, its elaborate and lavish tracery, in the full licence and vagary of Gothic fancy, re-

* Strenuous and laudable efforts have been made by the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy to put an end to such scenes as have long given Clonmacnoise, Lough Derg, Croaghpatrick, Struel, and some other places a painful notoriety; and even previous to the singularly successful career of Father Mathews in the cause of temperance, these efforts were very largely effective; so that Clonmacnoise, as visited by Mr. Otway in 1832, and as figuring in our description upon his authority, is almost certain to have been unspeakably coarser in its moral displays than Clonmacnoise as it exists in 1844.

mains as fresh, clean, and sharp, as if it had but a few hours ago come from under the chisel. Above the doorway are three figures in alto relievo, the central one representing St. Patrick in pontificalibus, and the others representing St. Francis and St. Dominic in the habits of their respective orders; and in an upper band, are small figures of the same persons, and of Odo, dean of Clonmacnoise, together with an inscription on a fillet claiming for Odo the honour of constructing that part of the pile.—A small arched building, popularly called St. Kieran's cellar, stands south of MacDermot's church, and is surmounted by a curious kind of octangular helfry.—A very fine stone-cross, 15 feet high and all of one piece, stands near the west door of MacDermot's church, and is covered all over with inscriptions and with rude but elaborate carvings in bas-relievo of representations and devices, which have been the subject of warm and perplexing yet ludicrous controversies among antiquaries. Another large cross, though not so fine as the former, is in tolerable preservation. Three other crosses are said to have stood in various parts of the cemetery; and of the five, one is alleged to have been erected in 1073, in memory of Con. O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, who was assassinated in that year by his nephew; one in 1100, to O'Heyne, dynast or petty king of Siol-Muireadhy; one in 1118, to Rory-ma-Suighe-buidhe O'Conor, King of Connaught; and one in 1155, or a little later, to Tordelvaich O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, and father of Roderick the last O'Conor monarch.—MacCarthy's church, situated in the north-west corner of the cemetery, has attached to it one of the pillar-towers, commonly called MacCarthy's tower, and is traditionally reputed to have been built by the MacCarthy More of Munster, the greatest sept in co. Cork, and the superior of the O'Learys, the O'Sullivan, the O'Donohues, and other tribes of Milesian name. The church and the tower are formed of the same kind of stone, and constructed with the same range and character of masonry; and they have been thought—without any great violence of conjecture, or wide play of antiquary's fancy—to indicate mutual adaptation and coevality of erection. "The tower stands on the south side of the chancel of the church; and the doorway of the tower, instead of being elevated 10 or 15 feet from the ground, is on a level with the flow of the chancel from which it leads; it is within a few feet of the altar; moreover, the archway leading from the nave of the church into the chancel, which is of the most finished and at the same time chaste order of Gothic construction, is wrought into the body of the round tower, part of whose rotundity is sacrificed to give room and form to the display of its light and elegant span." The tower, though but 55 feet in height and 7 feet in diameter within the walls, is one of the most perfect in Ireland; it is conically capped, with singularly and beautifully arranged courses of cut stone; and it differs from other pillar-towers, not alone in having its entrance level with the ground, but in presenting marks of a staircase rising spirally to the top. On the brow of an elevation at the west side of the cemetery, in a line with the other principal buildings, and directly overhanging the Shannon, stands the second pillar-tower, the great prominent eye-attracting object of the whole scene, and unquestionably the most beautiful structure of its class in Ireland. The limestone which composes it is of an ashy-grey colour, and full of madreporic concretions, but possesses the compactness, the ringing-sound, and the capability of polish which constitute marble; it is smoothed to nearly as high a finish as ordinary marble mantel-pieces, and remains as much unaffected

by the elements as if it had but yesterday come from the hands of the polisher; it is superimposed with such nicety of adjustment, that the point of a pen-knife can hardly be inserted between any of the layers; and it is time-tinted with the most exquisitely apposite shades and vegetation,—not encumbered with a rude bush of enveloping ivy, or with the rough garnishment of woodbines, sedums, and maidenhairs, but softly and delicately painted over with blending tints of lichens and close-creeping mosses, and exhibiting "every colour that could or ought to harmonize, in order to present what art could not imitate, and what the painter would despair of picturing, or the narrator of describing." The tower, thus nicely constructed and beautifully garnished, rises as one fair, polished, and many-tinted shaft, to the height of about 55 feet; and is then continued, to an additional height of about 10 feet, in masonry so much more rude, that centuries would seem to have elapsed before some 'prentice hand' attempted this incongruous completion of the pile. The tower, out of a mere caprice of tradition, bears the name of O'Rourke's Tower; it is 3 feet thick in the walls; and its doorway is 14 or 15 feet from the ground, and is of simple yet beautiful construction.—The only other noticeable object within the enclosure is the old ruinous structure which was repaired, slated, and transmuted into the modern parish-church. "In any other place," says Mr. Otway, "it would have been considered a venerable though a small structure; and there was a chaste and solemn simplicity in the doorway at its western end that well deserves attention; but the windows were closed up with jealous care by wooden shutters, and altogether it looked out of place in this scene of ruins."

About a furlong south-west of the cemetery, and its field of tombs and ruined churches, appear the picturesque vestiges of Clonmacnoise-castle, asserted, by ecclesiastical writers, to have been the residence of the bishops of Clonmacnoise, but regarded by tradition and popular belief as the quondam palace of O'Melaghlin, King of Meath. The writer whom we have already laid under such large contribution for this article, says, "It stands out, in singular loneliness, on the last spur of the southern limb of the amphitheatre of gravel hills that formed the Aisgir Riada. The slow-flowing Shannon forms a bend round it. If I wanted to call forth a draughtsman to exhibit with his creative pencil a building that time had ruined in the most grotesque and singular manner, I could not expect he would venture on such a vagary as this. It stands on a moat, where art has added to natural elevation of the ground, and is surrounded with a dry but deep fosse. I have just said that time had ruined it—that could not be; some mine, some explosive-shock, must have rent the massive works, and thrown them into the various positions and shapes they now exhibit. Some parts lie in masses, larger than human habitations, in the fosse; others lie rolled in immense heaps in the ballium or court-yard; an immense curtain-wall, at least 10 feet thick, undermined, lies at an angle of 45 degrees, reclining upon about half a foot of its thickness, and presents, at a distance, one of the most singular and picturesque hanging ruins I ever looked on. It is surprising how coarse are the materials of this building,—what a large proportion the mortar bears to the stones, which consist of rounded pebble-stones taken from the adjoining hills; and it would appear to me, such is the predominating proportion of mortar to stones, that the building was erected by forming a sort of case-work of boards or hurdles, within which these stones were thrown at random; and then that a grouting mortar was poured

in, which was left to settle and solidify; and then the exterior case-work was removed. I cannot, in any other way, account for the extraordinary proportion of mortar in this building. I am quite sure that, if any mason at present were to attempt to rear up a wall 20 or 30 feet high of rounded stones, cemented with so large a quantity of lime and sand, the whole concern would tumble at once about his ears. But the works of Clonmacnoise-castle are now anything but crumbling—no breccia, no pudding-stone can be harder than the composition; time has made the mass so compact, that I am sure it would be just as easy to break the limestone pebbles of which the walls are composed, as to separate the mortar. The view from the staircase is very fine: the tortuous Shannon sweeps calmly underneath; southward are the high grounds about Shannon-bridge; and more to the west, the wooded elevation on which the ancient episcopal church of Clonfert stands, where St. Brendan erected his seven altars, and which, amidst surrounding bogs, like Clonmacnoise, seems to challenge equality of desert seclusion.

The bishopric of Clanmacnoise has, with great fondness, been attempted by a peculiar class of writers to be traced up to St. Kieran, in the middle of the 6th century; but cannot be seen with any distinctness or certainty till a greatly lower date. Sir J. Ware, commencing with St. Kieran, names, with few interruptions, a succession of prelates down to the year 1568. One of the alleged early bishops was Colman, who is said to have been "the wisest doctor in all Ireland." Some of the other pretended early bishops have assigned to them such sternly Milesian names as nearly threaten the infliction of locked-jaw upon any foreigner who may try to pronounce them;—for example, Moriartach O'Melider, Ailid O'Harretagh, Tigernach O'Moelcoin, and Murragh O'Murroughan. The cathedral was endowed with large possessions, and is said by Ware to have been, "above all others, famous for the sepulchres of the nobility and bishops." The chapter consisted of dean, chanter, chancellor, treasurer, archdeacon, and 12 prebendaries; but the deanery is the only one of the dignities which survives, and even it is now a sinecure. In 1568, on the death of Bishop Wall, who had been originally a Dominican friar, the see was united by act of parliament to Meath.

The history of Clonmacnoise, in all the popular versions of it, must, like almost every other piece of Irish history of its class, be read with caution, and understood with modifications. St. Kieran, who, like Willis, first bishop of Mayence in Germany, was the son of a carpenter, obtained from Dermot, king of Ireland and progenitor of the families of O'Melaghlin and O'Neill, a grant of the site of Clonmacnoise, and of many neighbouring townlands and parishes, and erected, in 548, at Clonmacnoise, an institution which is usually styled an abbey, but which may almost certainly be regarded as a Culdean literary and theological establishment for the training of candidates for the Christian ministry. The institution enjoyed the supervision of its founder during only one year,—for he died at Clonmacnoise, on the 9th of Sept., 549; but it passed under the care of St. Tigernach, and speedily became illustrious for the excellence of the tuition which it afforded to distinguished youths. Dr. O'Connor says, "It became celebrated on the continent, when St. Colcu was the Fer-leigind, that is, moderator of the schools, or lecturer, there in 791. Charlemagne sent him a present of 50 shekels, through the hands of his favoured Alcuin, as appears in Alcuin's epistle to Colcu, published by Usher. It was the school where the nobility of Connaught had their children

educated, and was therefore called *Cluan-mac-nois*, 'the secluded recess of the sons of nobles.'" The establishment eventually became an abbey of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, and had, for many ages, the reputation of possessing more wealth than any other similar institution in Ireland. Mr. Archdall says, "This monastic establishment was peculiarly and universally esteemed; it was uncommonly extensive, and amazingly enriched by various kings and princes. Its landed property was so great, and the number of cells and monasteries subjected to it so numerous, that almost half of Ireland was said to be within the bounds of Clonmacnoise. And what was a strong inducement, and contributed much towards enriching this house, it was believed that all persons who were interred in the holy ground belonging to it, had insured to themselves a sure and immediate ascent to heaven: many princes (it is supposed for this reason) chose this for the place of their sepulture." The recorded and traditional instances of regal interment are very numerous, and two may be particularized on account of the exact locality being indicated: in 1153, Tordelbach O'Connor, king of Connaught, Meath, and Breffny, and monarch of all Ireland, was interred "near the altar of St. Kieran;" and, in 1198, Roderic O'Connor, the last Milesian monarch of Ireland, was buried on the north side of the high altar in the great church.—A nunnery existed at Clonmacnoise prior to 1180, and, "together with the houses in the churchyard," was destroyed in that year by accidental fire; but it was rebuilt by Dervorgilla, the daughter of Murrough O'Melaghlin, king of Meath; and it is commemorated in the surviving arch of its church,—that which stands apart from the other buildings, and on the north side of the patron-green. In 840, Feylim MacCiomthán, king of Cashel, held at Clonmacnoise a great convention of the princes and most of the other principal men of Ireland, and received the submission and homage of Neil Callan, prince of Ulster, and son of Hugh-Oiriodhe O'Neill, monarch of Ireland. In 1170, coins were struck at Clonmacnoise.—The abbey and the quondam town were frequently plundered and burnt by despoilers of every class, from the unpolished Irish desperado to the crowned and courtly king: they suffered in particular, first from the barbarous Ostmen, and finally from the Anglo-Normans.

CLONMACNOON, a barony, nearly in the middle of the eastern border of co. Galway, Connaught. It is bounded, on the west and north, by the barony of Kilconnel; on the east, by co. Roscommon; on the south-east, by the barony of Longford; and on the south, by the barony of Athenry. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 10 miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, is 7 miles; and its area is 35,467 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches,—of which 135 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches are water. The Ahascragh rivulet runs nearly 3 miles along the northern boundary to its confluence with the Suck; and the Suck runs southward and south-south-eastward along the whole of the boundary with Roscommon. A considerable section of the surface on the north and west, and smaller parts in other directions, are bog; but a ridge of low green hills, which extends from the immediate vicinity of Ballinasloe to near the southern boundary, produces a general aspect of agreeable diversity; and a comparatively large proportion of wood on the low grounds, particularly around the noble seat of Garbally, gives a warm and pleasantly tinted appearance to districts which were naturally tame and bleak. Much bog has been reclaimed, and important improvements in agriculture achieved.—This barony contains the whole of the parish of Killeenover, and

part of the parishes of Ahascragh, Aghrim, Clonskert, Fohanagh, Killoran, Kilgerri, and Killalaghton. The only town, or even considerable village, is the larger section of Ballinasloe. Pop., in 1831, 14,618; in 1841, 14,715. Houses 2,178. Famli a employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,679; in manufactures and trade, 557; in other pursuits, 426. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,210; who could read but not write, 847; who could neither read nor write, 3,308. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,262; who could read but not write, 1,001; who could neither read nor write, 4,364.

CLONMAGORMACUM, a corrupted though frequent form of the word Clonigormican, and an alias name of **ARDCLARE**: which see.

CLONNAHON, or **CLANNAHON**, a barony on the southern border of co. Cavan, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north and north-east, by the barony of Upper Loughree; on the east, by the barony of Castleraghan; on the south, by the counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Longford; and, on the west, by co. Longford and the barony of Tullaghan-oh. Its greatest length and greatest breadth, southward and westward, are each 9½ miles; but its limits in both directions are occasionally much contracted, and its outline is very irregular. Its area is 54,346 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches,—of which 3,674 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches are water. The Upper Erne, from its efflux out of Lough Ganny onward, flows nearly due north along the whole of the western border; an affluent of that river, 5½ miles in length, issues from a considerable loughlet, and has its whole course north-westward and westward, within and upon the northern boundary; and the large lake, Lough Sheelin, expands its broad bosom along the boundary with the counties of Meath and Westmeath. The general surface of the barony is a singularly varied mixture of bogs and marshes with little round green hills; and presents a sad series of small enclosures, wretched cabins, and grossly maltreated fields. But in a small nook in the extreme north, and especially in a district around the shores and up the soft screens of Lough Sheelin, wood, improved cultivation, and tolerably good houses, refresh the eye, and protect the barony from unqualified reproach.—This barony contains the whole of the parishes of Ballintemple, Drumlonan, and Ballymachugh; and part of the parishes of Crosserlough, Denn, Kilbride, and Kilmore. The only town is Ballynagh; and the chief village is Mount-Nugent. Pop., in 1831, 26,633; in 1841, 28,674. Houses 4,887. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,842; in manufactures and trade, 1,003; in other pursuits, 211. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,189; who could read but not write, 2,515; who could neither read nor write, 5,679. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,366; who could read but not write, 2,947; who could neither read nor write, 8,314.

CLONNANY, a parish on the north-west coast of the barony of Innishowen, 8½ miles north by east of Buncrana, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length, westward, 7 miles; extreme breadth, 5; area, 23,375 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches,—of which 127 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches are water. Pop., in 1831, 6,450; in 1841, 6,489. Houses 1,166. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 6,296. Houses 1,131. It touches the east side of the mouth of Lough Swilly, extends thence along the Atlantic to the bay of Strabreaga, and runs 2 miles up the west side of that bay. The line of coast is a curvate, or sort of semicircle, about 9 miles in length. An indentation or sweep of the sea, about a mile

from the mouth of Strabreaga, peninsulates a district which is called the Isle of Dagh, and contains the townlands of Feggart, Lagachurra, Carrickabray, Craignacally, and Ballymacmarty. Leenan bay, at the mouth of Lough Swilly, between Leenan Head and Dunree Head, is regarded as a safe harbour. Much of the interior surface is mountainous; and towers aloft in such abrupt and acuminate ascents, and in such bold, massive, and stupendous elevations, as compose scenes of picturesque and imposing grandeur. The chief mountains are Rachtion, Binnion, Bulbion, Dunaff, Cracknakeeragh, and Crackaughrim; the first of these, and one side of the second, are at once so alpine and precipitous as to be altogether waste; Rachtion has an altitude above sea-level of 1,656 feet, and possesses interest as the legendary scene on which Finn MacCool enacted his laws, and especially as a splendid, though very difficultly ascended, vantage-ground for beholding a sublime panorama of ocean, sea-lough, glen, and mountain; and the other heights, though partially waste and impracticable, yield considerable herbage for sheep and cattle. Bogs were at one time numerous; but they have so greatly and rapidly diminished that, during a considerable period past, apprehensions have been entertained as to a coming dearth or extinction of fuel. Only about one-fourth of the entire parochial area seems capable of tillage. The principal manure used is sea-weed,—procured in abundance on the shores; but lime, though not found in the parish itself, can be obtained at the distance of from 3 to 6 miles. All the rivalets of the parish are indigenous; and the principal are the Clonmany and the Ballyhallon, which form a confluence, and fall into the sea at Binnion. A small affluent of these two united streams rises in the west of Rachtion and Cracknakeeragh mountains, and leaps over a perpendicular rock of 50 feet in height. Whinstone may be quarried in blocks of any practicable size; and sandstone, of an excellent building quality, not only abounds in mountain-rock, but occurs, "quarried by the hand of Nature," in sufficient quantity to serve all economical purposes. Large caves occur in Lagachurra, Binnion, and Dunaff. A natural arch or sea-tunnel, 15 or 18 feet wide, and 210 feet long, perforates a rock at Leenan Head, and is often navigated by boats for amusement. A chasm in a rock on the coast of Tullagh, drinks up the sea in a strong north wind, and spits it aloft like a huge leviathan to the height of at least 100 feet,—producing the appearance of a "geyser," or sbaggy and shattered grand jet d'eau. A vantage-ground, called Mamore-Gap, commands a sublime view of the rugged shores and far-away expanse of the Atlantic, and of close scenes of alpine precipice and cloud-cleaving cliff. Within the parish are the villages of **BALLYLIFFIN** and **CLEAUGH**: see these articles. A villa at Rowton, a bathing-lodge at Cleaugh, and a house occupied during 40 years by the Rev. Dr. Chichester, afterwards of Dresden, are the only mansions. An old naked ruin, called the Castle of Carrickabray, stands on the north-east side of the parish, and consists of a round tower about 28 feet in height, and 8 in diameter, and a square structure about 30 feet in height, and 10 feet along each wall in the clear; and a bowered castle, called in Irish Caislean-na-Stuach, stands nearly a mile south-east of this on a pyramidal rock, peninsulated in spring-tides, and always inaccessible except by means of a long ladder.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £410; glebe, £94. Gross income, £334; nett, £431 10s. 7d. Patron, the Marquis of Donegal. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Glynne, in the dio. of Connor. A curate has a

stipend of £50, and the use of the glebe-house. The church was built, in 1772, at the cost of £526 3s. 1d.; of which £276 18s. 5½d. was supplied by the parish, and the rest contributed by the Marquis of Donegal, the Earl of Bristol, and Dr. Edward Chichester. Sittings 65; attendance, from 12 to 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 2,500. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 65 Churchmen, 17 Presbyterians, and 6,670 Roman Catholics; a Roman Catholic Sunday school, held in summer, had an attendance of 400 children; and 5 daily schools—one of which was aided with £2 2s. a-year from Mrs. Merrick—had on their books 206 boys and 45 girls. In 1840, two National schools at Beltra and Rasbeney had on their books 115 boys and 118 girls, and were salaried each with £12. A dispensary in the parish is within the Carndonagh Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 23,375 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 7,140; and, in 1839, it expended £71 8s., and administered to 2,077 patients.

CLONMEEN, or **CLONMEEN**, a parish in the central part of the barony of Dubhallow, 10 miles west by south of Mallow, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **BANTEER**: which see. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 8; area, 20,076 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,344; in 1841, 6,361. Houses 1,064. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 6,224. Houses 1,042. The surface consists of part of the vale, and the hill-screens of the river Blackwater. About one-third is waste but improvable mountain; and the remainder is arable, and pasture land. The range of mountains called St. Hillary's, are the principal heights; they extend parallel with the course of the Blackwater, with their summit-line 1½ or 2 miles south of its channel; and they pour down several torrents through mimic glens and ravines. Such high grounds as once expanded beneath forest were long ago reclaimed; and such as were for centuries bare of wood are now, for the most part, boggy and waste. Beneath the turfy sward of the boggy moorlands is a bluish, hard, cold gravel, which cannot be penetrated without much labour. Not far from the church is the hill of Knockiclashy, celebrated as the scene of an action in 1651. See **KNOCKICLASHY**. The castle of Clonmeen, situated some distance east of the church, was ruined in the wars of 1641. An Augustinian friary is said to have been founded at Clonmeen by the O'Callaghans. After the wars of 1641, and the subsequent forfeitures, Sir Richard Kyrle received a grant of the estate of Clonmeen; and he erected iron-works, cut down a vast tract of wood, and considerably improved the country; but he eventually sold the estate to Richard Newman, Esq. A portion of the forfeited lands was reserved from the grant made to Sir R. Kyrle, and given back to the original owners, the O'Callaghans; and it descended to their posterity. The interior is traversed westward by the road from Mallow to Millstreet.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Cloyne. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £325 9s. 3½d.; and the rectorial for £109 6s. 1½d.; and the latter belong, in equal proportions, to Robert Phair, Esq., and to the dean and chapter of Cloyne cathedral. The vicarages of Clonmeen and Roskeen constitute the benefice of Clonmeen. Gross income, £369 4s. 7½d.; nett, £347 1s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also prebendary of Lackeen in Cloyne. The church's cost and date of erection are not known. Sittings 120; attendance 20. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilcorney. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 98, and the Roman Catholics to 5,454;

the Protestants of the union to 107, and the Roman Catholics to 6,061; and 10 pay daily schools in the parish and union had on their books 165 boys and 86 girls. In 1840, the National Board granted £149 toward the erection of a boys' and girls' school at Banteer.

CLONMEL, a parish in the barony of Barrymore, and in the immediate vicinity of Cove, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of **WHITEPOINT**, and part of the town of **COVE**: see these articles. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 3; area, 3,197 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,869; in 1841, 2,564. Houses 413. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,950. Houses 302. Various authorities, including the Census of 1831, treat Clonmel and Templeroobin as one parish. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3; area, 6,791 acres. Pop., in 1831, 11,069. Houses 1,310. Clonmel proper consists principally of the western part of Great Island; and the united parish consists of Great Island, Hawlbowlwing Island, Spike Island, and the Rocky Islands, all situated in Cork Harbour. The coasts, the surface, and most objects of interest will be noticed in the articles **COVE**, **GREAT ISLAND**, **HAWLBOWLING** and **SPIKE**: which see. In the valley which extends from the hill above Cove, and at the distance of about a mile from that town, stands the ruins of the old church of Clonmel amidst a densely-filled cemetery. A large proportion of the names on the tombstones are those of strangers, chiefly sea-faring persons; and a common ground near the west end of the church contains, in some undistinguished spot, and amidst general burial, the ashes of Tobin, the author of "The Honeymoon," and those of the Rev. Charles Wolfe, the author of the well-known "Lines on the Death of Sir John Moore." Tobin died within sight of the land around Cork Harbour, on a passage to the West Indies for the recovery of health; and Wolfe, who was born in 1791, and served as curate of Donoughmore in the dio. of Armagh, removed to Cove for the benefit of his health, in 1822, and died there of consumption in 1823. "It is singular," remarks Mrs. Hall, "that the literary fame of both Tobin and Wolfe was posthumous; the world knew nothing of them or of their genius until their hearts were indifferent to praise, and their ears deaf to the voice of the charmer. How beautifully, and in what an affecting manner, did Sir Humphrey Davy picture the melancholy glory of posthumous fame in the prologue which he wrote for poor Tobin's comedy of the Honeymoon!"—Clonmel parish is a vicarage in the dio. of Cloyne. Vicarial tithe composition, £92 6s. 1½d.; glebe, £60. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £184 12s. 3½d., and are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Cloyne. The vicarage of Clonmel, and the rectory of Templeroobin, constitute a benefice which is variously designated Clonmel, Cove, and Great Island. Gross income, £496 12s. 8½d.; nett, £461 3s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also chancellor of Limerick and archdeacon of Tuam; and in the former capacity, holds the benefices of Rathkeale, Kilsannell, Clonlough, Clonsaire, and Dundonnell, in the dio. of Limerick. Two curates for Clonmel benefice have each a salary of £75 and the surplice fees. The church is situated in the town of Cove and parish of Templeroobin; and was built, in 1812, at the cost of £2,769 4s. 7½d.,—of which £1,846 3s. 1d. was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, and £923 1s. 6½d. was raised by subscription. Sittings 750; attendance 700. A military chapel on Spike Island, an hospital on Spike Island, and a general hospital at Cove, all in connection with the Established church, have average congregations of respectively 150, 25, and 6. A Methodist chapel has an attendance of 160. Two

Roman Catholic chapels at Cove and Ballymore are attended by respectively 3,950, and 480; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 227, and the Roman Catholics to 2,505; the Protestants of the union to 1,271, and the Roman Catholics to 2,555; a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 69 boys and 93 girls; and 15 daily schools in the union—one of which was aided with £25 a-year from a bequest by Mr. William Lynch, and £5 from collections at chapel, and 3 with respectively about £60, £40, and £35, from subscriptions and a charity sermon—had on their books 568 boys and 181 girls. In 1840, a male school and a female school at Cove, had on their books respectively 468 boys and 308 girls, and were salaried from the National Board, the former with £32, and the latter with £30.

CLONMEL, or **ST. MARY'S OF CLONMEL**, a parish containing the town of Clonmel, and lying partly in the barony of East Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary, and partly in the barony of Upperthird, co. Waterford, Munster. The Tipperary section contains the greater part of the town of Clonmel; and the Waterford section contains the village of Scronthea, and a small part of Clonmel. See **CLONMEL** and **SCRONTHEA**. Length of the Tipperary section, westward, 2½ miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,370 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches,—of which 15 acres, 3 roods, 22 perches, are in the river Suir. Length of the Waterford section, southward, 4 miles; breadth, from 2½ to 3; area, 9,017 acres, 1 rood, 16 perches,—of which 31 acres, 1 rood, 29 perches, are in the Suir. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 17,331; in 1841, 17,720. Houses 2,145. Pop. of the rural districts of the Tipperary section, in 1831, 485; in 1841, 1,317. Houses 194. Pop. of the rural districts of the Waterford section, in 1831, 1,712; in 1841, 2,654. Houses 450. Two-thirds of the surface, consisting of the central and southern divisions of the Waterford section, are mountainous and unprofitable; and the other third consists, for the most part, of fertile and highly ornate land. The three principal summits in the mountainous region have altitudes above sea-level of respectively 1,081, 1,404, and 1,710 feet. The Suir bisects both the parish and the town; and during the whole of its transit, as well as over long stretches both above and below, it is rich in the beauties of landscape. Nearly all the parish is a gallery of fine scenes, all interesting, many much diversified, and some sweetly and even grandly powerful; and several vantage-grounds command extended views which exquisitely combine brilliance with beauty, and lusciousness with strength. "The environs of Clonmel," says Mr. Inglis, "are extremely pretty. The slopes of the hills which form the right bank of the Suir, and which, opposite to Clonmel, are of very considerable altitude, are cultivated almost to the summit; reminding me, in some places, of the slopes of the lower Pyrenees in the neighbourhood of Bagnères. From an elevation called Fairy Hill, situated on the right bank of the river, about half-a-mile above Clonmel, a magnificent view over the valley of the Suir is laid open,—not surpassed, in richness and variety, by any of the celebrated vales of England or Wales." The parish, in addition to its own wealth of landscape, serves also as a sort of vestibule to the scenery of the various picturesque glens and lakes which intersect and variegate the Munnavoulagh, Cumberagh, and Knockmeledown mountains. In the immediate environs of the Waterford portion of the town are the villas of Raheen, Coleville, Spaville, Glenam, Croan, and Millbrook. West of the town are

the villas of Haywood, Glenconnor, and Sommerville, the residences respectively of Mr. Ryall, Mr. Bagwell, and Mr. Bradshaw. At 2 miles from the town on the road to Cahir, is Barn, the handsome mansion of Stephen Moore, Esq.; and at 4 miles on the same road, is Woodroffe, the extensively wooded demesne of Wm. Perry, Esq. On the road to Thurles are Rathronan-house, and Darling-hill, the seats respectively of Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., and Baron Pennefather. Below the town, at from 2 to 4 miles, are Newtown, the seat of the Osborne family; Tickencore, the site of a former seat of that family; the interesting and prolonged mountain ravine of Glen-Patrick; and the extensive woods of Gurteen, where a superb mansion was commenced several years ago, but not completed. On the road to Cork, and on the left bank of the Suir, is Marlfield, the seat of John Bagwell, Esq., the principal proprietor of the town; this mansion commands a full view of some of the finest scenery in the parish; and the boldly rising hills, and long reaches of wood-clad banks of the river connected with its demesne, constitute pleasant close scenes along the road, and contribute largely to the general landscape of the valley. About 3 miles from the town on the same road, and on an extensive, planted, natural terrace, stands Knocklofty, the seat of Earl Donoughmore,—a plain low structure, commanding a charming prospect of highly embellished rising grounds, and surrounded by an extensive demesne which contains some venerable and conspicuous specimens of ageil forest trees. Opposite Knocklofty, and on the right bank of the Suir, stands Kilmannan Castle, the seat of Nuttall Greene, Esq.,—a castellated mansion on a delightful site, and grouping with picturesque effect in a series of views obtained from the public road. Many of the objects we have noticed are within the parish, and others are in its immediate environs; yet, as seen in our faint and incomplete etching, they utterly fail to represent to the imagination the aggregate beauty and splendour which smile and sparkle upon the fair face of the parochial surface.

This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Tithe composition, £300; glebe, £23 10s. Gross income, £557 16s. 5½d; nett, £563 13s. 8d. Patron, the corporation of Clonmel. Two curates have each a salary of £75. The church's cost and date of erection are not known. Sittings 900; attendance, from 400 to 900. A Quakers' meeting-house is attended by from 100 to 180; a Primitive Wesleyan meeting-house, by 100; a Wesleyan meeting-house in Gordon-street, by from 60 to 100; a Presbyterian meeting-house in Moreton-street, by from 50 to 150; and a Unitarian Presbyterian meeting-house in Nelson-street, by from 30 to 35. A Roman Catholic Friary chapel has an attendance of 800 at one service, and 1,000 at another; and is under the care of two friars. The Irishtown Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance at three services, of respectively 2,000, 500, and from 3,000 to 4,000; the Johnson-street, Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance at three services of respectively 3,000, 1,800, and 3,600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, these two chapels are mutually united, and are under the care of 4 officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,737 Churchmen, 44 Presbyterians, 206 other Protestant dissenters, and 15,848 Roman Catholics; a Methodist Sunday school was attended by 70 children; and 24 daily schools had on their books 830 boys and 246 girls. Two of the daily schools—the one infant, and the other female—were supported by voluntary contributions; two were free-schools for girls, maintained by private

benevolence; one was a Roman Catholic parochial school for boys, aided with chapel collections, partly for the salary of the master, and partly for the clothing of the children; one was a Protestant parochial school, aided with £2 from the rector, and £7 Irish from a joint bequest by Dr. Ladyman, and Mrs. Pomeroy; one was an endowed boarding-school, deriving £400 Irish from bequests by the Mount-cashel and Ormoude families,—£240 of which, however, is annually paid to the Commissioners of the Board of Education as rent for the schoolhouse built by them; and 5 were private boarding and day schools. In 1840, a National school in Irishtown had on its books 335 boys, and was salaried with £15 a-year from the Board.

CLONMEL.

A market and post town, a parliamentary borough, and the seat of the county courts of Tipperary, stands in the parish of St. Mary of Clonmel, partly within the county of Waterford, but chiefly within that of Tipperary, Munster. Its site is at the intersection of the three great roads respectively from Cashel to Dungarvan, from Waterford to Limerick, and from Dublin to Cork; and is 6½ miles south of Fethard, 10½ west by north of Carrick-on-Suir, 11½ east-north-east of Clogheen, 14½ south-south-east of Cashel, 23 west-north-west of Waterford, 43 north-east by east of Cork, and 83 south-west by south of Dublin.

General Appearance.—The exquisite environs of the town have been noticed in the preceding article. In those which are nearest occur several delightful walks,—particularly, the Quay, and the Green, which command delightful views of the river; the round of Heywood, a charming sylvan walk; Fairy-bill road, the fashionable promenade; and the Wilderness, whose “solemn gloom and wild grandeur might convey no inadequate idea of that in which the Baptist preached.”—The mountainous ground which rises on the south side of the river, flings its skirts so close upon the town as to appear, at a little distance, to shut up the streets; and a section of it measuring a little upwards of 8,000 acres, and extending with oblong outline in a direction due south, constitutes the Commons of Clonmel, but is ground of little value, and has nearly all been alienated.—Opposite the head of the town, and nearly half-a-mile in length, lies a very slender but beautiful island, called Moore’s Island; about a quarter of a mile below it commences another island, called Long Island, and measuring nearly 3 furlongs by 1; and in the vicinity of the latter are several inconsiderable islets. The greater part of Long Island is densely edificed, and contains a considerable subdivision of the town; and at the base of the high grounds immediately south of it, lies the only other edificed section which does not belong to the compact expanse of structures on the north side of the river. The strictly dense and completely edificed part of Clonmel flanks the Suir all opposite Long Island, and a little above and below it; and measures about 950 yards from east to west, by 480 from north to south. But the entire town, including partially edificed streets and intervening open spaces, but excluding unimportant or straggling outskirts, measures, on the north bank of the river, about 2,100 yards by from 230 to 725. The principal street,—various in width but generally spacious,—not uniformly on a straight line, but making one or two long stretches without any deflection,—extends the whole length of the town, and bears from east to west the names successively of Barrack-street, Main-street, Irishtown, and Marl-street. The

streets parallel with this are all short and unimportant; the streets which pass from it to the river are 8 or 9 in number, but are, for the most part, mere lanes and very brief; but the streets which pass from it to the north are both more numerous and of higher pretension,—the chief of them being Johnson-street, which runs 550 yards up the thoroughfare towards Fethard.—“At once, on entering Clonmel,” says Mr. Inglis, “one perceives a hundred indications of an improving town. This was truly refreshing, after Kilkenny, Cashel, and the many other wretched places I had passed through and sojourned in. For the last 15 years [now 25], the prosperity of Clonmel has been steadily increasing; and it is at present a decidedly improving town.” “Besides its principal commercial streets, Clonmel has many other good streets, inhabited evidently by respectable individuals; and there are a considerable number of resident gentry in the neighbourhood, who keep up much friendly intercourse.” “The population of Clonmel wears a respectable look; one sees few ragged and barefooted people, and few idlers. There is an appearance of something doing; a bustle and throng evidently arising from people having an object in view. The shops too are good, well filled, and well frequented. Nor must I omit another unequivocal sign of improvement: I found two very respectably stocked booksellers’ shops, and two circulating libraries.”—In consequence of limestone, sand, and good quarries existing in great abundance in the immediate vicinity, there are peculiar facilities for building. The streets are paved at the expense of the corporation; they began, about 15 or 16 years ago, to be lighted with gas; they are under the care of a Board of Commissioners for lighting and watching; and they exhibit aggregate cleanness in their roadways, neatness in their houses, and comfort in their management.

Ecclesiastical Public Buildings.—The parish-church, or church of St. Mary, situated at the west end of the town, or rather in the western outskirts, is both an ancient and a picturesque structure. The east window is extremely beautiful; it rivals in symmetry and gracefulness the celebrated windows, adorned with Gothic tracery, in the abbey of Holy-cross; it is divided into two longitudinal compartments, each with its pointed arch and its tracery, by a rich cinque-foil, or rather septem-foil; and it is probably as old as the 12th century, and was recently enriched with a glazing of beautiful stained glass. The main body of the building consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, and possesses the character common to old churches of that configuration. The tower is unique in structure, and seems, as seen from a little distance, to be a lofty embattled octagon; but it really consists of a square basement about 21 feet high, and apparently as old as the original pile; and of an octagonal superstructure, pierced in the upper part with eight Gothic apertures, in the form of windows, to allow a free transmission to the sound of a chime of bells, and all seemingly several centuries less ancient than either the original tower or the church. This tower, of two stages, two dates, and two configurations, rises from a corner of the church; and nearly opposite to it, at the east corner, are the remains of a strong square tower, now used as the residence of the sexton, and bearing indications of having been similar in character and date to the square part of the other tower. The principal entrance to the church is from the burying-ground, through a stone Gothic portico, which, though well-built, does not harmonize with the main body of the building in either character or general tone.—The Roman Catholic chapels are noticeable chiefly for their capaciousness; and the Protestant dissenting

chapels present a common-place appearance. A large nunnery stands on the south side of the river, nearly opposite the upper end of Moore's Island. In 1269, a Dominican friary was founded at Clonmel, and dedicated to St. Dominic; and in the same year a Franciscan friary was founded here by Otho de Grandison. The church of the latter was a building of great magnificence, and esteemed one of the finest in Ireland; it was noted also for possessing a pretended image of St. Francis, to which superstitious credulity ascribed a thaumaturgic power; and, after the dissolution, it came to be used as a dissenting meeting-house. In what is called the "Friary Chapel Yard" occurs one of the most striking of the few remains of ancient architecture and sculpture in Clonmel,—a monumental stone belonging to the family of the Butlers; it consists of blue limestone; measures about 7 feet in length, and 4 in breadth; and contains, in alto relievo, two effigies, the one of a male in complete armour, and the other of a female dressed in a loose robe which extends from the neck to the feet.

Civil Public Buildings.—Clonmel was at one time a walled and fortified town; but its castle or citadel was demolished in the civil wars of the 17th century, and the other fortifications have in a great measure yielded to the abrasions of time, and the sappings of prolonged national repose. Around three sides of the spacious cemetery, in the midst of which the parish-church is situated, are remains of the old town wall, protected at regular intervals by small square towers; and at the north-west angle of the wall is a massive bomb-proof tower called "the Magazine." At the west end of the town, on the thoroughfare leading to Cahir, stands one of the old gateways of the wall, a plain obtusely pointed arch, surmounted by a battlemented quadrangular structure of two stories, from one corner of which ascends a circular battlemented turret.—The bridges across the Suir at the town are five in number, but form only three lines of communication, two of them leading the way across Moore's Island, two leading the way across Long Island, and the fifth and single one spanning the river 220 yards below the east end of the latter island.—A large suite of barracks stands at the east end of the town, on the street to which it gives name; and it contains accommodation for a regiment of infantry, several troops of cavalry, and a detachment of artillery.—The county court-house is a well-constructed and substantial edifice.—The county gaol contains 42 large, single cells, prepared by ventilation and heated air for the separate system; 198 other single cells; 12 solitary cells; 13 day-rooms; 16 work-rooms; and 24 yards. The whole prison is heated by Arnot's stoves with tin pipes; and all the prisoners are employed at some useful or profitable work. A new house of correction, separate from the old gaol, contains 100 cells and 5 divisional classes. The sheriff's gaol also is distinct, and has been greatly improved. The entire prison has had an average of 340 prisoners; but in consequence of the recent division of the county into two ridings, and the erection of a gaol at Nenagh for the north riding, it will be relieved of pressure, and become capaciously adapted to the principles of thorough classification and sound discipline. In 1841, the average number of prisoners was 278; the highest number 377; the total number, including debtors, 1,834; and the number of recommitments 172. During the same year, the total cost of the prison was £3,878 0s. 7d.; and the cost, on the average, of each prisoner, £13 18s. 11d.—The District Lunatic Asylum is the only one in Ireland whose district is a single county; and was built by means of 14 instalments from the county of Tipperary, amounting in total to £17,588. It originally contained accom-

modation for only 60 patients, but now contains accommodation for 102; and it has 20 single cells. The number of patients on 1st January, 1841, was 103; and on 1st January, 1842, was 102; and of the former 9 died throughout the year, 6 were dismissed as incurable, and 31 were discharged either cured or relieved. The total cost of the asylum, and the cost of each patient, for the year 1841, were respectively £2,286 15s. 4d., and £21 13s. 3d. At the west end of the town, and contiguous to the end of the highest bridge, stands the House of Industry, now transmuted into the Poor-law union Workhouse: see below. Mr. Inglis remarks in reference to the House of Industry, "One thing struck me as an error: I saw a great number of persons, who were sent there by a magistrate, for no other reason than because they were females of bad character." Yet the only reason he assigns for thinking this an error is the monstrous and horrible one—and one too we should hope entirely supposititious—that "the vacuum occasioned by forcibly withdrawing these individuals, is speedily filled."—The only other public buildings worth being mentioned are the Workhouse and the Fever Hospital, and they will be noticed in the section on the Poor-law union of Clonmel.

Trade.—A very fair and somewhat interesting view of the trade of Clonmel, as it existed in 1834, is given by Mr. Inglis:—"The chief branches of the trade of Clonmel are the corn trade, the bacon trade, and the butter trade. The first of these is very large, not fewer than between 200,000 and 300,000 barrels of wheat being annually brought into Clonmel. The corn-mills in and about Clonmel are upon a very extensive scale, and are very numerous. A corn-mill in England is generally a little picturesque building, crossing a rushing stream, and employing 'the miller and his men,'—some half-dozen perhaps. Corn-mills at Clonmel are very different things; they are like the great factories or mills which we find in the English manufacturing districts, and employ almost as many persons. The bacon trade here is also very extensive; not fewer than 50,000 pigs being on an average killed in one year. Last year some considerable diminution in this trade took place, owing probably to several conspiring causes,—among which may be named, a preference in England of English curing, the abrogation of the duty on salt, which lessens the expense of English curing, and the constantly increasing facilities of steam conveyance for the export of the live pig. The butter trade, which is still large, has lately been somewhat on the decline. It is common in Clonmel for all these three branches of trade to be united. Clonmel has other inferior branches of trade, which give considerable employment. There is a very large distillery in the neighbourhood, as well as several breweries; there is also a branch of the calico manufacture; and I must not omit, amongst the sources of employment and prosperity, the establishment of Mr. Bianconi, of which Clonmel is the head-quarters; for it is

* Mr. Inglis's allusion to this gentleman, though perfectly intelligible to almost every person in the south and centre of Ireland, may not be understood by all our readers. Mr. Charles Bianconi, a native of Milan in Italy, came to Ireland a poor man, about the year 1800, and saved some money by astutely conducting a very humble business as a cleaner, frame-maker, and vender of pictures. In 1815, he began to execute the project of running public cars at considerably less expense to both proprietor and passenger than was necessary for coaches; he ran his first car from Clonmel to Cahir, and shortly afterwards other cars to Thurles and Limerick; he for a season encountered such serious discouragement that, for weeks together, his cars had hardly a passenger; yet he triumphed by perseverance, energy, and contrivance; and, two or three years ago, he had 45 cars daily to and from extreme stations, aggregately travelling 3,600 miles a-day, and 18 of them carrying the mail; and he had for a series of years maintained at Clonmel an establishment for building and repairing all his own cars.

obvious that the care of so many horses, the wages paid to so many men, the building and painting and repairing of so many cars, the making and mending of so much harness, must give profitable employment to a great number of persons." Mr. Malcomson, an enterprising gentleman, and the proprietor of extensive flour-mills in the town, established several years ago, at Clonmel, a handloom cotton manufactory, which gave employment to 160 girls. In 1829, a steam-engine of 10 horse-power was erected in a brewery for grinding malt and pumping water; and, in 1834 and 1837, two of 30 and 25 horse-power were erected in mills, respectively at Clonmel and Suirville, for making flour. Fairs are held once a-month; and annual fairs are held on May 5 and Nov. 5. Barges of from 20 to 40 tons burden navigate the Suir from Clonmel to Waterford; they are of such number and capacity as aggregately to carry 3,000 tons; and they conduct a large carrying trade, and charge to Waterford a freight of about 4s. 6d. per ton. The improvement of the Suir navigation is a subject which has long excited great interest among the inhabitants of the town and the surrounding country. The Limerick and Waterford line of railway, as projected by the Commissioners, touches Clonmel at the distance of 115 statute miles from Dublin, and will effect travelling over the distance in 4 hours and 47 minutes. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a coach to Dublin, a mail-car to Limerick, a car to Kilkenny, a car to Roscrea, a car to Thurles, two cars to Waterford, and two mail-coaches in transit respectively between Waterford and Limerick, and between Cork and Dublin. Branch offices of the Bank of Ireland and the Provincial Bank were established at Clonmel in 1825; and a branch office of the National Bank in 1835.

Poor-law Union.—The Clonmel Poor-law union ranks as the 22d; and was declared on 18th March, 1839. It lies partly in Waterford and partly in Tipperary; and it comprises an area of 140 statute square miles, or 89,938 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 37,301. The number of elected and ex-officio guardians is respectively 21 and 7. The electoral divisions are 10 in number; and take their designations from Clonmel, Kilsheelan, Temple-Etny, Lisronagh, New-chapel, Innislonaghty, Kilronan, St. Mary's, Killaloe, and Rathgormack. The total of valued tenements in the union is 3,266; and of these, 2,468 are valued under £5,—255 under £6,—232 under £7,—179 under £8,—159 under £9,—126 under £10,—192 under £12,—177 under £14,—57 under £15,—80 under £16,—85 under £18,—84 under £20,—227 under £25,—147 under £30,—235 under £40,—172 under £50,—and 391 at and above £50. The total nett annual value of property rated is £89,830 17s. 6½d.; the number of persons rated is 5,463; and of these, 808 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—592 not exceeding £2,—316 not exceeding £3,—184 not exceeding £4,—and 138 not exceeding £5. The fever hospital in Clonmel is a very superior well-managed institution, and is more than sufficient for the wants of the union; and, in 1839-40, it received £688 0s. 3d., expended £221 17s. 6d., and admitted 1,093 patients. A small surgical hospital, capable of containing 15 beds, was erected several years ago in Clonmel, half by county presentment, and half by a donation from the Savings' Bank Committee, and is supported by private contributions; and, during 1840, it admitted 15 cases of severe accidents, and expended £38. The dispensaries of the union are three in number, and pretty equally distributed, and have their seats at Clonmel, Kilsheelan, and Poulmucka; but that at Clonmel has greatly too wide a sphere, serving for a district which, in 1831, contained a pop. of 22,288. In

1839-40, this dispensary received £166 1s., expended £225 11s. 10d., and administered to 5,568 patients. The union workhouse is simply the quondam House of Industry adapted to workhouse purposes: it cost £1,505 11s. 4d. for alterations and additions, and £794 8s. 8d. for fittings and contingencies; pays an annual rent of £23 1s. 6½d.; and contains accommodation for 600 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was Jan. 1, 1841; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £6,511 10s. 7d.; and the total previous expenditure was £595 19s. 2d. In 1840, a Loan Fund in the town had a capital of £3,508; circulated £14,410 in 5,415 loans; and realized a nett profit of £132 1s. 11d. Certain sums, amounting to £24 a-year, are paid by the Corporation of the borough to the rector of the parish for charities.

Municipal Affairs.—The corporation of Clonmel appears to be of great antiquity, and to have probably existed by prescription; and it had charters or kindred documents of 27 Edward I., 11 and 13 Edward II., 29, 38, 43, and 50, Edward III., 10 Henry IV., 6 Henry V., and 3 James II. The old borough limits extend, on the north, about 1 mile beyond the town,—on the east, about 2 miles,—on the south, into the county of Waterford, about 3 miles; and they included the whole of the western side of the town and suburbs, excepting a few houses, chiefly cabins: the limits, under the new arrangement, include little more than the town itself on the north side of the river, exclude considerable portions of the straggling outskirts, and pass along the southern channel of the Suir, or south side of the edificed islands. The corporation is called, "The Mayor, Bailiffs, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Town or Borough of Clonmel;" it consists, according to charter, of a mayor, 2 bailiffs, 20 free burgesses, and an indefinite number of commonalty; and its officers, additional to the mayor and bailiffs, are a recorder, a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a weigh-master and taster of butter, a sword-bearer, 3 sergeants-at-mace, 2 pound-keepers, and a bellman. The corporation is one of those mentioned in the 'New Rules' of 25 Charles II. Freemen may be elected from any class of persons, whether resident or non-resident; they possess exemption from paying toll, and have also the right, subject to Reform Acts' restrictions, of voting for members of parliament; and, in 1833, they amounted to 158,—of whom only 9 were Roman Catholics, 107 were resident, and 51 were non-resident. The head or patron of the corporation seems formerly to have had sufficient influence to procure the admission to freedom, or the rejection from it, of whatever persons he pleased; and this influence, even after the passing of the parliamentary Reform Act, was supposed to continue to a certain extent in the Bagwell family. The corporation has not by charter any criminal jurisdiction. A tholsel court for the despatch of civil business is presided over by the mayor and bailiffs; but disposes of not more than two or three causes in the year. A mayor's court, presided over by the mayor, is held every Wednesday, and exercises jurisdiction over causes of action, in the nature of debt, not exceeding 10s. Irish. A court of petty-sessions, presided over by county magistrates, is held every alternate Friday for causes not arising within the town or liberties; and another, presided over by county magistrates, and attended by the mayor, is held every Wednesday for causes arising within the town. The public peace is preserved partly by the sergeants-at-mace, but chiefly by a party of the county constabulary. The income of the corporation is derived from houses, lands, tenements, tolls, and customs; and in the year ending 20th Sept., 1833, amounted from the former

three sources, to £404, and from the latter two sources to £246 14s. 11d.; while the total expenditure for that year amounted to £682 0s. 8d., being £31 5s. 9d. more than total of income.—Under the Irish Municipal Act, the town is divided into 3 wards, called South, East, and West; each of which elects 2 aldermen and 6 councillors. The borough sends one member to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 687; of whom 100 were freemen, and 587 were £10 householders. The assizes for the county of Tipperary are held in the town.

Statistics.—Area of the Tipperary section of the town, 344 acres; of the Waterford section, 20 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 15,134; in 1841, 13,505. Houses 1,455. Pop. of the co. Tipperary section, in 1831, 13,459; in 1841, 13,010. Houses 1,384. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 505; in manufactures and trade, 1,520; in other pursuits, 691. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 173; on the directing of labour, 1,534; on their own manual labour, 815; on means not specified, 194. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,018; who could read but not write, 656; who could neither read nor write, 1,495. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,187; who could read but not write, 1,317; who could neither read nor write, 2,918. Pop. of the Waterford section, in 1831, 1,675; in 1841, 495. Houses 71. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 45; in manufactures and trade, 38; in other pursuits, 20. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 35; on their own manual labour, 59; on means not specified, 7.

History.—Clonmel, notwithstanding its acknowledged antiquity, does not figure in any noticeable authentic event of ancient history. After the Anglo-Norman conquest, it passed, in common with very extensive landed property in the county of Tipperary, into the possession of Otho de Grandison, an Englishman, and the founder of its Franciscan friary. The town seems to have made some figure in the struggles of ages between the English and the Irish round the frontier of the English pale; and it comes distinctly into notice in connection with the rebellion in favour of Simmel and Warbeck. Its inhabitants evinced a disposition to revolt after the death of Elizabeth; but were so checked and repressed as to be deterred from open outbreak. The town declared for the Irish or Roman Catholic party at the commencement of hostilities in 1641, and continued to be one of their strong posts throughout the subsequent rebellion. A siege which it underwent in 1650, and which terminated in its capitulation, is one of the most memorable in the annals of Ireland. Hugh O'Neal, a spirited young man, with 1,200 provincial troops, maintained the town in so gallant a manner against the besiegers, that Cromwell's temper, arts, and military strength, were fairly put to the test; while, on the one hand, Ormonde made strenuous but vain efforts to succour the besieged; and, on the other, Boetius MacEagan, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross, was particularly active in collecting, animating, and leading on the remains of the troops that Cromwell had put to flight in various engagements. The town was dismantled after its capitulation; yet it continued till the treaty of Limerick to adhere to the cause it had originally espoused. Clonmel gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Scott. Captain Thomas Scott was an officer in the service of William III.; and his grandson, John Scott, Esq., was made Lord-chief-justice of the King's Bench and Baron Earlsfort in 1784, Viscount Clonmel in 1789, and Earl of Clonmel in 1793.

CLONMELLON, a small market and post town in the parish of Killua, barony of Delvin, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on the northern margin of the barony, and on the road from Athboy to Finnea, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west by west of Athboy, and 33 west-north-west of Dublin. The parish-church, situated in the town, is an elegant edifice, surmounted by a spire. A dispensary here is within the Kells Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 12,877 acres, with a pop. of 4,037; and, in 1839-40, it expended £55 15s. 11d., and administered to 2,176 patients. Fairs are held on Jan. 28, May 2, July 25, and Sept. 29. Near the town are the ruins of an ancient church and castle, a pretty lake, and Killua-castle, the fine residence of Sir M. L. Chapman, Bart. This residence is a handsome, modern, castellated mansion, and stands amidst an extensive, varied, and well-planted demesne. Clonmellon gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Meath. See KILLUA. Area of the town, 41 acres. Pop., in 1831, 960; in 1841, 859. Houses 134. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 73; in manufactures and trade, 80; in other pursuits, 37. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 8; on the directing of labour, 91; on their own manual labour, 72; on means not specified, 19.

CLONMELSH. See CLONMELSK.

CLONMESS, an island in Sheephaven, parish of Clondeborkey, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It lies nearly opposite the demesne of Marble-Hill, 3 miles east by south of Dunfanaghy, and $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-east by south of Horn-Head.

CLONMETHAN, a parish, formerly in the barony of Nethercross, but now in that of West Barrothery, $\frac{6}{11}$ miles north-west of Swords, and 12 north by west of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains the village of OLDTOWN; which see. Length, 3 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 3,028 acres. Pop., in 1831, 677; in 1841, 509. Houses 82. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 353. Houses 55. The whole of the land is profitable.—This parish is a rectory and prebend in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £270; glebe, £75 18s. 9d. The rectory of Clonmethan, the impropriate curacy of BALLYMACDUN, and the vicarages of BALLYBOGHILL, PALMERSTOWN, and WESTPALTOWN (see these articles), constitute the benefice of Clonmethan. Length, 4 miles; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$. Pop., in 1831, 2,889. Gross income, £630 13s. 9d.; nett, £500 19s. 5½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built, in 1818, by means of a loan of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits, and a parochial assessment to the amount of £230 15s. 4½d. Sittings 100; attendance 25. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killossory. There are Roman Catholic chapels also in Ballyboghill and Ballymacdun. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 615; the Protestants of the union to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 2,663; a day school in the parish chapel had on its books 25 boys and 15 girls; and 3 daily schools in the union were attended on the average by 71 children.

CLONMINES, a parish in the barony of Shelbourne, 10 miles south-west by south of Taghmon, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$; area, 1,380 acres. Pop., in 1831, 360; in 1841, 377. Houses 64. It lies at the mouth of the Corug river, or on the narrow and upper part of the bay of Bamow, called the Scar; and its surface consists, for the most part, of light, irrelative arable ground.—The ancient incorporated, but now extinct town of Clonmines stood on the bank of the Scar, covered about 20 acres, and was surrounded by a vallum and

fosse. A MS. description of Wexford, written in 1684, states that it "was a place of great trade in times passed, and a harbour for shipping, until the sand filled up the passage near the town of Banno, which was the destruction of both these townes;" that it "took its name from the silver or roayll mines formerly dug there and on the other side of the river;" that "there are still to be seen five or six deepe pitts or mines, and some of the oare yt was cast up, which seemes to contain more leade than silver;" that "there lived in these partes within a few yeares a very old man yt sayed, he remembered to have seen miners at worke there, but that the river water came in upon the workmen so fast that they were forced to quitt the undertaking for good and all;" and that the town was "a very ancient corporation, but now quite ruined, there remaining only four or five ruined castles, an old ruined church, called St. Nicholas, and a monastery also ruined, called St. Augustine." Some traces of mining shafts are still visible near the beach; and during the sway of the Ostmen and Danes over the maritime districts of Ireland, they are said to have here established a mint for silver coinage. Several of the ruins, military and ecclesiastical, referred to in the old manuscript, still stand in a field upon the Scar; and they form the most remarkable assemblage of ruins in the county, and popularly bear the name of "the Seven Castles of Clonmines." Three of them figure as strong square towers of the kind common throughout Ireland; one has an architectural character strictly ecclesiastical; one, alleged to have been erected 7 centuries ago by Sir Roger de Sutton, a companion of Fitzstephen, is occupied as the residence of his descendant, Mr. Richard Sutton, a farmer; and the whole, when seen with the bay and its screens for a background, form a picturesque group. The Augustinian church is alleged by Alemando to have been founded by the family of Kavanagh; but was enlarged and repaired, and possibly constructed for the first time as a monastery, in 1885, by Nicholas Fitz-Nicholas, clerk; and it afterwards passed into the possession of Dominican friars, and was granted at the dissolution to John Parker, at the annual rent of 2s. 4d. Irish. The ruins of the church, says Mr. Brewer, "evinces a considerable degree of former splendour, and are surmounted by a square tower, of light and graceful proportions, which rises from the central arch that separates the chancel, nave, and aisles. The great east window, which is in the pointed form, and in the architectural style of the 14th century, was formerly divided into 5 days or lights, and ornamented with much handsome tracery work." The foundations of numerous other buildings may be detected athwart an area of about 20 acres; but the depopulation is now so complete, that Mr. Sutton's family are the only inhabitants. The borough seems to have been held of the Crown in free burgage; and several inquisitions *post mortem*, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., mention the seisin of certain persons in burgages in the town. Members of parliament were returned in its name up to the date of the Legislative Union; and the Earl of Ely and Charles Tottenham, Esq. then received the sum of £15,000 as compensation for its loss of franchise.—Clonmines parish is an inappropriate curacy, and part of the benefice of OWEN-DUFFE [which see], in the dio. of Ferns. The tithes are compounded for £80, and belong to Caesar Colclough, Esq. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a hedge-school was attended in summer by about 42 children.

CLOMÓGHAN, an alias name of CLONMATION; which see.

CLOMORÉ, a parish, 2½ miles south by west

of Hacketstown, in the south-east corner of the barony of Rathvilly, and on the east border of co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, west by northward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, ¾; area, 6,029 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 2,244; in 1841, 2,335. Houses 367. The surface contains some boggy ground, yet consists in general of good land. The mean basis altitude above sea-level seems to be about 320 feet; and the highest ground occurs a little north-north-east of the village, and has an altitude of 722 feet. The seats are Clonmore-Lodge, Castleview, and Eaglehill-Lodge. The village or hamlet of Clonmore, the site of the glebe-house, a school, and the parish-church, stands a little south-east of the centre of the parish. The road from Hacketstown to Tullow passes along the northern border. The chief artificial object of interest is the old castle of Clonmore. In 1778, Ralph Howard, eldest son of Robert Howard, bishop of Elphin, was created Baron Clonmore of Clonmore-castle; and, in 1785, he was made Viscount Wicklow.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £304 12s. 3d.; glebe, £9 9s. Gross income, £314 1s. 3d.; nett, £261 1s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Killeban in the same diocese. A curate has a stipend of £80. The church was built, in 1809, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 180; attendance 180. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of upwards of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Aghold and Liscoleman. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 279, and the Roman Catholics to 1,942; and 2 daily schools—the one of which was salaried with £10 from the National Board, and the other with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 100 boys and 77 girls.

CLOMORÉ, a parish in the southern border of the barony of Iverk, and of the county of Kilkenny, Leinster. It lies ½ miles south-east by east of Carrick-on-Suir; and is traversed by the road thence to Waterford. Length, north-north-eastward, ¾ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 2,094 acres, 2 roods, 7 perches. Pop., in 1831, 702; in 1841, 795. Houses 116. The surface rests its south end on the river Suir; and, though containing some bog and some upland ground, consists in general of good arable land. The hamlets are Skelbstown and Clonmore; and the principal seat is Cloneone-House.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £173 3s. 7d.; glebe, £30 10s. The rectories of Clonmore and BALLTARANNEY [see that article], constitute the benefice of Clonmore. "This union," says an official report, "is something in shape like the letter T." Length and breadth, each ¾ miles. Pop., in 1831, 947. Gross income, £288 8s. 34d.; nett, £246 11s. 4½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built, in 1817, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance, from 20 to 35. In 1835, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 37, and the Roman Catholics to 563; the Protestants of the union to 39, and the Roman Catholics to 781; and there was no school.

CLOMORÉ, a parish on the northern border of the barony of Ferrard, 2½ miles east by north of Dunleer, co. Louth, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1½; area, 1,905 acres. Pop., in 1831, 769; in 1841, 725. Houses 120. The townlands are Killally, Clonmore, Painstown, Tullymanen, Togher, and Ardallen. The surface is agreeably undulated; and entirely consists of excellent and highly cultivated land, about one-third of which is annually under cereal

crops. Stones for building, and limestone gravel for manure, might be raised. Vestiges exist of an old church, and of an ancient castle of the Verdons, who are said to have represented the county in parliament. The present church was built by Primate Robinson, and is a very handsome edifice, surmounted by a steeple and minarets. A dozen of comfortable slate houses, with suitable offices, were also built by Primate Robinson, solely at his own expense, for the use of his tenantry. Pop. of the hamlet of Clonmore, in 1831, 74; in 1841, not specially returned. A road passes through the parish from Barmeach to Dunany Point, and is intersected at the hamlet by a road from Anagasson.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £178; glebe, £23 16s. Gross income, £201 16s.; nett, £159 0s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was erected in 1795. Sittings, about 100; attendance 30. The Roman Catholic chapel at Wyantown has an attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of High Lane and Dysart. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 50, and the Roman Catholics to 686; and a daily school was aided with £10 a-year and a house and ground from the rector, and had on its books 10 boys and 7 girls.

CLONMORE, a parish, partly in the barony of West Shelmallee, but chiefly in that of Bantry, 4 miles south by west of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, westward, 3½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 3½. Area of the Shelmallee section, 1,945 acres, 35 perches; of the Bantry section, 4,821 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,571; in 1841, 1,779. Houses 279. Pop. of the Bantry section, in 1831, 1,211; in 1841, 1,452. Houses 230. The surface extends along the right bank of the Slaney; and is crossed to that stream by the rivulet Boro. The land is generally good, and occasionally prime. Clonmore-house, near the village of Bree, is the seat of Mr. Donovan. Wilton, the seat of H. Alcock, Esq., is beautifully situated on the Boro. Macmine, the seat of P. N. King, Esq., stands on the shore of a picturesque bay or lacustrine expansion formed by the winding of the Slaney. The other seats are Barrymount and Kilgibbon. According to Archdall, a celebrated abbey was founded at Clonmore by St. Maidoc, and had for its first abbot St. Dichulla. The road from Enniscorthy to Wexford runs southward through the interior of the parish.—This parish is a rectory, a vicarage, and a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Ferns. The rectory is appropriated to the diocesan. Rectorial tithe composition, £305 19s. 1d. The vicarage forms part of the benefice of St. Mary's of Enniscorthy. See **ENNISCORTHY**. Vicarial tithe composition, £152 19s. 6½d. The perpetual curacy is a separate and complete benefice. Gross income, £75; nett, £55. Patron, the incumbent of Enniscorthy. The church was built, in 1827, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballyheogue. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 109, and the Roman Catholics to 1,493; a Protestant Sunday school had on its books 7 boys and 8 girls; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £10 from the Bishop of Ferns, and £3 from subscription—were attended on the average by 118 children.

CLONMORE, or **KILLAVENOUGH**, a parish in the barony of Ikerrin, 4 miles north-east of Templemore, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, north-westward, 5½ miles; breadth, from ¾ of a mile to 3½ miles;

area, 8,159 acres, 3 roods, 25 perches. Pop., in 1831, 3,000; in 1841, 3,557. Houses 569. The surface lies between the left bank of the nascent Suir, and the eastern boundary of the county; it consists chiefly of good land, profusely interspersed with bog; and it is traversed through the Pass of Gurtanee, and west-south-westward, by the road from Rathdowney to Templemore. The seats are Sorrel-hill-house, Foxborough-Lodge, Dromaul-house, and Clonbuogh-castle and St. Anne's church.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **TEMPLEMORE** [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £369 4s. 7½d.; glebe, £40. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Templemore and Killea. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the Roman Catholics to 3,146; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 79 boys and 50 girls.

CLONMULSK, or **CLONMELSH**, a parish in the south-east corner of the barony of Carlow, 4 miles south of the town of Carlow, co. Carlow, Leinster. Length, south-south-westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 3,146 acres, 2 roods, 10 perches,—of which 7 acres, 20 perches, are in the river Barrow, and 466 acres, 3 roods, 39 perches, constitute a detached district, situated 3¼ miles to the north-north-east. Pop., in 1831, 711; in 1841, 675. Houses 105. The surface lies on the left bank of the river Barrow; consists in general of good land; and is traversed southward by the road from Carlow to Leighlin-bridge. The highest ground is situated a little west of the centre, and has an altitude above sea-level of 220 feet. Garryhunden, the former residence of Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., stands in a deforested and naked park, 5 miles south of Carlow.—The other seats in the main body of the parish are Clonmusk and Ballybar; and a part of the demesne of Browne's-Hill occupies a chief district of the detached section.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £230 15s. 4½d.; nett, £171 11s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church's date and cost are not known. Sittings 120; attendance 90. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 148, and the Roman Catholics to 568; and a daily school was salaried with £8 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice, and with £6 Irish from the rector, and had on its books 18 boys and 13 girls.

CLONMULSK, co. Galway. See **CLONRATH**.

CLONMILT, a parish, partly in the barony of Kinnataloon, partly in that of Imokilly, but chiefly in that of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. The Barrymore section contains part of the village of **CLONMILT**: see next article. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1¼. Area of the Kinnataloon section, 578 acres; of the Imokilly section, 694 acres; of the Barrymore section, 3,329 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,128; in 1841, 1,146. Houses 187. Pop. of the Imokilly section, in 1831, 240; in 1841, 184. Houses 32. Pop. of the Kinnataloon section, in 1831, 188; in 1841, 146. Houses 25. Pop. of the rural districts of the Barrymore section, in 1841, 737. Houses 115. It lies 5½ miles south-west of Tullow; and is traversed south-eastward by the road from Fermoy to Castle-Martyr. One-fourth of the surface is mountainous; and the remainder consists, for the most part, of good land.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £225; glebe, £7 15s. Gross income, £232 15s.; nett, £219 3s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Youghal. One curate serves for both Clonmilt and Templebodane, and receives from the rector of the former a

salary of £40. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,100; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Dungourney and Mogeely. In 1834, the parishioners, with one exception, were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 14 boys and 4 girls.

CLONMILT, a village, partly in the parish of Dungourney, and partly in the Barrymore section of the parish of Clonmult, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. Area of the Dungourney section, 3 acres; of the Clonmult section, 3 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the Dungourney section, 49; of the Clonmult section, 79. Houses in the two sections, respectively 8 and 15.

CLONODONNELL, or **CLONDONNELL**, a parish in the barony of Longford, 3½ miles west-south-west of the town of Longford, co. Longford, Leinster. Its length is stated to be 2 miles; but its boundaries are really unascertainable; the parish being so completely consolidated with that of Killashee, that all its political statistics, and most of its ecclesiastical ones, are mixed up with those of that parish. It is a rectory, and part of the benefice of Killashee, in the dio. of Ardagh. Tithe composition, £51 4s. 3d.; glebe, £51 14s. 4½d. See **KILLASHEE**.

CLONOE, a parish on the east border of the barony of Dungannon, 2 miles south-south-east of Stewartstown, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It is so indented by adjoining parishes as to be very irregular in outline. Length, westward, 5½ miles; extreme breadth, 3¼; area, 12,070 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches,—of which 2,940 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches, are in Lough Neagh, and 29 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches, are in the river Blackwater. Pop., in 1831, 5,555; in 1841, 6,817. Houses 1,187. The surface extends from the Blackwater down part of the west side of Lough Neagh, or round the curvature of what is called Washing bay; and is crossed eastward to the lake by a brook which rises in the vicinity of Stewartstown. On this brook stands the old castle of Mountjoy; and a short distance to the south-east stands the village of Brockagh. The parochial surface is, for the most part, low and marshy: about one-third of it is unclaimed bog; and the remainder consists of land which, on the average, is of middle-rate quality. One road passes down the shore of Lough Neagh; and two other roads pass from Brockagh toward respectively Stewartstown, and the neighbouring trading village of Coal-Island.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £323 1s. 6½d.; glebe, £119 14s. Gross income, £442 15s. 6½d.; nett, £358 8s. 7½d. Patron, Trinity college, Dublin. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Desartreagh in the dio. of Armagh, but resides in Clonoe. The church's date of erection and cost are not known. Sittings 100; attendance 50. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Clonoe and Mountjoy have each an attendance of 900; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 585 Churchmen, 156 Presbyterians, and 5,090 Roman Catholics; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with an annual subscription from the rector, one with £10 from the National Board, and one, called the 'Manor Annesley School,' with £10 from the lord of the manor.—had on their books 169 boys and 75 girls. In 1840, the National Board continued their former school at Aughamullen, and granted £74 3s. 4d. toward the erection of another at Mountjoy.

CLONOGHILL. See **CLONOGHILL**.

CLONONEY, or **CLONANA**, a village in the parish of Gallen, barony of Garrycastle, King's co, Leinster. It stands on the Brosna river, 3 miles west-south-

west of Ferbane. The old castle of Clononey adjoins it, and is the residence of Mr. Malony. Area of the village, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 385; in 1841, 205. Houses 40.

CLONOLTY, a parish, partly in the barony of Clanwilliam, but chiefly in that of Lower Kilnemanagh, 4½ miles south-west of Holycross, co. Tipperary, Munster. The Kilnemanagh section contains the village of **BALLAGH**; which see. Length of the Kilnemanagh section, north-westward, 6½ miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to 3¼ miles; area, 10,900 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches. The Clanwilliam section lies detached half a mile to the south-east. Area, 234 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,600; in 1841, 3,855. Houses 527. Pop., in 1841, of the Clanwilliam section, 61; of the rural districts of the Kilnemanagh section, 3,577. Houses in the Clanwilliam section, 7; in the rural districts of Kilnemanagh section, 487. About one-third of the land is prime for either tillage or pasture; one-third is tolerably good for tillage; and one-third is mountainous but very reclaimable. The surface has a southern exposure, approaches within a mile of the Suir on the east, and is drained southward by the Miltreen, one of that river's affluents. The highest ground is Knockbane, situated in the north-west, and lifting its summit 1,188 feet above sea-level. An indigenous rivulet, which runs into the Miltreen, descends from an elevation of 832 feet. The site of the Rossmore Roman Catholic chapel has an altitude above sea-level of 443 feet. The seats are Rossmore, Cappanurragh, Ballymore, Clonolty, Woodfort, and Clonbonane. The interior is traversed south-westward by the road from Thurles to Tipperary. Clonolty dispensary is within the Cashel Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 7,000; and, in 1839-40, it received £112 10s., and expended £125 16s. Fairs are held on July 5, and Nov. 12.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cashel. But the rectorial tithes, which legally are inappropriate, were purchased about the year 1814 by the late Board of First Fruits for the use of the vicar, and have since been annexed to the vicarage, subject to an annual deduction of £36 18s. 5½d. Tithe composition, £461 10s.; glebe, £33 12s. Gross income, £493 2s.; nett, £392 14s. The church's date and cost are unknown. Sittings 100; attendance, from 20 to 30. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Clonolty and Rossmore have an attendance, the former of from 2,000 to 2,500, and the latter of from 1,000 to 1,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 60, and the Roman Catholics to 3,729; and 5 daily schools—3 of which were salaried with respectively £10, £10, and £8, from the National Board—had on their books 175 boys and 78 girls. In 1840, the National Board had two schools at Clonolty, one at Rossmore, and one at Ballagh.

CLONPET, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, 2½ miles south of Tipperary, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 2,450 acres, 5 perches. Pop., in 1831, 882; in 1841, 938. Houses 123. The surface consists chiefly of part of the northern declivities and skirts of Slieve-na-Muck mountain. A mountain on the south-east boundary has an altitude of 1,000 feet; and an indigenous rivulet descends from an elevation of 421 feet. The seats are Ballyglass and Brookville.—Clonpet is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **LATTIN** [which see], in the dio. of Emly. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £34, and the rectorial for £38; and the latter are inappropriate. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 11, and the

Roman Catholics to 848; and a hedge-school was attended in summer by 55 children.

CLONPRIEST, a parish in the barony of Imokilly, 2½ miles south-west of Youghal, co. Cork, Munster. Length and breadth, each 5 miles; area, 6,985 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,417; in 1841, 3,658. Houses 568. The surface extends along the shore of the Atlantic from near the mouth of Youghal Harbour; and is considerably indented by the estuary of three confluent rivulets. About one-fourth of the land is of prime quality, and produces heavy crops of wheat or any other grain; and the remainder is light arable ground, rich in herbage as pasture, and fully productive by tillage of oats, barley, and potatoes. None of the land is unprofitable; and, in consequence of the facility with which sea-manure is obtained, all of it is very valuable. A circuitous road from Youghal to Castle-Martyr wends along the shore. An old castle, and one or two historical events of some interest will be noticed under the word **ISCHINGIN**: which see.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition, £869 2s. 4½d.; glebe, £20. Gross income, £889 2s. 4½d.; nett, £735 17s. 11½d.; Patron, the Crown. A curate has a stipend of £92 6s. 1½d. The church was built about 106 years ago. Sittings 100; attendance 18. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to a chapel in Youghal. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 35, and the Roman Catholics to 3,524; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £15 from the National Board, and £5 from Lord Ponsonby—had on their books 139 boys and 90 girls. In 1840, the National Board had one school at Clonpriest, and another at Ballykilly, the former salaried with £15, and the latter with £6.

CLONRAHAN, or **CLONROGHAN**, a townland in the parish of Killeevan, barony of Ballintobber, co. Roscommon, Connaught. In the reign of Henry VII., O'Connor built here a monastery for Franciscans of the third order.

CLONRANE, the alleged site of a very ancient abbey, on the west border of the barony of Moycashel, 7 miles south-west of Mullingar, co. Westmeath, Leinster. The founder and the date assigned to the pretended abbey are St. Cronan, and a time somewhere about the year 630.

CLONROACHE, a village in the parish of Chapel, barony of Bantry, co. Wexford, Leinster. Several fairs are held. A court of petty-sessions sits at irregular intervals. A dispensary here is within the Ennisorthy Poor-law union, and serves for a population of 2,930; and, in 1839-40, it expended £107 13s. 10d., and administered to 1,753 patients. Area of the village, 10 acres. Pop., in 1831, 111; in 1841, 265. Houses 45.

CLONRUSH, or **CLONMULAK**, a parish 10½ miles south by west of Portunna, on the eastern border of the barony of Leitrim, and at the south-eastern extremity of co. Galway, Connaught. Length, northward, 4½ miles; breadth, from 2½ to 4½; area, 11,850 acres, 31 perches.—of which 4,439 acres, 38 perches are in Lough Derg, and 148 acres, 1 rood, are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 3,084; in 1841, 3,115. Houses 516. The surface is part of the strongly featured mountainous western screen of Lough Derg, and of the belt of low, rich, ornate ground which lies along the lake's margin; it commands, from very numerous points, good views of the bosom islands, diversified shores, and intricate outline of the lake; and it is traversed south-south-westward by the road from Woodford to Scariff. A lake on the northern boundary, and very near Lough Derg, has an elevation of 103 feet above sea-

level; Lough Cregg is situated in the south-west, and wholly in the interior; numerous rocks, islets, and bogs of Lough Derg lie within the parochial limits; the chief hamlets are Whitegate, Furnace, and Fogarty's; and the principal mansions and villas are Nutgrove, Meelick, Killooney, Williamstadt, and Tintrim,—the last the seat of Mr. Burke.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **INNISCALTHRA** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Vicarial tithe composition, £80; glebe, £22 3s. The rectorial tithes are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Killaloe. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Inniscalthra. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 252, and the Roman Catholics to 2,567; and 7 daily schools—one of which was a free-school under the superintendence of the vicar, and one was salaried with £10 from the Baptist Society—had on their books 271 boys and 251 girls. In 1840, the National Board granted £92 14s. 2d. toward the erection of a school at Longheal.

CLONSAST, a parish in the barony of Coolestown, King's co., Leinster. It is more commonly called **CLONBULLGOG**: which see. Clonsast bog lies partly in the parish, and approaches, at its eastern extremity, within a mile of the village of Clonbullog; but it extends altogether 4 miles from east to west, and 4½ from north to south, and comprises an area of 8,188 English acres. It is bounded, on the north, by improved bog; on the east, by the high grounds of Clonsast, Clonsannon, and Clinmore; on the south, partly by the Cushina river, and partly by steep gravel hills; and, on the west, by the high gravel ridges of Tooreen, Kylebeg, and Ennaghan. Only one trivial stream, a tiny affluent of the Feagile river, traverses its interior; yet it forms a comparatively deep valley, and is of high service for drainage. The bog has an average depth of 20 feet, and contains but one extensive quagmire. Its highest and lowest points lie respectively 17 and 71 feet below the summit-level of the Grand Canal, and 247 and 193 feet above the level of high water in Dublin bay. Estimated cost of reclamation, £12,695 0s. 5d.

CLONSHAMBO, a parish in the barony of Ikeathy and Oughterany, 3½ miles south-south-west of Kildock, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1; area, 2,021 acres. Pop., in 1831, 297; in 1841, 351. Houses 55. The land is extensively bog, and at best second-rate.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Clane, in the dio. of Kildare. See **CLANE**. Vicarial tithe composition, £68 3s. 8½d.; glebe, £4 1s. 3d. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £30 8s. 9½d., and are impropriate in Viscount Trimbleton. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 21, and the Roman Catholics to 284; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

CLONSHANVILLE, a hamlet about half-a-mile south-east of Frenchpark, on the verge of an extensive flat bog, and on the southern margin of the barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. The ruins of Clonshanville abbey, owing to the openness of the country, and the evenness of the surface, are seen at a considerable distance, and produce rather an imposing effect; but they are not strictly picturesque, nor do they present any architectural features of much interest. They consist of the walls and tower of the church, the remains of some of the cloisters, and some small detached chapels or sepulchral cells. The church was 80 feet long; it had a north transept 36 feet in length; its chancel is now railed off, and appropriated to tombs; and its tower is supported on pointed arches. A chief monument is

a cross, 11 feet high from the surface of the ground, disproportionately short in the arms, leaning considerably from the perpendicular, and consisting of a single stone of conglomerate sandstone flag. The abbey was rebuilt, refounded,—or very probably was originally founded—in 1383, by MacDermot Roe, dedicated to 'the Holy Cross,' and given to the Dominican friars; but according to the day-dreamer who wrote the 'Monasticon,' it was founded by St. Patrick, and placed under the care of his disciple Conneilus as its "bishop!"

CLONSHIRE. See **CLOUNSHIRE.**

CLONSILLAGH, a parish in the barony of Castleknock, 7 miles west-north-west of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 3,256 acres. Pop., in 1831, 943; in 1841, 944. Houses 158. The surface consists of good land, is low and flat, but ornate; extends on the south to the river Liffey; and is bisected westward by the Royal Canal, and the road from Dublin to Trim and Navan. The village, formerly called Luttrellstown is small, but occupies a pleasant site on the Liffey. Woodlands, the beautiful demesne of Col. White, comprises about 400 Irish acres, is singularly well-wooded and watered; and greatly enriches the scenery beheld to the north of the great Connaught road from the five-mile-stone to Lucan.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **CASTLEKNOCK** [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £240. The church was built about the year 1710, and enlarged by private subscription in 1795. Sittings 180; attendance, from 40 to 100. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 400 and 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Castleknock and Chapel-Izod. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 180, and the Roman Catholics to 774; and a daily school was chiefly supported by subscription amounting to £30 or £35, and had on its books 10 boys and 7 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a school at Porterstown.

CLONSKEA, a village in the parish of Donnybrook, barony and county of Dublin, Leinster. It stands on the river Dodder, in the south-east environs of Dublin. Extensive corn-mills were erected here, at the cost of upwards of £20,000, by Mr. Henry Jackson; and are said to be unsurpassed in efficiency by any in Ireland. Area of the village, 68 acres. Pop., in 1841, 352. Houses 67.

CLONTARF, a parish containing a small town of the same name, on the southern border of the barony of Coolock, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains the villages of Dollymount, Clontarf, and Clontarf Sheds. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 1,190 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,323; in 1841, 2,664. Houses 363. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,014; in 1841, 1,656. Houses 224. The surface extends along the north side of Dublin bay, and constitutes, in all its parts and features, a prominent portion of the environs of the metropolis, and the superb soft scenery of the beautiful bay. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, and averages in value about £9 per plantation acre; and it is so thickly studded with elegant mansions and villas, and so profusely adorned with wood, shrubbery, lawn, and parterre, as to defy detailed description or notice within restricted limits. The inhabitants practically enjoy all the multitudinous facilities of communication which open at the roads, railways, canals, and sea-navigation of the metropolis. Objects of special interest will be noticed in connection with the town.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £220. Gross income, £237 8s. 4d.; nett, £172 15s. 3d. Patron, the Crown. The

church is an old building. Sittings 400; attendance, from 250 to 400. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of between 500 and 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Coolock, Santry, and Drumcondra. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 703 Churchmen, 35 Presbyterians, 4 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,717 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools—the one of which was supported by subscription, and the other by a collection at the Roman Catholic chapel, and by the interest of a bequest of £500—had on their books 69 boys and 40 girls.

CLONTARF, a village or small town in the above parish, stands on the north shore of Dublin bay, 2½ miles east-north-east of Dublin. The principal part of it is a street which extends inland from the shore to the gate of Clontarf-castle, and forms a noble vista in front of that edifice. But the most pleasing parts consist of single buildings, and rows, chains, and clusters of houses, scattered with unstudied diversity of site, through shaded and rural lanes. Several of the buildings are large and handsome villas, emulating the magnitude and splendour of manorial mansions; and others are cottages of a soft and embellished character, well suited to the use of persons who desire such sea-bathing quarters or summer retreats as eminently combine tranquil rural retirement with near vicinity to the metropolis. Along the edge of the water are numerous small erections called the Sheds of Clontarf, which were formerly occupied by fishermen for drying their fish; and interspersed with them are neat dwellings, which have been erected as lodging-houses for sea-bathers. The green and devious lanes of the town form a series of pleasant walks, and command, from various points, exquisite views of the scenery of the bay; the avenue called the Green Lane, in particular, is a favourite resort of visitors; and the whole of the encincturing country is luscious with cultivation, and warm with sheltering wood.—The inhabitants live partly by fishing, mining, and agricultural labour, but chiefly by letting lodgings and bathing machines to summer visitors, and by "carrying passengers backward and forward during the bathing months on cars, jingles, and shandredans." A lead mine, which extends under the sea, has been advantageously worked.

At a short distance from the town, on the road to Dublin, is the noble villa of Marino, with its admired Cassino. See **MARINO**.—In the vicinity of the town stands a building, substantial, capacious, and of some architectural pretension, which was occupied till of late as a royal charter school, but is now converted into private dwellings. It was opened in 1749 for 100 boys; and was ornamented with a fine portico and pillars, and with a tower and a cupola.—Near the castle stands the parish-church, a small and plain yet neat structure, having at the west end a low perforated pier intended to serve as a belfry. It contains several fairly-executed and well-preserved sepulchral monuments, and the burial-vault of the family of Vernons of Clontarf. The predecessor of this church, in common with many others, was destroyed during the wars in the reign of Elizabeth; and the present structure was built in 1609.—A monastery, or some other ecclesiastical establishment, is alleged to have been built in 550 on the site now occupied by the church, and to have been transmuted in the reign of Henry II. into a commandery of Knights Templars. The castle of Clontarf, however, was probably the original pile belonging to the Templars; and is believed to have been built in the reign of Henry II., by the Netterville family,—or, as others think, by Hugh de Lacy, Lord of Meath, or Adam de Fespo, one of his

knights, to whom he granted the lordship of Clontarf. The castle is one of the oldest fortified residences within the English pale, and, at the same time, one of the least defaced or altered specimens which exist of the ancient homes of a community of ecclesiastical knights; and, though considerably transmuted at various periods from its original character, and much repaired and modernized by the family of its present proprietor, it preserves in its Gothic windows, and in the general features of its facade, a semi-ecclesiastical appearance, and seems, in imitation of the ghostly knights or military monks themselves, to combine the ecclesiastical and the military characters; while its general outline, its time-worn surface, and the noble and venerable timber that surrounds it, impress it with the stamp of "hoar antiquity." At the suppression of the order of Templars, the castle became a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and one of the chief seats of the grand prior of Kilmainham. In the 32d year of Henry VIII., Sir John Rawson, prior of Kilmainham, who had been for several years treasurer of Ireland, surrendered the hospital and its dependencies to the crown; and, in 1541, was created Viscount Clontarf, and had assigned to him a pension of 500 marks. In 1600, the manor of Clontarf was granted to Sir Geoffrey Fenton, principal secretary of state, whom Sir Richard Cox styles, "a moth in the garments of all the secretaries of his time;" in 1637, it was confirmed to his son, Sir William Fenton; and soon after, it devolved first to a son of this Sir William, and next to a daughter who had married John King, Lord Kingston. In Dec. 1641, the town was burned, and property of the King family to the value of £4,000 destroyed, by the republican general, Sir Charles Coote. The castle and forfeited lands of Clontarf were afterwards granted by Cromwell to Captain Cromwell, one of the officers of his army; and they were subsequently sold to the Vernons, ancestors of the present proprietor.

A battle, which took name from Clontarf, and was long famous over Europe, and still figures in many a story of the Irish peasantry, and in many a disquisition of Irish antiquaries, is so very variously narrated that we may hope to maintain ordinary correctness only by sketching its merest outlines. In 990, Maclmurry MacMorrough usurped the throne of Leinster; and, in 1013, aided by the Danes and the Eugenians, he entered and ravaged Meath. In retaliation, Maelseachlin, King of Meath, set fire to the adjacent parts of Leinster, and ravaged Fingall as far as the Hill of Howth; but he was there met and defeated by MacMorrough of Leinster, and by Setric, the Danish king of Dublin. During upwards of 110 years, the Danes had conducted a continual struggle with the native Irish throughout Fingall; and now that they enjoyed the alliance of a native prince, and occupied a position of triumph, they provoked the celebrated Brian Boromh to make a stouter effort than he had yet attempted for breaking their power. Brian, though not less than 84, or, as some writers think, 88 years of age, rushed from Munster to the assistance of the defeated Maelseachlin, and encamped at Kilmainham from August to Christmas without being able to bring his foes to battle. He retired to Munster, but returned in the Lent of 1014, encamped at Clontarf, and provoked a general action on the 23d of April. The Danish forces were strengthened by the army of the King of Leinster, and by numerous auxiliaries from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and the Western Islands of Scotland. Brian Boromh's army consisted of his Memonian forces, and of the troops of Meath and Connaught headed by their respective kings; and, of three

columns or divisions into which he disposed them, the third consisted of the Eugenians and Dessians, the second consisted of the Conatians and a strong body of Munster men, and the first, which was intended for the commencing attack, consisted of the tribe of Dalcas commanded by himself and his five sons, and the forces of Meath under their king Maelseachlin. At sunrise, when the signal for battle was given, Maelseachlin instantly deserted with his 1,000 Meathmen, to remain an inactive spectator of the fight; and his desertion might have been fatal to the Irish, had not the Dalcaissians been roused by the eldest son of Brian Boromh to regard it as merely an occasion for their acquiring undivided distinction by deeds of bravery. The battle was obstinately fought, and continued to be doubtful till near four o'clock; and then the Irish made a general attack so well concerted and so powerful as to throw the Danes into disorder, and compel them on every side to yield or flee. Maelseachlin, the royal deserter, is represented, in an ancient manuscript, as thus describing to the clan Colman the obstinacy and horrors of the action: "It is impossible for human language to describe it: an angel from heaven only could give a correct idea of the terrors of that day. We retired to the distance of a fallow-field from the combatants, the high wind of the spring blowing from them toward us. And we were no longer than half-an-hour there, when neither of the two armies could discern each other; nor could one know his father or brother, even though he were the next to him, unless he could recognise his voice, or know the spot on which he stood; and we were covered all over, both faces, arms, head, hair, and clothes, with red drops of blood, borne from them on the wings of the wind. Should we attempt to assist them, we could not, for our arms were entangled with the locks of their hair, which were cut off by the swords and blown towards us by the wind, so that we were all the time engaged in disentangling arms. And it is wonderful that those who were in the battle could endure such horror without becoming distracted." Toward the close of the action, when the confusion of the Danes had become general and irretrievable, Brian Boromh was first wounded, and next fell in mortal single combat. His death is thus noticed in the old manuscript from which we have quoted: "'People are coming toward us,' says the servant. 'What sort of people are they?' says Brian; 'Green naked people,' says the servant. 'They are the Danes in armour,' says Brian; and he rose from his pillow, seized his sword, and stood to await the approach of Broder and some of his followers; and he saw no part of him without armour except his eyes and his feet. Brian raised his hand and gave him a blow, with which he cut off his left leg from the knee, and the right from the ankle; but Broder's axe met the head of Brian and fractured it. Brian, however, with all the fury of a dying warrior, beheaded Broder, and killed a second Dane by whom he was attacked, and then gave up the ghost." The loss of the Irish, besides the irreparable one of their celebrated monarch, included Brian's son Morough, his grandson Turlough, seven petty kings, the majority of the nobles of Munster and Connaught, and, according to the most temperate account, not fewer than 4,000 persons of inferior degree. The loss of the Danes and their allies included the unworthy king of Leinster, 3,000 of his followers, many distinguished leaders, and, as some writers assert, 10,000 men of inferior rank. This sanguinary and famous battle, though taking its distinctive name from Clontarf, necessarily extended over ground at a considerable distance from the village, and probably raged over much of the ground now occupied by the

north-east part of Dublin. The battle of Clontarf forms, with some alteration of names and slight modification of circumstances, the subject of Gray's ode of 'The Fatal Sisters.' Area of Clontarf proper, 17 acres; of Clontarf Sheds, 21 acres. Pop. of both, in 1831, 1,309; in 1841, 818. Houses 110. Pop. of Clontarf Sheds, in 1841, 660. Houses 87. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 20; in manufactures and trade, 44; in other pursuits, 73. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 12; on the directing of labour, 41; on their own manual labour, 57; on means not specified, 27. Pop. of Clontarf proper, in 1841, 158. Houses 23. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6; in manufactures and trade, 3; in other pursuits, 16. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 6; on the directing of labour, 9; on their own manual labour, 5; on means not specified, 5.

CLONTEAD, CLONLEAD, or CLOUNTADE, a parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of the town of Kinsale, barony of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 3,098 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,337; in 1841, 1,274. Houses 195. The surface consists of tolerably good arable land, contains some good dairy farms, and is drained southward by the Belgooey rivulet.—This parish is wholly inappropriate, and forms part of the perpetual curacy of Tracton, in the dio. of Cork. See **TRACTON**. The tithes are compounded for £73 17s. and belong to the Earl of Shannon. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Ballyfeard. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 31, and the Roman Catholics to 1,304; and 2 daily schools, one of which was aided with £9 11s. a-year from Mr. Townsend, were attended on the average by 68 children.

CLONTHUSKERT. See **CLONTUSKERT**.

CLONTIBRET, a parish, 6 miles north-west of Castleblayney, barony of Cremourne, co. Monaghan, Ulster. Length, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 26,554 acres. Pop., in 1831, 15,941; in 1841, 16,833. Houses 2,969. The surface contains an apex or watershed of country, whence streams fall off toward respectively the north-western, the northern, and the eastern seas of the kingdom; and it is all rough, bleak, and more or less moorish or mountainous. The great lake of **MUCKNOE** [see that article] lies on the eastern border; and the considerable lakes Corraghdorgan and Toam, as well as 5 lesser ones, lie in the interior. The irregularity of the surface, the contrast of the well dispersed lakes, and the favourableness of soil and circumstances for improvement by planting, might occasion the district to become almost a gallery of good views; but the nakedness of the hills, the baldness of the lakes, the prevalence of unreclaimed bog, and the ascendency of georgical folly or neglect, not only chill the hopes of the traveller who wends among the narrow valleys, but changes them into disgust. About one-seventh of the area is waste and dismal bog; a considerable proportion of the remainder is rough inferior land; only a small aggregate is disposed in pasture; and no portion whatever is fertile enough, or sufficiently well managed, to produce wheat. The arable lands have a soil either of cold grit, or of deep, retentive, rush-bearing clay; yet they bear good crops of potatoes, oats, and flax. A lead mine, a few perches east of the church, was at one time spiritedly worked by a mining company, but was abandoned. Various useful minerals are found, particularly ochres and brick-clay. The demesnes are Braca, Millmount, and Rockfield. The hamlet of Millmount stands near the church; and there are several other hamlets. The interior is traversed in the direction of north by west by the road from Dublin to Londonderry. The

church stands on this road; and is thus noticed by Sir Charles Coote: "The spire is old and covered with shingles; from the spiral set-off to the base is a stone tower; the spire is evidently of much later date than the base, yet very rudely finished."—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the archdeaconry of Clogher, in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £800; glebe, £56. Gross income, £886; nett, £785 16s. 5jd. But the latter two sums are exclusive of respectively £16 10s. and £11 13s. 9d. arising from rents attached to the archdeaconry. Patron, the diocesan. The curate of Mucknoe receives a stipend of £10 for performing occasional duties in the district of the parish which adjoins Castleblayney. Sittings in the church, 240; attendance 200. A Primitive Wesleyan meeting-house is attended by 50; and a Roman Catholic chapel, by 1,000. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 937 Churchmen, 2,306 Presbyterians, and 13,182 Roman Catholics; and 7 daily schools had on their books 439 boys and 206 girls. One of the schools was Protestant parochial, and was aided with £8 from subscription, and £8 from the Association for Discountenancing Vice; one, at Mullaghnee, was salaried with £8 from the National Board; and three, at Crieve, Dooskey, and Cromartin, were in connection with the Kildare-Place Society, and aided with various sums from subscription. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Mullaghnee, Modice, and Annyallough; and gave the last £10, and each of the others £12 a-year.

CLONTUBRID. See **BALLEEN**.

CLONTURK, a parish in the barony of Coolock; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains the villages of **DRUMCONDDRA**, **BALLYBOUGH**, and **RICHMOND**: see these articles. Length, 1 mile; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 1,244 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,534; in 1841, 2,721. Houses 434. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,944; in 1841, 850. Houses 151. The land is of excellent quality, and in the highest state of cultivation; all of it possesses a very great value; and a large aggregate is disposed in demesne-grounds, villa-grounds, gardens, and town-parks. The south side of the parish is washed by the Tolka or Ballybough river, and by the pent-up and tidal estuary of the Liffey; and lies in such near juxtaposition to Dublin, that its village, and its profusion of villas, may be regarded as strictly suburban. The old bridge of Ballybough, and the long, new, spacious, splendid erection called Annesley-Bridge, bring over the thoroughfare from Dublin, the former on a line with Great Britain-street and Summer-hill, and the latter on a line with Amiens-street and the Strand. The village of Drumcondra is entered immediately from these bridges, and discloses two fine streets called Phillips-borough and Fairview Avenues; but melts so gradually into country, through a profusion of elegant villas and other residences, that its limits cannot easily be defined. Immediately east of it is the gorgeous Charlemont demesne [see **MARINO**]; and on the further skirt of that demesne, at the divergence of the roads to Clontarf, Raheny, and Artane, is a handsome crescent. We cannot notice all the other objects of interest; and shall glance at only three or four as a specimen. Clonturk-house is a plain, yellow building; and is celebrated as the residence of the enterprising empiric Dhuvail,—who, by the aid of sulphur, nails, old iron, and other appliances, got up a mineral well,—who attracted the gullible by "fire-works, rockets, bombs, swing-swings, and hobbies," and who laboured to convert the place into a second Vauxhall, and drew to his

* But this includes Ballybough and Richmond.

artificial mineral well eager crowds of belles and beaux, both invalid and hale. Belvidere, the seat of Sir Coghill Coghill, is a handsome brick building, and was formerly occupied by Lord-chancellor Liford. Drumcondra-castle, the seat of Richard Williams, Esq., is a square, castellated edifice, and was formerly occupied by Sir James Galbraith. Drumcondra-house, the seat of W. Stewart Hamilton, Esq., is a magnificent square building of Portland stone, and was erected by the late Earl of Charleville. Hampton Lodge is the seat of Mrs. Williams, the widow of the late secretary of the Bank of Ireland; and stands amidst grounds of singular neatness. The road in view of these mansions, and along the Liffey toward Clontarf, wears almost the appearance of an extensive walk in a nobleman's demesne, overlooked by not one cabin, and umbrageously shaded by rows of stately trees.—This parish is wholly inappropriate, and forms a perpetual curacy, and separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Gross and nett income, £69 4s. 7½d. Patron, the corporation of the city of Dublin. The tithes belong to that corporation, but are not collected. The church was officially reported in 1837 to be in ruins, but was in use in 1834, and had an attendance of from 150 to 300. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Clontarf, Coolock, and Santry. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 787, and the Roman Catholics to 1,926; a subscription infant-school had on its books 15 boys and 27 girls; and a female school, attached to a nursery, and supported partly by the nuns and partly by subscription, had on its books 80 girls.

CLONTUSKERT, or CLONTUSKERT, a parish partly in the barony of Clonmacnoen, and partly in that of Longford, 5 miles north-north-west of Eyrecourt, and about 4½ miles south by west of Ballinasloe, co. Galway, Connought. Length, westward, 6½ miles; extreme breadth, 4. Area of the Clonmacnoen section, 9,988 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches,—of which 9 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches, are water. Area of the Longford section, 5,521 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches,—of which 69 acres, 3 roods, 35 perches, are in the river Suck. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,002; in 1841, 3,711. Houses 619. Pop. of the Clonmacnoen section, in 1831, 2,609; in 1841, 2,481. Houses 388. A very large proportion of the land is bog; and the rest consists chiefly of the ridges and slopes of gravel hillocks and hillocky chains, and is, for the most part, of excellent quality. The stagnant, sedge, ditch-like Suck, creeps along the boundary with co. Roscommon; a rivulet drains a large district north-eastward to the Suck; and the road from Ballinasloe to Eyrecourt passes through the interior. The principal seats are MacDermot's lodge, Somerset-house, Liskelly-house, Kirwan's lodge, and Kelly's-grove; and the chief hamlets are Wakefield, Araghry, Sinclair's village, Glenloughaun, Clontuskert, Ballagh, Cullydarry, Crown's-Nest, and Cloonscragh. The Grand Canal passes along the north border, near the Suck. Archdall finds a monastery for Augustinian canons in Clontuskert at the commencement of the 9th century; and says it was founded and presided over by Boudan or Broadan, who died about the year 809.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CLONFERT [which see], in the dio. of Clontarf. Tithe composition, £258 9s. 2½d.; glebe, £19 13s. 9d. The church was built, in 1818, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 120; attendance 120. A curate officiates exclusively for Clontuskert. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 350. A friary at Boula has a community of 3 friars; and its chapel

has an attendance of 400. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 463, and the Roman Catholics to 3,630; and 5 daily schools had on their books 384 boys and 243 girls. One of the schools at Glenloughaun was salaried with £6 from Lord Clancarty, £4 from the rector, and allowances from the London Hibernian Society; and two for respectively boys and girls at Boula, were salaried, the former with £20, and the latter with £10, from the National Board.

CLONTUSKERT, CLONTUSKERT, or CLOONTWISCAR, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of South Ballintober, immediately adjacent to Lanesborough, co. Roscommon, Connought. It contains the villages of Ballyleague and Clontuskert. See BALLYLEAGUE. Length, south-south-westward, 4½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 2½; area, 7,465 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches,—of which 1,388 acres, 2 roods, 26 perches, are in Lough Ree, and 96 acres, 8 perches, are in the river Shannon. Pop., in 1831, 2,975; in 1841, 3,221. Houses 554. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 2,759. Houses 485. Area of the village of Clontuskert, 13 acres. Pop., in 1841, 184. Houses 28. The parochial surface extends along the Shannon, and the upper part of Lough Ree; and consists, to a very large extent, of bog, and elsewhere of very indifferent land. The road from Lanesborough to Roscommon passes south-westward through the interior. Mr. Weld, speaking of bog-improvement, and necessarily making chief reference to Clontuskert, says, "The great road between the towns of Roscommon and Lanesborough affords as many, and as striking examples as are to be seen in any part of the country, of what may be effected by the simple exertions of the peasantry. Their first efforts are directed to the formation of a small but, chiefly composed of the dry upper sods of the bog, and these serve both for the walls and the roof. Some of these butts were so small as barely to contain the few beings who sought refuge within them from the weather; and a much ruder state of existence it is scarcely possible to conceive; but still the inmates are better off than those who inhabit the hovels which I have described in some of the towns; for they have free and pure air around them, and fuel is abundant. A fire burns perpetually on the hearth, the heat of which, oppressive to persons unaccustomed to it, is nevertheless by these poor people considered one of the greatest comforts of life, even during the dog-days. The little potato garden, which is laid out the first year near the hovel, is commonly very rough, and the produce inconsiderable; but, with each succeeding year, it wears gradually a better appearance, and yields more, as ashes and manure are spread upon it. The patch of oats comes next, and willow fences are made round the enclosures. The rent charged and paid for some of these small tenements, on the bogs near the roadside, amounts occasionally to two guineas an Irish acre." An abbey for regular canons is alleged by Archdall to have been founded here in the earlier ages by St. Faithleac, and to have continued in existence till the date of the general suppression.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CLONFINLOUGH [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £43 10s. 11d., and the rectorial for £186 7s. 4d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Mr. Armstrong. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 119 boys and 41 girls.

CLONTYGLASS, a bog in the district of Maryborough, 2½ miles north-north-west of the town of Maryborough, Queen's co., Leinster. Area, 1,498 English acres. It is bounded, on the north, by low grounds, which have a gradual fall to the river Ouse; on the east, by a small valley, which divides

it from the bog of Derrygyle; on the south, by high grounds, which separate it from the bog of Ross; and on the west, by lands which have a very gentle ascent towards the hills of Ballyfin. It is divided by two rivulets which descend from the Ballyfin hills, and discharge themselves at its east side into the Black-water stream, an early affluent of the Barrow. Its northern section consists of wet and soft fibrous peat; its south and west parts consist principally of compact black bog; and its substrata are principally limestone gravel and clay. Its highest and lowest points lie respectively 307 and 268 feet above the level of high water in Dublin bay. Estimated cost of reclamation, £1,911 ls.

CLONY. See CLONEY.

CLONYGOOSE. See CLONAGOOSE.

CLONYGOWAN. See CLONGOWAN.

CLONYHURK. See CLONHURKE.

CLONYN, co. Meth. See CASTLETOWN-DELVIN.

CLONYNE. See CLONEEN.

CLOON. See CLONE.

CLOONACOL. See CLOONOGHILL.

CLOONAFF, CLONAFF, or CLONCRAFF, a parish on the east border of the barony of Roscommon, 5 miles north-north-east of Strokestown, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, westward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlong to 3 miles; area, 5,454 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches,—of which 387 acres, 3 roods, 8 perches, are in Lough Bodarig, 207 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches, are in Lough Nablah, and 332 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches, are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 2,524; in 1841, 2,853. Houses 499. Much of the surface is marsh and bog; and scarcely any is prime or even tolerably good land. The south-west arm of Lough Bodarig washes the southern frontier; and a chain of lakes lies across the interior. The principal mansion is Clonaghee-house. The utterly tiresome fable of monasteries, founded by St. Patrick, associates itself with Cloonaff as with nobody knows how many other Irish parishes. The road from Strokestown to Drumsna passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of AUGHRIM [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. Tithe composition, £100. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 2,671; and a daily school was aided with £2 2s. a-year from Mrs. Conry, and had on its books 85 boys and 31 girls.

CLOONAGASHILL, a bog a brief distance west of Hollymount, barony of Kilmair, co. Mayo, Connaught. Area, 1,629 acres. It is to a large extent reclaimed and improved; and was reported on as follows in 1814: "This is a firm, dry, compact, black bog. The river Robe runs through it. It is remarkably well circumstanced with respect to improvement, good limestone gravel being in all parts very convenient for spreading on its surface. The bog is averagely 15 feet deep; the under strata is limestone gravel. On the edge of this bog, adjoining the road leading from Hollymount to Ballinrobe, the plantation, which consists of fir, alder, beech, &c., is remarkably fine." Its height above the level of high water in Galway bay is 1143 feet. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,263 10s. Cloonagashill-house stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Hollymount.

CLOONAGH. See CLOONAGH.

CLOONBERN. See CLONBERN.

CLOONCLARE. See CLONCLARE.

CLOONDARA, or CLOONDRAUGH, an island in the barony and county of Longford, and on the west margin of the province of Leinster. Its length, from east to west, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth, from north to south, is $1\frac{1}{2}$. It has proximately an oval outline; and is formed by the Shannon and two branches of

the river Camlin. Its whole surface is flat and low; and the greater part of its eastern half is bog. The road from Longford to Strokestown passes across its south-west corner: it is carried over the southern branch of the Camlin by a bridge of 4 arches, and 32 yards in length; over the corner of the island, by a causeway 34 yards in length; and over the Shannon, by a bridge of 7 arches, and 60 yards in length; the whole forming a straight flat passage of 126 yards in length, and 16 feet in width. At the Longford end of the passage stands the village of Castletown; and at the Roscommon end stands that of Tarmonbarry. At the island of Cloondragh are the docks, basins, and warehouses of the western terminus of the Royal Canal; and here occur also improvements projected by the Committee on the Shannon Navigation. See RICHMOND HARBOUR.

CLOONDARA, or CLOONDRAUGH, a village on the above island, and in the parish of Killashee, barony and co. Longford, Leinster. Area, 40 acres. Pop., in 1831, 214; in 1841, 416. Houses 82.

CLOONECORRICK. See CLONCORRICK.

CLOONEENBEG, a village in the parish of Athleague, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1841, 236. Houses 42.

CLOONEY. See CLONEY and CLOUNY.

CLOONFINLOUGH. See CLONFINLOUGH.

CLOONISH, a small harbour on the west coast of Joyce-Country, barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway, Connaught. A pier was built here by the late Mr. Nimmo, supposed to have been with government funds; and is useful for the landing of sea-manure, and for the shipping of turf for Galway.

CLOONKEEN. See CLONKEEN.

CLOONLARA, a hamlet in the parish of Kiltonanlea, barony of Lower Tulla, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the cross-road from Killaloe to Limerick. Area, 20 acres. Pop., in 1841, 219. Houses 31. See KILTANANLEA.

CLOONLOGHER. See CLONLOGHER.

CLOONMEEN. See CLONMEEN.

CLOONOGHILL, or CLOONACOL, a parish on the west border of the barony of Corran, 34 miles west-south-west of Ballymote, co. Sligo, Connaught. Length, south by westward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, $3\frac{1}{4}$; area, 7,097 acres, 3 roods, 27 perches,—of which 108 acres, 1 rood, are in Lough Templehouse, and 177 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches, are in Lough Cloonacleigha. Pop., in 1831, 2,241; in 1841, 2,588. Houses 459. The land consists variously of good arable and pasture grounds, and of reclaimable moor and bog. The declination is to the north; and the drainage is effected, along the eastern boundary, by the Awinmore. Lough Templehouse lies on the northern boundary, and has a surface-elevation above sea-level of 186 feet. Lough Cloonacleigha lies wholly in the interior, a little north of the centre. The chief hamlet is Bunnahanaddan; the only noticeable country residence is Roadstown; and the objects of antiquarian interest are Ballyfaghy-castle, and some faint vestiges of what seems an old abbey. The road from Ballymote to Tobercurry passes south-westward through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of ACHOURY [which see], in the dio. of Achoury. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £80, and the rectorial for £60; and the latter are inappropriate in Mr. Baker. Three Roman Catholic chapels have an attendance respectively of 700, 1,200, and 1,200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 71, and the Roman Catholics to 2,256; and 2 daily schools—one of which was supported by the Baptist Society—had on their books 100 boys and 50 girls.

CLOONROGHAN. See CLONROGHAN.

CLOONTWISCAR. See **CLONTURKERT**, co. Roscommon.

CLOONYGORMICAN. See **ARDCLARE**.

CLORAN-BRIDGE, a small harbour in the barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. It is situated at the head of Galway bay, between Duras and Ballinacourty. A pier was built here by county presentment; is much used for landing turf and sea-manure; and is frequented by about 30 fishing yawls, of aggregate 90 tons.

CLOUGH, or **CLOSH**, a village in the parish of Dunaghy, barony of Kilconway, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is situated near the north bank of the Ravel Water, and near a radiation of roads towards respectively Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballycastle, Cushendall, and Ballyclare, and 6 miles north of Ballymena. Here is the court-house of the manor of Old Stone; in which, however, only courts-leet are held. Some remains exist of a magnificent castle which belonged to the Antrim family, and stood upon an inaccessible rock. Fairs are held on Aug. 5, Nov. 8, and Dec. 9. Pop., in 1831, 121; in 1841, not specially returned.

CLOUGH, a village, or small post-town, in the parish of Loughlin-Island, barony of Kinnelearty, co. Down, Ulster. It stands on the road from Newry to Downpatrick, and not far from the head of Dundrum bay, 4 miles east-north-east of Castlewellan, 5 west-south-west of Downpatrick, 26 south of Belfast, and 68½ north by east of Dublin. Fairs are held in May, June, July, Oct., Nov., and Dec. Here is a Presbyterian meeting-house. An old castle, situated in a Danish rath, has a very antique appearance; and is thus noticed by Mr. Atkinson: "It has still part of a winding staircase existing, and must have been solely built for defence, as it was too small for the residence of a family of note: the building of it is attributed to the Danes. The outworks which surround it are very extensive, extending behind the town to the east as far as the gardens of Mr. Moore's house: the situation is excellent for defence, the ground sloping from it on all sides, and no hill sufficiently near to command it." Area of the town, 28 acres. Pop., in 1841, 435. Houses 74.

CLOUGH, a village in the parish of Castlecomer, barony of Fassadine, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It stands at the north-east extremity of the county, ½ of a mile north of the Dinane rivulet, and 4 miles north-north-east of Castlecomer. The site of the Roman Catholic chapel has an altitude of 469 feet above the level of the sea; yet is quite low in relative position to the circumjacent upland country. The Clough brewery stands on the Dinane rivulet. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish. See **CASTLECOMER**. Area of the village, 70 acres. Pop., in 1831, 582; in 1841, 525. Houses 106.

CLOUGH, a ruined ancient quadrangular fortalice in the parish of Aglish, co. Waterford, Munster. The structure is said to have been built by King John, as a half-way stage between Waterford and Cork. See **AGLISH**.

CLOUGH, a chapelry in the parish of **CLONES**: see that article.

CLOUGH, a hamlet in the parish of Chapel, barony of Bantry, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands near the Boro rivulet, 3 miles south-west of Ennis-corthy. Pop. returned with the parish.

CLOUGH, an alias name of the parish of **LESKINFERE**, barony of Gorey, co. Wexford. See **LESKINFERE**.

CLOUGH-BRIDGE, a hamlet on the coast of the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated 10 miles north by east of Dunglo.

CLOUGHENRY. See **CLOCHERNY**.

CLOUGHGRENAN. See **CLOCHGRENAN**.

CLOUGHJORDAN. See **CLOCHJORDAN**.

CLOUGH-MILLS, a village in the parishes of Dundermot-Grange and Killagan, barony of Kilconway, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the road from Ballymena to Coleraine, 2½ miles north-north-west of Clough, and 8½ south-east of Ballymoney. Area of the Dundermot section, 10 acres; of the Killagan section, 7 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 101; in 1841, 158. Houses 35. Pop. of the Dundermot section, in 1841, 87. Houses 21.

CLOUGH-MORE, a hill on the north screen of Carlingford bay, on the southern frontier of the Mourne mountain range, and a brief distance east of the gorgeous village of Rosstrevor, co. Down, Ulster. As seen from the side of the bay, it appears lofty, and seems to terminate in a peak; but it is in reality one of the smallest masses in the great mountain-chain to which it belongs, and its summit is a flat of several acres covered with moss. "Clough-Mor, 'the great stone,'" say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "is so called from a huge mass of granite, weighing perhaps 30 tons, which stands upon a summit of a projecting cliff nearly midway up the mountain. How it got there is one of the buried secrets of the past: if placed there by human labour, if indeed 'the work of Druid hands of old,' it would almost sanction the belief that they had the assistance of fallen spirits,—the giant sons of Anak, who rebelled against the Creator. There are, nevertheless, several circumstances which encourage the idea that its singular situation was not the result of chance. It stands upon the brow of a small hill; and under it are remains of oblong stones, such as we commonly find supporting the cap-stones of cairns; it is hollowed beneath, sloping gradually to (by comparison) a pivot. It is almost impossible to conceive that it could have been dropped into its place,—a contribution from one of the adjacent mountains; for the greater elevations are at a considerable distance, and a valley of some depth and space intervenes between its site and the heights that look down upon it. There are also other indications of cromleachs in various directions around it." The summit of the hill to which this wondrous stone gives name, commands one of the most exquisite panoramic views in the kingdom. "How magnificent was the prospect!" say the writers we have just quoted. "We involuntarily quoted the line applied to a very different subject,—a city where the smoke was ascending from tens of thousands of human habitations,—

'Earth hath not anything to show more fair!'

Immediately below us was the bay with its innumerable tiny creeks; in one of which, just under shelter of the mountain opposite, lies the pretty town of Carlingford; and to the north, on the other side of a long flat that stretches out into the sea, is the bay, behind which lies the town of Dundrum. Beautiful Rosstrevor seemed as if sleeping at our feet. Behind us were the everlasting hills; and oceanward, the sight was arrested for a moment by a shadow upon the waters; this was the Isle of Man, very dimly seen; to the south the Hill of Howth appeared distinctly. Looking inland, the mountains rose one above another over the bay; and the bay seemed so directly under us, that we fancied a stone thrown from the spot on which we stood might have fallen into it; opening among the hills was a most rich valley, continued all the way to Lough Neagh, a distance of forty miles; and the lake, or rather a haze which indicates it, is clearly perceptible. In the foreground, carrying the eye beyond Rosstrevor, with the tall spire of its pretty church, the green verdure of its encompassing fields, and the fine foliage of its abundant trees, we trace the course of the

river, winding up to Newry, with the village of Warrenspoint midway. And still we had the mountains, look where we would; bleak and barren, and rudely picturesque; with here and there the brown tracts of footways, and patches of cultivation, marking them as objects which industry was labouring to subdue."

CLOUGHUGHTER, a ruined old castle on the west side of the district of Loughtee, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on an islet near Killikeen, one of the most beautiful of the series of wooded lakes on the estate of Lord Farnham; and is remarkable as the place in which the insurgents of 1641 imprisoned Bishop Bedell,—that grand ornament of the Irish Protestant church, the translator of the Bible into Irish, and the humble and zealous promoter of various works which render his memory redolent to fame.

CLOUNAGH, CLOONAGH, or CLONAGH, a parish in the barony of Lower Connello, 2 miles south-west of Rathkeale, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,428 acres. Pop., in 1831, 648; in 1841, 690. Houses 99. The surface declines to the north, is drained by the Deel, and consists of good land.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of RATHKEALE [which see], in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £138 9s. 2d. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilcoleman. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14, and the Roman Catholics to 660; and a pay daily school had on its books 15 boys and 15 girls.

CLOUNANAH, a village in the parish of Inagh, barony of Inchiquin, co. Clare, Munster. Post-town, Ennistymon. Pop. about 160.

CLOUNCAGH. See **CLONCAGH**.

CLOUNCORAGH. See **COLEMAN'S WELL**.

CLOUNCREW, a small parish in the barony of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 1,715 acres. Pop., in 1831, 270; in 1841, 485. Houses 62. It is in the dio. of Limerick; is wholly appropriated to the see; and contains neither church, chapel, nor school. In 1834, the inhabitants were all Roman Catholics.

CLOUNEY, CLOKEY, or CLOONEY, a parish in the barony of Corcomroe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Ennistymon, co. Clare, Munster. Length, eastward, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 10,225 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches,—of which 17 acres, 28 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 3,371; in 1841, 3,077. Houses 478. The surface is moorishly tunulated, or prevalently hilly and upland. About two-thirds consist of excellent pasture,—or, as it is locally called, 'meadow'; and the remainder is a mixture of bog and arable ground. The greater part of the soil is a fertile clay upon whinstone rock. The declination is to the west; the seaward side approaches within 2 miles of Liscahor bay; and the drainage is effected by the affluents and main stream of the Forsett river. The highest ground, Slievebeg, is situated on the northern boundary; and has an altitude above sea-level of 525 feet. The principal residences are Fort-House, and Ardmore; and the chief hamlets are Farnogue, Derreen, Monacnabricka, Parkbegnakilla, Reanagappa, and Magherareagh. The roads from Ennistymon toward respectively Corrofin and Ennis pass through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KILTORAGHT [which see], in the dio. of Kilfenora. Vicarial tithe composition, £53 6s. 8d. The rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Kiltoraght, are compounded for £166 13s. 4d., and are appropriated to the deanery of Kilfenora. The Roman Catholic chapel has an

attendance of 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to that of Kiltoraght. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and 3 hedge-schools had on their books 170 boys and 77 girls.

CLOUNSHIRE, or CLONSHIRE, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Lower Connello, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-west of Adare, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,517 acres. Pop., in 1831, 542; in 1841, 461. Houses 72. The land is excellent in quality, and almost ornate in cultivation. The road from Tralee to Limerick passes through the interior. Clounshire-house, about 2 miles from Adare, is the seat of Col. John Dickson.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of RATHKEALE [which see], in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £90. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 557; and a daily school was aided with about £11 a-year from subscription, and had on its books 59 boys and 34 girls.

CLOUNTADE. See **CLONTADE**.

CLOYDAGH, or CLODY, a parish, partly in the barony of Slievemargy, Queen's co., and partly in that of Carlow, co. Carlow, but chiefly in that of West Idrome, co. Carlow, 3 miles south-south-west of the town of Carlow, Leinster. Length, westward, 4 miles; breadth, from $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Area of the Slievemargy section, 788 acres, 28 perches,—of which 245 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches, lie detached in Queen's co., yet contiguous to the Carlow parts of the parish, and 1 rood, 32 perches, are in the river Barrow. Area of the barony of Carlow section, 1,265 acres, 2 roods, 11 perches,—of which 27 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches, are in the Barrow. Area of the Idrome section, 2,889 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches,—of which 22 acres, 8 perches, are in the Barrow. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,422; in 1841, 1,499. Houses 240. Pop. of the Idrome section, in 1831, 903; in 1841, 997. Houses 161. Pop. of the barony of Carlow section, in 1831, 204; in 1841, 211. Houses 27. It comprises part of the rich vale of the river Barrow, and the greater portion of those green, beautiful, gently descending offshoots of the Slievemargy mountains which bear the name of Cloghnehan Hills. A small part of the surface is upland waste: most of the hilly ground is either woodland or pasture; and the opulent low lands on the Barrow are chiefly in tillage, yet largely disposed in the parks and woods and profuse embellishments of demesne ground. The principal assemblage of interesting features is noticed in the article CLOGHNEHAN; which see. The principal summit is that of Cloghnehan hill, situated a little south of the centre, and possessing an altitude of 1,038 feet above sea-level. The Bilboa colliery is situated on the west border. The principal seats, additional to Cloghnehan, are Fonthill and Raheendoran. A little south of Cloghnehan demesne is the singularly interesting locality of Millford,—celebrated for flour-mill establishments whose great extent and accompanying improvements are fitted to astonish Englishmen. See **MILLFORD**. The western road from Carlow to Leighlin-Bridge passes down the right bank of the Barrow; and the advantages of that river's navigation are enjoyed by the inhabitants.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Vicarial tithe composition, £92 6s. 14d.; glebe, £25 4s. Gross income, £117 10s. 14d.; nett, £77 17s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £184 12s. 3½d., and are inappropriate in Col. Bruen and W. Fishbourne, Esq. The church was built, in 1800, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late

Board of First Fruits. Sittings 170; attendance 180. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Clonmusk, Cillinane, Wells, and Old Leighlin. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 343, and the Roman Catholics to 1,168; and 3 daily schools—one of which was in connection with the National Board, and one in connection with the Kildare-Place Society—had on their books 142 boys and 91 girls.

CLOYNE, a parish in the barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the town of CLOYNE, and the village of BALLYCOTTON: see these articles. Length, west-north-westward, 4½ miles; extreme breadth, 3¼; area, 9,909 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6,410; in 1841, 6,726. Houses 1,070. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,327; in 1841, 4,077. Houses 645. The surface extends from the Atlantic, on the south side of Ballycotton bay, west-north-westward, to nearly the opposite boundary of the barony; and is drained partly to Ballycotton bay, and partly to Cork Harbour. The surface is to a considerable extent tumulated or somewhat boldly varied; yet largely consists of a rich wheat-bearing portion of the great vale of Imokilly. A series of caves has long attracted notice, and is intricate, ramified, very extensive, and occasionally beautiful, yet seems never to have been thoroughly explored. A brief notice of the principal is given in our article CARRIGACRUMP [which see], and comparatively full notices may be seen in Croker's Researches, Brewer's Ireland, Windle's Cork, a Letter from Bishop Bennett to Dr. Parr, Smith's Cork, and most works of tourists in the district.—This parish is an appropriate rectory in the dio. of Cloyne. A portion of the tithes, compounded for £223 18s. 3d., belongs to the economy estate of the dean and chapter; and a portion, compounded for £1,118 14s. 7½d., belongs to the five vicars choral, and, after suffering deduction of agent's fees, is divided in the proportion of one-fourth to each of the two senior vicars, one-sixteenth to the youngest vicar, and the remainder in equal parts to the third and fourth vicars. Two curates are appointed by the dean to perform the duties. The parochial church is the cathedral, and will be noticed in connection with the town. Attendance 160. A private house at Ballycotton, and also a coast-guard station, are occupied as parochial places of worship, the former on Sabbath, the latter on Friday, and have an attendance of respectively 50 and 16. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 3,500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Churchtown. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 348, and the Roman Catholics to 6,148; 2 Sunday schools had on their books 33 boys and 15 girls; and 6 daily schools had 366 boys and 190 girls. One of the daily schools was a Roman Catholic free-school, supported by public collections; one was a female school, supported by the annual subscriptions of Mrs. Brinkley, and others; and one was an endowed school, supported chiefly by a bequest of the late Dr. Crowe, bishop of Cloyne, which produced £190 8s. per annum. In 1840, a boys' school and a girls' school at Cloyne were in connection with the National Board, and had on their books respectively 247 boys and 156 girls.

CLOYNE,

A market and post town, and an ancient Episcopal city, in the parish of Cloyne, barony of Imokilly, co. Cork, Munster. It stands 3¼ miles south-south-east of Middleton, 4 miles south-west of

Castle-Martyr, and 127 miles south-west by south of Dublin.

General Description.—The site of the town is the skirt of a gentle eminence in the midst of a rich vale, about 2 miles north-east of a bay or offshoot of Cork Harbour, and 5 miles west-north-west of the head of Ballycotton bay. The country around it is fertile in soil, variegated in surface, and studded with several comfortable villas. The principal mansions within a range of two miles are Jamesbrook, R. W. G. Adams, Esq.; Kilbree, S. W. G. Adams, Esq.; Ballymaloe-Castle, C. J. Forster, Esq.; Castle-Mary, Mr. Longfield; and Rostellan-Castle, the Marquis of Thomond. See CASTLE-MARY and ROSTELLAN.—The town consists principally of two streets, which intersect each other's centre at right angles. Most of the houses are well built; and many are characterized by massive square chimneys. The general appearance of the place is that of a small ancient city, more pretending than sumptuous in its former character, more venerable than artistical in its architectural monuments, and now so abandoned to neglect as to be menaced with village insignificance, and almost with extinction.

The Cathedral.—The cathedral is a plain, heavy, ancient, cruciform structure, in good preservation. It claims to have been founded in the 6th century by St. Coleman; but presents architectural evidence of being, in none of its parts, of earlier date than some period between the reign of Stephen and that of Edward I. The early style of pointed architecture, prevailing characterized by the simple lancet arch, pervades the eastern or most ancient part of the edifice; yet yields, in the large east window, to a more elaborate style of design, and, in other parts, to various features of innovation and change. The choir was repaired in 1776, under the direction of Bishop Agar; and it then received into incongruous blending with its more austere lineaments, various features and ornaments in the Italian style. The whole structure, in fact, has been so often and bunglingly patched, daubed, and played with by empiricism and stupidity, that a stranger might almost suppose it, on a cursory glance, to be a rude piece of masonry tastelessly constructed out of the quarried ruins of a group of fallen and variously-dated Gothic piles. "The remains of ancient carved stone-work, mouldings, shafts, mullions, capitals, &c., are everywhere plastered, and encrusted over with white-wash; ancient windows are filled in with masonry; while modern ones have been opened up out of all harmony with the character of the building." The nave is 120 feet long, and is separated into a centre and aisles by a double range of 5 arches, springing from square massive pieces of solid masonry. The north transept contains an altar-tomb of the Fitzgeralds of Imokilly; and the south window of the south transept is filled, and has resting against it the tomb of the Longfields of Castle-Mary. The choir is 70 feet in length, and is lighted at each side by three small pointed windows. The upper part of the great east window is richly ornamented with ogree tracery. A tower formerly rose from the intersection of the edifice's limbs, but has all disappeared; and one of the arches which supported it still contains a lavatory or holy water font. A cross-wall or screen, built by Bishop Agar, separates the choir from the rest of the interior; and absurdly affects to be in the Ionic style of architecture. "As the workmen dug deep in the nave to lay the foundation" of this wall, says Mr. Brewer, quoting from the MSS. of Sir R. Hoare, "they discovered a row of graves, of a singular construction, consisting of brick cells, exactly suited to the size and shape of the body contained in each, and one of them ended at the

shoulders; nor were any of the skull bones to be found with the body. It is therefore not improbable that the head of the owner may have been fixed on Cork gates, in the times of turbulence; as they appear from the prints given us of that city, in the *Patata Hibernia*, to be full of these trophies." The chief monuments in the cathedral, additional to those of the Fitzgeralds and Longfields, are mural monuments of Bishops Woodward and Warburton, an elegant white marble symbolical monument of Bishop Bennett, and a monument of Susan Adams, the epitaph of which was written by Mrs. Piozzi, the friend of Dr. Johnson.

Buildings adjoining the Cathedral.—The cemetery around the cathedral is spacious, and acquires a secluded and agreeable appearance from numerous trees planted upwards of a century ago by Bishop Maule. Within it, and at a brief distance from the north-east angle of the cathedral, are the remains of a very ancient building, measuring 30 feet by 19, and supposed to have been the original church of Cloyne, or predecessor of the present cathedral. Beyond the enclosure, and separated from it by the high road, yet only about 100 feet distant from the north-west angle of the cathedral, stands a pillar-tower, 10 feet in diameter, and originally 92 feet in height. In 1683 it was renovated, and began to be used as a belfry; and, in 1749, a stroke of lightning rent the vaulted top, threw down the bell, and considerably damaged the walls of the pile. After this demolition of the conical roof, an embattlement was placed round the top, so that the tower slightly differs in appearance from the other interesting Irish antiquities of its class.—The palace and Episcopal demesne, connected with the cathedral, were the residence of a long line of bishops up to the recent annexation of the see to Cork and Ross; and are so interestingly described in the Letter to which allusion has been made from Bishop Bennett to Dr. Parr, that we are induced to quote the passage: "The Episcopal house is at the east end of the village; a large irregular building, having been altered and improved by different bishops, but altogether a comfortable and handsome residence. The side next to the village has a very close screen of trees and shrubs; and three other sides look to a large garden, and a farm of 400 acres. This farm constitutes what is called the mensal lands, is generally close to the palace, and was intended for the corn and cattle consumed at the bishop's table. The garden is large—four acres—consisting of four quarters full of fruit, particularly strawberries and raspberries, which Bishop Berkeley had a predilection for; and separated as well as surrounded by shrubberies, which contain some pretty winding walks, and one large one, of nearly a quarter of a mile long, adorned for great part of its length by a hedge of myrtles, six feet high, planted by Berkeley's own hand, and which had each of them a large ball of tar put to their roots. At the end of the garden is what we call the rock shrubbery, a walk leading under young trees among sequestered crags of limestone which hang many feet above our heads, and ending at the mouth of a cave of unknown length and depth, branching to a great distance under the earth, and sanctified by a thousand wild traditions."

Other Public Edifices.—The Roman Catholic chapel or cathedral stands at the north side of Spit Lane, but presents no remarkable feature except capaciousness. Within it are an ancient brazen crucifix, which was formerly carried in processions, and a chalice, inscribed with the date 1636, and the name of the donor.—Bishop Crowe's endowed school stands in the upper part of the town.—A small

square castle, which stood in the centre of the town, and which was not very many years ago removed, is said to have been built and inhabited by the Fitzgeralds, seneschals of Imokilly. Sir Walter Raleigh fought a skirmish near the town with one of these seneschals; and behaved in the action with conspicuous gallantry.—A large wooden cross, probably the representative of a more ancient stone one, stood at the intersection of the two principal streets, and, greatly to the displeasure of the inhabitants, was removed by order of the late Lord Longueville.—An Augustinian nunnery stood at one time a little west of the Episcopal palace; and very absurdly pretended to have been founded in the 6th century, and to have had for its first abbess a person called St. Ita. Another monastery, or probably the same one—for the former was long ago demolished—affected to have been founded in 707, and to have been plundered first by the people of Ossory in 978, and next by Dermot O'Brien in 1089. An hospital is said to have been founded in 1326, and is commemorated in the name of the Spital Lands of Cloyne applied to lands which formerly were its property. In 1260, the town, like numerous others in Ireland, was divided into English town and Irish town.

Trade, &c.—The trade of Cloyne seems never to have much exceeded that of a mere village, and has now lost its main prop in the extinction of the town as a bishop's residence. The chief employment, apart from connection with agriculture, seems to be the making of coarse shoes for the surrounding peasantry. A weekly market and three annual fairs are held, but the greater part of business of any value has been attracted to the neighbouring towns of Cove and Middleton. The shops of the place have been characterized as "perfect magazines of every variety of vendible articles." In 1841, a Loan Fund had a capital of £390; circulated £1,600 in 913 loans; and cleared £4 12s. 11d. of nett profit. A dispensary in the town is within the Middleton Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 9,095; and, in 1839-40, it expended £112 10s., and administered to 2,553 patients. A court of petty-sessions is held alternately at Cloyne and Middleton; and the seneschal of Cloyne holds a weekly manorial court, and an annual court-leet.

Statistics.—Area of the town, 89 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,227; in 1841, 2,200. Houses 340. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 97; in manufactures and trade, 234; in other pursuits, 106. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 24; on the directing of labour, 242; on their own manual labour, 144; on means not specified, 27. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 419; who could read but not write, 110; who could neither read nor write, 361. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 294; who could read but not write, 135; who could neither read nor write, 605.

The Diocese.—The diocese of Cloyne lies wholly within the county of Cork, and comprises about one-half of that great territory. Its line of limitation runs along the whole of the northern and eastern boundary-lines of the county; follows the southern or ocean boundary westward to the mouth of Cork Harbour; passes up that marine inlet in a direction to include most of the islands; makes a detour northward nearly to Rathcormuck, and returns southward to the Lee, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Cork, so as to exclude a district of 10 miles by 7; ascends very nearly the course of the Lee, and goes due westward to the boundary with Kerry; and then, with the exception of deflecting so much inwards as to leave about 75 square miles to the dio. of Ardfer

and Aghadoo, passes northward along the western boundary-line of the county. The length of the dio., from east to west, is 50 Irish, or 63 English miles; its breadth is 23 Irish, or 29 English miles; and its area was estimated by Dr. Beaufort to comprise 539,700 Irish acres, and, with the exception of 4 benefices not accurately measured, has been ascertained to amount in statute acreage, to 811,658 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches. Pop., in 1831, 321,494. —The benefice of Aghada was held in commendam with the see of Cloyne from the latter part of the 17th century. Gross episcopal income, £5,008 18s. 10½d.; nett, from the see itself, £2,965 18s. 1d.; nett from Aghada and its adjuncts, £1,125 9s. 9½d. The economy estate is the only property belonging to the chapter in its corporate capacity, and yields an average annual revenue of £550 10s. 8d. The dignitaries, with the benefices which form their respective corps, and the revenues connected with their dignities, or with these benefices, are,—the dean, benefice of Farraby, £469; the precentor, benefice of Lisgould and sinecure rectory of Kilcredan, £984; the chancellor, benefice of Clenore and sinecure rectory of Ballyvourney, £841 14s. 7d.; the treasurer, benefice of Templecarriky, £508 8s. 8d.; the archdeacon, benefice of Gortroe and Dysart, £420 9s. 2½d.; prebendary of Donoughmore, £1,100; prebendary of Aghultie, £649; prebendary of Inisicarra, £1,176; prebendary of Brixown, £1,116; prebendary of Kilmacdonough, £600; prebendary of Cahirlutan, £523 15s.; prebendary of Killenemer, £40; prebendary of Glanore, £1,169 13s. 10d.; prebendary of Ballyhay, £750; prebendary of Coole, £1,150; prebendary of Kilmaclean, £92 6s.; prebendary of Subulter, £78 6s. 4½d.; prebendary of Cooline, £75; and prebendary of Lackeen, £31. But 10 of these dignitaries hold other preferments besides those which constitute their respective corps. There are 5 vicars choral. Gross income, £1,184 14s. 7½d.; nett, £807 7s. 4d.—Total of parishes, 119; of benefices, 89; of sinecure benefices, 1; of benefices consisting of single parishes, 67; of benefices consisting of united parishes, 22; of non-resident incumbents, 33; of stipendiary curates, 49; of stipendiary curates distributed singulatum through benefices, 38. Gross income of benefices, £44,443 2s. 9½d.; nett income of benefices, £38,514 2s. 7½d.; gross amount of curates' stipends, £3,195 14s. 8½d., besides additional advantages enjoyed by 8 of the curates. Total of glebe-houses, 25; of glebe-lands, 61; of appropriate tithes, £1,396 19s. 9½d.; of inappropriate tithes, £11,435 1s. 1½d. The number of benefices in the gift, collation, or nomination of the Crown, is 13; of the diocesan, 65; of incumbent, 1; of laymen and corporations, 6; of alternate parties, including 3 which are partly in the gift of the diocesan, 4. Total of benefices with churches, 61; of benefices without churches, 28; of churches, 62; of sittings in these 62 churches, 14,163; of the cost of building 32 of the churches, and enlarging and repairing 6, £42,078 2s. 11½d.,—of which £9,436 was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £24,418 0s. 0½d. was lent by that Board, £6,876 9s. 1d. was contributed by private donation, and £793 16s. 11d. was raised by parochial assessment or by kindred appliance. But the return of 1834, three years earlier in date than that we have just followed, makes the number of churches 64, and adds 21 other places of worship belonging to the Establishment; and very probably it exhibits this bold discrepancy by reckoning as churches two edifices which the other and more accurate return treats as ruins, and by regarding as 'other places of worship' all schoolhouses, coast-guard stations, and private houses in which the par-

ochial clergy regularly or occasionally conduct public worship. Total of Protestant dissenting chapels, 9; of Roman Catholic chapels, 89. In 1834, the population consisted of 13,866 members or adherents of the Establishment, 14 Presbyterians, 195 other Protestant dissenters, and 328,402 Roman Catholics; 9 benefices had not one member of the Establishment, each of 14 had not more than 20, each of 11 had not more than 50, each of 14 had not more than 100, each of 17 had not more than 200, each of 13 had not more than 500, each of three had between 500 and 1,000, and each of 3 had between 1,000 and 2,000; 358 schools, lists of which were obtained, had on their books 12,360 boys, 7,493 girls, and 14 children whose sex was not specified, and 21 schools, no lists of which could be obtained, were computed to be attended by 1,176 children; and of the total 379 schools, 264 were supported wholly by fees, and 115 wholly or in part by endowment or subscription,—and of the latter 19 were in connection with the National Board, 5 with the Association for Discountenancing Vice, and 2 with the Board of Erasmus Smith.

The see of Cloyne affects to have been founded by St. Coleman, who died in 604; but it cannot be traced in authentic record or in monuments till after the arrival of the English. The names of the bishops who sat in it from 1192 till 1431 are Matthew, Lawrence O'Sullivan, Daniel Florence, Patrick David Mackelly, Allan O'Sullivan, Daniel Reginald, Allan O'Lonegan, Nicholas de Eßingham, Maurice O'Solehan, John de Cumba, John Brid, John Whittock, John de Swaffham, Richard Wye, Gerald Canton, Adam Pay, and Jordan. In the 14th century, the see became so impoverished that Edward III. applied to Pope John XXIII. to have it annexed to the see of Cork, which also had become much reduced; but the desired annexation did not take place till about the middle of next century, during the bishopric of Jordan; and it thence continued during upwards of two centuries. From 1638 till 1653, Cloyne was again made separate, and was held by George Syngé; from 1653 till the Restoration of Charles II., it lay vacant; from the Restoration till 1678, it was annexed to Cork and Ross, and was held conjointly with them by Michael Boyle and Edward Syngé; and from 1679 till 1835, it continued separate, and was held by Patrick Sheridan, Edward Jones, William Palliser, Tobias Pullen, St. George Ash, John Pooley, Charles Crowe, Henry Maule, Edward Syngé, George Berkeley, James Stopford, Robert Johnson, Hon. Frederick Hervey, Earl of Bristol, Charles Agar, George Chinnery, Richard Woodward, William Bennett, Charles Morgan Warburton, and John Brinkley. Several of these names figure more prominently than the rest in connection either with ecclesiastical rule, with Christian benevolence, or with literature: Dr. Ash, installed in 1695, had previously been provost and vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin, was translated from Cloyne to Clogher, and from Clogher to Derry, and was a fellow of the Royal Society, an eminent mathematician, and the intimate friend of Addison and Swift; Dr. Crowe, installed in 1702, figured chiefly in restoring the see from an impoverishment so great as had occasioned its bishop to be called 'Episcopus Quinque Marcarum,' in recovering upwards of 8,000 Irish acres of its alienated lands, in rebuilding the palace and repairing the cathedral, and in founding the endowed local school which still bears his name; Dr. Berkeley, installed in 1733, is too thoroughly known to fame to need one word of notice,—he was a native of the county of Kilkenny, refused the offer of the lucrative translation to the see of Clogher, petitioned for leave to

resign his bishopric, but was refused, and spent the last few months of his life at Oxford: Dr. Woodward, installed in 1781, was the author of 'The Present State of the Church of Ireland,' published in 1787, and is remembered as the opponent in controversy of the facetious Roman Catholic priest O'Leary: Dr. Bennett, installed in 1794, figures as the friend of Dr. Parr, and the zealous advocate of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and Dr. Brinkley, the last bishop, installed in 1826, rose from being the teacher of a poor school in Suffolk, to the rank of one of the most distinguished astronomers, mathematicians, and general literati of his day. On the death of Dr. Brinkley in 1835, it became permanently annexed, in terms of the Church Temporalities Act, to the sees of Cork and Ross.

The Roman Catholic Diocese.—The Roman Catholic dioceses of Cloyne and Ross are mutually annexed; and bear the name of the United Diocese of Cloyne and Ross. They are divided into the deanery of Middleton, the deanery of Fermoy, the district of Buttevant, and the diocese of Ross; and they comprise 54 parishes, and have 52 parochial clergymen, and 65 coadjutors or curates. The bishop's parishes are Cove and Skibbereen; and his place of residence is Cove. There are four presentation convents at Doneraile, Youghal, Middleton, and Fermoy; and a convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Charleville. The parishes of the united diocese, together with the sites of their chapels, are, 1. Cove, Cove and Ballymore; 2. Killengh, Killengh and Inch; 3. Cloyne, Cloyne and Churchtown; 4. Ballymacoda, Ballymacoda, Shangarry, and Lady-bridge; 5. Aghada, Aghada, Sallee, and Ballyroesti; 6. Middleton, Middleton and Ballintoretti; 7. Youghal, Youghal and Gorkoe; 8. Lisgould, Lisgould; 9. Carrigtobill, Carrigtobill, Macroom, and Courn; 10. Magourney, Dungourney, Imogeely, and Clonmar; 11. Fermoy, Fermoy; 12. Kilworth, Kilworth; 13. Mitchellstown, Mitchellstown and Marshallstown; 14. Kildorrery, Shrabarla, Coolibogus, and Meadstown; 15. Glanworth, Glanworth and Ballyandangan; 16. Castletown, Castletownroche, and Ballyhooley; 17. Conna, Conna, Ballinoo, and Lisabrint; 18. Rathormack, Rathormack and Bartymoy; 19. Castle-Lyons, Castle-Lyons, and Coolagoon; 20. Doneraile, Doneraile and Shanballymore; 21. Mallo, Mallo; 22. Buttevant, Buttevant and Lisguffin; 23. Ballyclough, Ballyclough and Kilbride; 24. Charleville, Charleville and Ardnagachy; 25. Ballyhea, Ballyhea; 26. Millfort, Milltown, Freemount, and Kilbolane; 27. Liscarrol, Liscarrol and Churchtown; 28. Newmarket, Newmarket, Milon, and Rockhill; 29. Kanturk, Kanturk and Coolavota; 30. Castle-Magner, Castle-Magner; 31. Shandrum, Kilmacloon; 32. Aghnakissa, Aghnakissa and Kellavelling; 33. Donoughmore, Stoweck and Fortnight; 34. Inniscarra, Berings, Clogbroe, and Mathea; 35. Whitechurch, Whitechurch and Blarney; 36. Glountane, Glountane and Kilpader; 37. Banteer, Banteer and Kileon; 38. Macroom, Macroom; 39. Ballyvourney, Ballyvourney and Theronadromman; 40. Clondrohid, Clondrohid and Carriganimona; 41. Aghana, Ballinagree and Rasheen; 42. Ballinamona, Burnisfort, Aghnahinta, and Grenagh; 43. Aghabullogue, Aghabullogue; 44. Clonakilty, Clonakilty and Darriva; 45. Roscarbery, Roscarbery and Lisavard; 46. Lislee, Lislee; 47. Kilmee, Kilmee; 48. Ardfield, Ardfield and Milltown; 49. Kilmacabea, Glandore and Ballyballee; 50. Aghadown, Aghadown; 51. Skibbereen, Skibbereen and Rath; 52. Cape-Clear Island, Cape-Clear Island; 53. Inisharkin, Inisher-

kin; and 54. Timoleague, Timoleague and Kilmalonda.

CLUIN. See CLONEANEARY.

CLYDAGH (THE), a rivulet of co. Cork, Munster. It rises on the north side of Omdiaugh mountain, and runs 10 miles north-eastward and northward to the Blackwater at a point 1½ mile above Mallo. The mansions of Newbury and Dromore are beautifully situated on its elevated banks, and amidst a considerable expanse of copsewood and plantation, a little above its embouchure.

COACHFORD, a village in the parish of Mugourney, barony of East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 24 acres. Pop., in 1841, 361. Houses 68.

COAGH, a village in the parish of Tamlaght, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the north verge of the county, on the river Ballinderry, and on the east or more direct road from Stewartstown to Magherafelt, 3½ miles south by east of Monymore, and 4 above the Ballinderry's debouch into Lough Neagh. Here are a dispensary and a Presbyterian meeting-house. The dispensary is within the Cookstown Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 27,188 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 11,282; and, in 1839-40, it expended £62 7s. 9d., and administered to 713 patients. A fair or market is held on the second Friday of every month. Burns, the Irish giant, whose height was 8 feet 2 inches, was a native of Coagh. Area of the village, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 393; in 1841, 388. Houses 75.

COAGHTER, one of several denominations of a bog, on the east side of the barony of Garrycastle, 2 miles south-east of Ferbane, King's co., Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 3,539 acres, 1 rood, 14 perches. The other denominations are Leamore, Bunn, Derrycarney, and Kinnoor. The bog is bounded on the north by the Grand Canal from Pullough to Macartney aqueduct; on the east, by the barony stream; and on the west, by the low bottom land of Derrycarney, adjoining the Frankford rivulet. Coaghter Island, containing about 3 acres of fine manuring gravel, lies near the centre and summit of the eastern and larger division of the bog; and from its vicinity, that division declines to the canal on the north, the barony stream on the east, and a supply drain of the canal on the west. The other or western division consists of the denominations of Bunn, Derrycarney, and Kinnoor, comprises 1,326 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches, and is, for the most part, a dead level, lying from 20 to 26 feet higher than the keystone of Macartney aqueduct, and from 10 to 16 feet higher than the surface water at Gurteen-bridge. Except from Coaghter Island, the appliances for manuring improvement are very scanty. Estimated cost of reclamation, £4,952 9s. 7d.

COAL-ISLAND, a village and a small mining district in the parishes of Donagherry and Tullynisk, barony of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Ulster. The village stands on the road from Armagh to Stewartstown, 2 miles south of Stewartstown, 4 north-east by north of Dungannon, and 5½ north by east of Moy. A canal cut of 4 miles south-eastward connects it with the Blackwater at a point 2 miles above that river's debouch into Lough Neagh; and gives the village command, for the diffusion of its mining and manufacturing produce, of the extensively ramified communications of the Ulster, the Newry, and the Lagan canals. In the village is a small iron-work for the manufacture of spades and shovels. The Coal-Island mining-field shares with the neighbouring one of DRUMGLASS [which see], nearly all the real importance or ascertained value of the Tyrone coal district. In this field, six beds of coal have, within the last century, been worked

with various success; and, in 1839, the Coal-Island Coal Company were sinking at Annagher, a very deep pit on the highest and thickest bed of coal. The beds are 6 in number; and, named in a descending series, are as follow:—Annagher coal, from 8 to 10 feet thick; yard coal, from 2 to 3 feet; Brackville coal, from 4½ to 5 feet; Battybov coal, from 9 inches to 3 feet; Derry coal, from 4½ to 5 feet; and Goratnaska or Cannel coal, from 2 to 6 feet. The stratification, however, is so much disturbed and dislocated by faults, that the extent of coal commanded by each pit is usually very much circumscribed; and this circumstance, jointly with that of softness and incoherency in the beds of shale and sandstone which accompany the coal, has occasioned the mining processes to be but scantily compensating. The coal, in aggregate quality, resembles that of Ayrshire in Scotland, burning swiftly, and leaving a bulky residuum of yellowish-white ashes; and a large proportion of it is fit only or chiefly for the uses of brick or lime works. Area of the Donaghery section of the village, 10 acres; of the Tullyniskian section, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, of the Donaghery section, 281; of the Tullyniskian section, 170. Houses in the two sections, respectively 52 and 30.

COGLANSTOWN. See TULLY, co. Kildare.

COLEBROOKE, a demesne on the north-east side of the barony of Magherastephana, 2 miles north-north-east of Brookborough, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. The mansion, the seat of Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart., is a handsome modern edifice; the surrounding pleasure-grounds are highly adorned, and are watered by the rivulet, which afterwards washes Maguire's Bridge, and falls into Upper Lough Erne, 1½ mile above Belleisle; and the large circumjacent estate presents evidence of prolonged, judicious, and liberal improvement.

COLEHILL, a village and post-station in the barony of Moydow, co. Longford, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Strokestown, 5 miles west of Ballinacargy, 10 south-east by east of Killashee, and 5½ west by north of Dublin. Pop. not specially returned.

COLEMAN, or COCKMAN, a parish in the barony of Middlethird, 2 miles south-west of Fethard, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 2,738 acres. Pop., in 1831, 561; in 1841, 719. Houses 97. The surface is tumulated, and lies immediately west of the road from Fethard to Clonmel.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of St. John's of Cashel, in the dio. of Cashel. See CASHEL. Tithe composition, £140. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

COLEMAN'S LEAP, a chasm or gorgy bill-pass, at the entrance of the upper lake of Killarney, from Turk lake, co. Kerry, Munster. The contraction at the place narrows the passage to only about 30 feet; and is occasioned by a peninsula called Coleman's Eye, which, when represented upon a map, bears a striking resemblance to the outlines of a human eye. The chasm has its name from a tradition that a person called Coleman leaped across it; and the solid rock on its west side exhibits a specimen of the not uncommon *lusus naturæ* of a seeming impression of human feet.

COLEMAN'S WELL, or **CLOUNCORAGH**, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Upper Connello, and of co. Limerick, Munster. Area, 2,811 acres. Pop., in 1831, 831; in 1841, 924. Houses 115. The nascent Maig, pursuing an easterly course, traces the southern boundary; and the road from Charleville to Rathkeale runs north-westward through the interior. Charleville lies about 2 miles to the south-east.—This parish is in the dio. of Limerick; but contains no "provision for the cure

of souls." The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in Brurea. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1 Presbyterians, and 960 Roman Catholics.

COLERAINE, a half-barony in co. Londonderry, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the Atlantic; on the east, by the Liberties of Coleraine and the county of Antrim; on the south, by the barony of Loughinsholin; and on the south-west and west, by the barony of Kenought. Its greatest length, south-south-eastward, is 17 miles; its breadth varies between 1½ and 8½ miles; and its area is 86,307 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches,—of which 331 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches, are tideway in the river Bann, and 522 acres, 1 rood, 22 perches, are fresh water. The Lower Bann forms all the boundary-line with the county of Antrim,—a distance of 6½ miles; the Agivey, the Aghadowey, and the Macaskin rivulets, tributaries of the Bann, drain much the greater portion of the surface; and two or three very unimportant brooks trot direct to the Atlantic. The district immediately upon the Bann, and some patches and peninsules of land upon the principal rivulets, are good, low, arable ground; but nearly all the remainder of the surface is a bleak, bare, upland, basaltic region; and, but for intersecting glens, and the rich valley-skirt of the Bann, the district might be pronounced unqualifiedly inhospitable and dreary. Mr. Sampson, the statist of the county, when summarily describing the whole hill-country of the half-valley, or rather half-basin of the Bann, strikingly and with one dash, depicts the greater portion of the half-barony of Coleraine,—“Deaf soil, or rust of basalt, ridges or ‘tummocks’ of rude basalt, bereft even to the sloe and the bramble.”—This half-barony contains part of the parishes of Kilrea and Tamlaght O’Crilly; and the whole of the parishes of Agivey, Aghadowey, Desertoghill, Drumboe, Errigal, Killowen, and Mocasquin. The annual valuation, under the Poor-law Act, is £33,478; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1840, were respectively £2,161 11s., and £2,606 11s. 6d. Pop., in 1831, 31,805; * in 1841, 34,830. Houses 6,204. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,721; in manufactures and trade, 2,495; in other pursuits, 342. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,735; who could read but not write, 5,136; who could neither read nor write, 2,566. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,166; who could read but not write, 9,446; who could neither read nor write, 3,495.

COLERAINE, or, **THE LIBERTIES OF COLERAINE**, a district, formerly of peculiar or corporate jurisdiction, but now practically a barony, in the north-east corner of the county of Londonderry, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the Atlantic ocean; on the east, by the county of Antrim; and, on the south and west, by the half-barony of Coleraine. Its extent is reported on in the following terms by the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations: “The limits of the town and liberties of Coleraine, as incorporated by the governing charter, comprise a circuit of 3 Irish miles around the centre of the town. This is considered as marked by a building (situated in a place called the Diamond), which was formerly the market-house, in which the common council meet, and in which the court of quarter-sessions holds its sittings. The limits within which the corporation exercises jurisdiction are not exactly conformable with the circular line prescribed by the charter. They extend, in one direction, about 3½ miles; in another direction, they do not

* See Note to next article.

extend fully 3 miles, from the centre of the town. A tracing of what were supposed the limits of the incorporated district is dotted upon a map called *Sampson's Map*; but we were informed that the boundary so marked is not the true one. We were unable to procure an exact definition of the boundary by reference to the names of denominations of land, further than that, to a considerable extent, it is considered as coterminous with the county of Londonderry." The area, as ascertained by the Ordnance Survey, is 18,339 acres, 39 perches,—of which 288 acres, 2 roods, 2 perches are tideway of the river Bann, and 342 acres, 7 perches are fresh water. The district is bisected north-westward, through the centre, by the river Bann; and though partly hilly in the west, and even in the east, may be regarded as characteristically expanded valley-ground. The scenery along the Bann, all above the town, is soft and beautiful; but below, it diminishes in interest, in consequence of the river's banks soon blending with the flat sandy beach. Much of the soil is cold clay; some is good loam; some is gravel; and that of the town-parks is water-rolled basaltic rubble and debris, richly intermixed with vegetable matter, and transmuted by culture into a dark brown mould.—This district contains part of the parishes of Baldrashane, Ballywellan, Ballymoney, and Kildollagh, and the whole of the parishes of Ballyachron and Coleraine. The only town is Coleraine; and the villages are Port-Stewart and Port-Diana. The annual valuation, under the Poor-law Act, is £16,421 17s.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and summer, 1840, were £1,353 1s. 5d., and £1,370 11s. Pop., in 1831, 15,263; in 1841, 11,996. Houses 2,133. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 930; in manufactures and trade, 1,017; in other pursuits, 383. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,909; who could read but not write, 1,367; who could neither read nor write, 618. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,992; who could read but not write, 2,985; who could neither read nor write, 714.

COLERAINE, a parish in the Liberties of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It lies along the right bank of the Bann, and contains the larger section of the town of Coleraine. Length, southward, 4 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 4,846 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches,—of which 22 acres, 33 perches are in the river Bann. Pop., in 1831, 5,608; in 1841, 5,857. Houses 1,037. Pop., of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,894; in 1841, 1,712. Houses 314. An official report says, "The quality of the land in this parish consists in general of good arable, with a small proportion of peat-moss, without any mountain." Objects of interest will be noticed in connection with the town, or under separate heads.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £450; glebe, £60. Gross income, £546 13s. 11d.; nett, £483 14s. 5d. Patron, the Irish London Society. The church is a very old building. Sittings 350; attendance 350. Five Presbyterian meeting-houses are attended by respectively 600, 400, 400, 450, and 250; and a Baptist meeting-house, by 100. There is also a Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,441 Churchmen, 3,681 Presbyterians, 144 other

Protestant dissenters, and 877 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools had an average attendance of 275 children; and 13 daily schools had on their books 628 boys and 387 girls. Two of the daily schools were in connection with the London Hibernian Society, and one of these two also with the London Ladies' Hibernian Society; two were salaried with £8 each from the National Board; two were free-schools, the one for boys and the other for girls, and were supported with respectively £69 4s. 7d. and £60 a-year from the Hon. Irish Society; two were classical schools; one was a boarding and day school; and the others were ordinary pay daily schools. In 1840, the National Board had three schools, at respectively Gateside, Knockintern, and Tullands.

COLERAINE,

A market and post town, a sea-port, a borough, and the second town in importance north or north-west of Belfast, stands on the river Bann, partly in the parish of Killowen, but chiefly in that of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Coleraine proper, including all the original and old town, stands on the east bank of the river, and in the parish of Coleraine; and the conjoint suburb of Killowen and Waterside, which usually shares the town's name, and is included in both the old and the new borough boundaries, stands on the west bank of the river, and in the parish of Killowen. The town is situated 4 miles south of Portrush, 6½ south-south-west of Bushmills, 6½ north-west of Ballymoney, 8½ north by east of Garvaghy, 11½ east-north-east of Newtownlimavaddy, 24½ east-north-east of Londonderry, 46 north-north-west of Belfast, and respectively 113½, 115, 117, and 119½ by different routes north by west of Dublin.

Environns.—The word 'environs' brings into one group several objects of interest which lie dispersedly in both parishes, and even beyond their limits. Jackson-Hall, the residence of Mrs. Maxwell, stands about a furlong below the suburb of Killowen; and, though itself an old-fashioned edifice, contributes a well-wooded demesne to the landscape of the town and river. Millford, the seat of S. C. Bruce, Esq., the glebe-houses of Coleraine and Killowen, and several villas, lodges, and neat farm-houses, all adjoin the town, or stand within a short distance of it, and form features of beauty in its valley. The Bann, about a mile above the town, falls over a ledge of rocks 13 feet in height, forming a very broad and a somewhat picturesque cataract, called the Salmon Leap. A factory belonging to the Hon. Irish Society stands at one end of the cataract; and a pleasant walk leads to it from the town up the banks of the river. At Mount-Sandell, a mile south of the town, is a fine ancient earthen work or Danish mound, one of the largest in the kingdom, boldly overhanging the river, and partly covered with wood. Another ancient earthen work occupied a spot where the terraces of Jackson-Hall now stand; and a third occurs on the river side, opposite the Cranagh. Faint vestiges exist of a very ancient ecclesiastical pile at Camus, originally Cambois, on the Bann, 3 miles below the town; yet they are to be traced chiefly in the monumental remains of the font, of a curious, defaced, sculptured pillar, and of an old cemetery. A blind passion for monastic antiquity in every ecclesiastical monument, of course asserts the pile to have been an abbey; and it even condescends, in the far-sightedness of its penetration, to inform us that the abbey was a celebrated one, and that it owed its origin to St. Congal, who flourished in the latter part of the 6th century. Not a few interesting features of the great basaltic field of Antrim and

* The Census of 1831 exhibits the Liberties as containing part of the parishes of Baldrashane and Ballywellan, the whole of the grange of Baldrashane, and the whole of the parishes of Ballyachron, Coleraine, and Killowen; and the half-barony as containing part of the parishes of Ballymoney, Kilrea, and Tamlagh O'Rielly, and the whole of the parishes of Agivey, Aghadowey, Desertoghill, Drumboe, Errigal, and Maccanquin.

Londonerry occur within easy distances of Coleraine; yet belong rather to the environs of Portrush, Bushmills, Dunluce, the Giant's-Causeway, and other places, than to its proper vicinity. Only one of them may be here noticed, a very beautiful and minutely articulated colonnade of basaltic pillars, called Craig-a-Huller, on the summit of a rising-ground, about 2½ miles north-north-east of Coleraine, and 1 south of Dunluce. Though presenting no peculiarity of stratification, its position on the apex of a hill arrests attention by its apparent contradiction of the commonly received theory of basaltic formation. Coleraine is a convenient resting-place for tourists in the north, and key-post for interesting excursions; immediately surrounded with various pleasant walks and rides, and within agreeable distances of Down-Hill, Dunluce, the Giant's-Causeway, and other localities of celebrated attraction.

Former State of the Town.—The modern town, or the field of edifices which superseded an ancient village on the site, appears to have been planned by Sir John Perrott, Lord-deputy of Ireland, in the reign of Elizabeth. The houses of which it was constructed were timber-built, and were framed in London, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Each frame consisted of hard black oak, in the form of what is called cage-work; the interstices were filled with wicker-work and clay,—or, more properly, with plastered wicker-work; and the front was constructed with a pent-way or piazza. Until within a very few years ago, some of the original houses were to be seen in good preservation in the Diamond or central square of the town, figuring in antique and outré contrast to the tall, trim, modern stone edifices. Soon after the retirement of Sir John Perrott, the town fell greatly into decay; it was walled and ramparted with mere sods; and, in 1618, it had no provision for the mounting of a single piece of artillery, and contained scarcely a sufficient number of inhabitants to man a sixth part of its walls. "That part of the town which is unbuilt," says Mr. Pymar, "is so extreme dirty that no man is able to go in it, and especially that which should, and is accounted to be the market-place. The walls and ramparts, built of sods and filled with earth, do begin to decay very much, and to moulder away; for the ramparts are so narrow that it is impossible they should stand, and the bulwarks are so exceeding little, that there cannot be placed any piece of artillery if occasion were. There are two small ports, which are made of timber and boards; and they serve for houses for the soldiers to watch in."

Present State of the Town.—Coleraine, even as it now exists, after many years of improvement and prosperity, is not, as to edifices, street-alignment, or general effect, a good-looking town. It is comparatively free—in a sense, is wholly free—from the poverty, meanness, and misery which characterize so many towns and villages in the central and southern divisions of the kingdom; and it possesses a sufficient number of good, neat, modern, and spacious houses to have produced an agreeably imposing appearance had they been placed in juxtaposition, and arranged on an airy and judicious plan. But in spite of great modern improvements, of extensive and good suburbs, and of lighted, watched, and tolerably well-regulated street-ways, it totally fails to make an agreeable impression upon a stranger. A locality, usually called the centre of Coleraine proper, but really situated near the north-west corner, and at the distance of only 150 yards from the Bann, is the square or oblong area, called the Diamond, formerly used as the market-place, and having the old market-house in its centre. From the middle of its west and east sides go off the two arms or sec-

tions of the principal street, measuring, with the intermediate space across the Diamond, about 480 yards, and terminating respectively at the bridge, and at a new transverse street a little east of the parish-church. Four lanes go off from the four corners of the Diamond; two or three other lanes go off from the eastern section of the main street; four or five very brief alleys connect these lanes from east to west; and a badly aligned suburban extension clusters off to the north-east. The only considerable ones of the subordinate thoroughfares are Gaol Lane with its extension, and the new transverse street on the east,—the latter only partially edified; and even the main street and the Diamond, though spacious and aggregately well-built, are disfigured by aimlessness in general style, and by the intermixture of inferior and poor houses. The whole town, excepting small parts of the outskirts, is compressed within a square superficies of about 520 yards each way. The Killowen and Waterside suburb consists principally of two streets; the one extending 340 yards westward from the bridge, and then deflecting 270 yards north-westward, and the other going off at right angles from the south side of the former, extending 430 yards southward in a line parallel with the river, and then forking for a very brief distance round what is called the Gallows Hill.

Public Buildings.—The parish-church of Coleraine and that of Killowen, the former an old structure, and the latter erected in 1830, are situated each on its appropriate side of the river; but in common with the Protestant dissenting meeting-houses in Coleraine and the Roman Catholic chapel in Killowen, they present no architectural feature of interest. The bridge which connects the two sections of the town is of a structure well-suited to its site upon a large volume and rapid current of water: its piers are of stone, and its flooring, span-pieces, and ceiling are of wood. The court-house and town-hall, in the centre of the Diamond, is a substantial old building; and its lower part, now closed up, was formerly used as the market-house,—being open, and accessible by arches which sustained the walls. A new market-place, situated at some distance from the centre of the town, was constructed about 18 years ago at the cost of £2,783 9s. 7d.; and it is well enclosed, easy of access, spacious, commodious, and furnished with sheds, stores, and stalls. The district bridewell contains 14 cells, 4 day-rooms, and 4 yards, and is used for the confinement of debtors as well as of criminal offenders.

In 1213, a castle was erected at Coleraine by Thomas MacUchtry and the Gauls of Ulster. A priory of canons is alleged to have been founded here before the middle of the 6th century, and to have been erased down to its very pavement as a quarry for the construction of the castle. Yet the popular story which says so—and which asserts also that the first "bishop," or "mitred abbot," of the "priory" was St. Carbreus, a disciple of St. Finian of Clonard, and that the second "bishop" was St. Eonall, the contemporary of St. Columba, "the founder of the abbey of Derry"—bids us believe that the church of the priory totally escaped dilapidation, and is the well-preserved edifice now used as the parish-church! "I think the probability is," too, says Mr. Sampson, "that some other convent extended from the church of Coleraine to the banks of the Bann, near Mr. Rice's. In digging foundations, bones have been found in great numbers at the latter place; and at the former," I understand, "some slight traces have been remembered." Doubtful record tells us that in 930, Arlmedius, abbot of Coleraine, was cruelly murdered by the Danes, and

that, in 1171, the church of Coleraine "abbey," in common with several other churches, was plundered by Manus MacDunlave.—A monastery, situated to the west of the town, and called the Monastery of the Bann, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary in 1244, and probably was founded in that year, but is alleged by a crowd of careless copyists to have been founded in the 5th century by the noble family of the O'Cahans, or by the MacEvelins. In 1484, this monastery was remodelled by the Dominican order; and, in 1644, it was erected into an university by the general council of Rome. "Whoever chooses to dip further into the monastic history of this place," says Mr. Sampson, "may consult the *Hibernia Dominicana*: he will there find, among other things, a recital concerning a miraculous triumph of the Virgin's image over the English, or rather Scottish Bishop, Brutus Babington, and all his attendants, in 1611. Father Burke records, from his own observation, that, in 1751, after diligent inquiry, he could find but few traces of this church and convent. The farms belonging to this convent were surrendered to the Commissioners of King James I., and by him granted to the London Society. The last prior was Shane O'Boyle. It appears to have been a very eminent foundation, and is recorded to have sent forth two bishops, two authors, and eight martyrs."

Trade.—The linen manufacture is greatly the most important department of productive industry; but has been subject to considerable fluctuations,—yet scarcely to any other than such as have affected all Ulster. The fabric made is well-known in trade as "Coleraines;" it is woven principally in private houses, and in the cottages of the surrounding peasantry; it is bleached in considerable quantity in the neighbourhood for the London market; and it is now principally exported direct from Coleraine and Portrush. The only other noticeable manufactures are tanning and soap-boiling. The exports from Coleraine and Portrush, in 1835, amounted in estimated value to £105,685; and the principal items were corn, meal, and flour, £40,934,—provisions, chiefly bacon and butter, £42,527,—linen, £5,120,—flax and tow, £4,950,—and wool, £1,100. The imports of the same year amounted in estimated value to £65,900; and the principal items were, woollen manufactures, £15,000,—cast-iron, £6,250,—sugar, £6,000,—fish, including herrings, £6,000,—unwrought iron, £5,600,—coals, culm, and cinders, £3,500,—wrought iron and hardware, £3,000,—oak bark, £2,890,—glass and earthenware, £2,200,—linen yarn, £2,200,—cotton manufactures, £2,000,—tea, £1,800,—unwrought lead, £1,200,—ashes, £1,015,—and salt, £1,000. The estimated amount of inland carriage to the town is 7,500 tons for exportation, 4,950 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption, 50 tons of excisable articles, and 7,850 tons of stone, lime, turf, and kindred articles; and the estimated amount of inland carriage from the town is 4,000 tons of imports, 200 tons of brewery and distillery produce, and 1,300 tons of coal, manure, and other heavy articles. The export and import trade is greatly marred by the existence of the bar at the mouth of the Bann, and by the want of navigable communication with Lough Neagh; yet the former disadvantage is remedied partly by the comparatively near vicinity of Portrush, and partly by the navigable capacity of the Bann to Coleraine for vessels of 200 tons burden, and the latter disadvantage may probably be remedied at an early date by the cutting of a canal, or compensated by the construction of a railway. Regularly plying steam-vessels now connect Coleraine by Portrush with Fleetwood, with Londonderry, with Liverpool, and

with the Clyde; and a project was entertained, so far back as 7 or 8 years ago, to connect the town by a railway to Armagh with the proposed railway ramifications throughout the kingdom.—The general trade of Coleraine, including the linen manufacture, the corn and provision trade, and the retail supply of the surrounding country, is decidedly prosperous; and, owing to the town's advantageousness of position, it may be expected progressively and greatly to increase. The retail shops are numerous, and for the most part excellent. Employment for day-labourers is generally ample,—or at least exhibits no such menaces of starvation to the poor as frown upon its brow in no small proportion of Irish towns; and it yields,—what multitudes in Britain would reckon a miserable pittance, but what the majority of Irish labourers regard as a comfortable competence—an average wages of about 11d. a-day. Weekly markets are held on Saturday, for general traffic; on Wednesday and Saturday, for pork; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for grain. Fairs are held on May 8, July 5, and Nov. 3; and horse fairs, toll free, on the second Tuesday of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov. A branch office of the Provincial Bank was established in 1827; offices of the Northern and the Belfast Banks in 1834; and an office of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank in 1836. The public conveniences by land, in 1838, were 2 caravans to Ballycastle, a car to Ballymena, a coach to Belfast, 2 cars to Bushmills, 3 cars to Dervock, a car to Garvagh, a mail-coach to Newry, 2 cars to Portrush, and a mail-coach in transit between Belfast and Londonderry.—"Literature," says Mr. Inglis, "is at a low ebb in Coleraine. Several attempts at establishing a library have failed; and I believe no private reading association exists. From 50 to 60 monthly periodicals"—from 50 to 60 copies of periodicals, we presume—"are taken in by the principal bookseller of Coleraine, which are chiefly circulated amongst the clergy and country gentlemen. . . . The salmon fisheries of the Bann at Coleraine are important, and afford a very considerable export: three and four hundred salmon have been more than once taken at a haul; and it is said that, on one occasion, the enormous number of 1,500 were taken at a haul. It is certain that 750 fish were taken on one day, in July, 1824, the weight of which reached two tons." The principal inns are the Commercial, the Corporation Arms, the Oak, the Swan, and the Queen's Arms.

Poor-law Union, &c.—The Coleraine Poor-law union ranks as the 88th; and it was declared on Nov. 28, 1839. It lies partly in the county of Antrim, but chiefly in that of Londonderry; and comprises an area of 175 square miles, or 112,176 acres, with a population, in 1831, of 50,940. Its electoral divisions in Antrim are 3; in Antrim and Londonderry, 3; and in Londonderry, 14. Those in Antrim, with their respective population, in 1831, are Portrush, 2,549,—Beardville, 2,357,—Bushmills, 2,639; in Antrim and Londonderry, Knockantern, 3,307,—Ballylagan, 2,062,—Port-Stewart, 2,932; in Londonderry, Coleraine, 6,645,—Bannbrook, 1,791,—Articlave, 2,338,—Downhill, 1,677.—Letterloan, 1,922,—Drumcroon, 3,034,—Somerset, 2,310,—Agivey, 2,509,—Aghadowey, 2,818,—Ringsend, 1,039,—Glenkeen, 1,966,—Garvagh, 3,333,—Slaght, 1,678,—Bovagh, 2,014. The number of ex-officio and of elected guardians is respectively 9 and 27; and of the latter, 3 are elected by Coleraine division, 2 by each of the divisions of Drumcroon, Aghadowey, Garvagh, Knockantern, and Bushmills, and one by each of the other divisions. In the rate-books there were traced, of persons who rank as £10 electors in the county constituency, 24 who were rated

under £10, 18 under £9, 18 under £8, 6 under £7, 6 under £6, and 5 under £5; and of persons who rank as £10 electors in the borough constituency, there were traced 70 who were rated under £10, 68 under £9, 54 under £8, 39 under £7, 30 under £6, and 17 under £5. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £77,297 15s.; the total number of persons rated is 6,386; and of these, 245 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—753, not exceeding £2,—572, not exceeding £3,—468, not exceeding £4,—and 418, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Nov. 10, 1840,—to be finished in March 1842,—to cost £6,870 for building and completion, and £1,270 12s. 6d. for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches, purchased for £859 7s. 6d.,—and to contain accommodation for 700 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was April 19, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,769 4s. 8d.; and the total previous expenditure was £1,152 5s. 8½d. The county infirmaries are too distant to be available except for occasional surgical cases. A fever hospital at Coleraine is capable of containing 20 beds, but is quite incompetent for the wants of the union, yet may be expected to be enlarged; and, in 1839-40, it expended £107 9s. 6d., and admitted 70 patients. The dispensary districts are 5 in number; they have their seats at Coleraine, Ballynaghran, Bushmills, Aghadowey, and Garvaghy; and they include an area which, in 1831, contained a pop. of 51,266. The Coleraine dispensary has a district of 31,557 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 18,211; and, in 1839-40, it expended £148 13s. 5d., and made 9,303 dispensations of medicine to 4,154 patients. In 1841, a Loan Fund had a capital of £316 interest free, and circulated £325 in 172 loans. The Coleraine Charitable Society, incorporated by a statute of 15 and 16 Geo. III., and the Coleraine Mendicity Association, voluntarily formed in 1825, made weekly allowances to the poor, and had under their care a poor-house which, in 1832, had 32 inmates, and an income, chiefly from subscriptions and donations, of £359 18s. 7d. A benefaction to the poor of £20 Irish a-year was bequeathed by a Mr. Curtis.

Municipal Affairs.—Coleraine was incorporated by charter of 11 James I. Its original borough limits are noticed in our article on the Liberties of Coleraine: its limits, under the new arrangement, include an area which is very nearly bisected through the middle by the river, and which extends upwards of a statute mile from north to south, and about ½ mile from east to west. The borough is included in the "New Rules" of 1672. The corporation, as constituted by the original charter, consisted of a portreeve, 12 burgesses, and a commonalty; but as remodelled by a second charter of James I., consist of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 burgesses, and an indefinite number of freemen. Very few freemen, except candidates for burgess-ship, or a seat in the common-council, appear to have ever been admitted. A court of record, with civil jurisdiction, without limit as to amount, and similar to the jurisdiction of the court held before the mayor and aldermen of London, was created by charter, and continued till about 20 years ago to dispose of a considerable quantity of business, but afterwards fell into comparative desuetude. Six aldermen, including the mayor, are by charter constituted exclusive justices-of-peace within the liberties, and made a court with criminal jurisdiction over murder, felonies, and misdemeanors; but the justices so constituted appear never to have sat for trying offences, except in the ordinary course of petty-sessions' jurisdiction. The Beresford and Antrim families formerly

possessed patronal or paramount control over the corporation; the family of Beresford afterwards shared this control with the family of Jackson; the Beresfords, previous to the Legislative Union, purchased the Jacksons' share of it for, as is reported, £7,000; and the Marquis of Waterford continued down to the date of the Municipal Corporation Inquiry to nominate burgesses and aldermen at his will, and to wield the political and other influence of the borough as his personal property. The income of the corporation arises from lands, tolls, and customs; and, in 1831, that from lands amounted to £418 18s. 6d.,—that from tolls and customs, to £423 14s. 6½d.,—the total expenditure, to £1,317 18s. 7½d. A large part of the original property of the corporation appears to have been very improvidently disposed of; and a space which, only 30 years ago, was open and called the Commons, is now partly the site of a barrack, partly the site of private buildings, and wholly claimed by the Irish Society as belonging to them in virtue of their peculiar charter of incorporation. Twenty-one commissioners have charge of the paving, &c., of the town; and they levied £177 of rates in 1843, and have jurisdiction over an area whose property is rated at £8,355. The borough, previous to the Legislative Union, sent two members to the Irish parliament; and now it sends one member to the parliament of the United Kingdom. Constituency, in 1841, 368; of whom 224 were £10 householders, and 44 were aldermen, burgesses, and freemen.

Statistics.—Area of the parish of Coleraine section of the town, 325 acres; of the Killowen section, 222 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 5,752; in 1841, 6,255. Houses 1,132. Pop. of the parish of Coleraine section, in 1831, 3,774; in 1841, 4,145. Houses 723. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 113; in manufactures and trade, 525; in other pursuits, 214. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 83; on the directing of labour, 481; on their own manual labour, 252; on means not specified, 36. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,039; who could read but not write, 352; who could neither read nor write, 208. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 809; who could read but not write, 945; who could neither read nor write, 301. Pop. of the Killowen section, in 1831, 1,978; in 1841, 2,110. Houses 409. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 124; in manufactures and trade, 294; in other pursuits, 58. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 221; on their own manual labour, 216; on means not specified, 24. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 391; who could read but not write, 272; who could neither read nor write, 189. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 211; who could read but not write, 528; who could neither read nor write, 269.

History.—The very few points of historical interest which appear associated with the town, have nearly all been incidentally noticed in connection with its topography and statistics. The name Coleraine is possibly a corruption of *Cuil-rathen*, which signifies 'the corner of ferns,' and may allude to the profuse growth of ferns in the sandy warrens of the Bann toward the sea; or, with greater probability, it is derived from *Cuil-rath-eann*, 'the fort on the corner or bend of the waters'; and alludes to the ancient earthen works noticed in our section on the Environs. During the early monastic period, the place received, from its site on the Bann, the Latin appellation of *Bannina*. In 1613, a number of London merchants, who were incorporated by charter under

the designation of the "Governor and Assistants of the New Plantation of Ulster," received a grant of Coleraine and a great part of the county of Londonderry; and their successors, usually called the Irish or the Hon. Irish Society, still hold the property, but only as superiors; for the town is let on leases under them, and an extensive adjacent estate is held on perpetuity from them by the Marquis of Waterford.—Coleraine gives the title of Baron to the noble family of Hanger.—A Presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, has its seat in Coleraine, exercises inspection over 18 congregations, and meets on the last Tuesday of Jan. and July, and the second Tuesday of May and Oct.

COLIN, a mountain, on the southern border of co. Antrim, about 3 miles north of Lisburn, Ulster. A cairn on its summit is the largest and most conspicuous monument of its class in the county. It consists of small stones, piled up into a cone, and now nearly covered with a green sod, which seems to have originated in the decomposition of the stones, and the consequent growth and decay of grasses.

COLLIGAN (THE), a rivulet of co. Waterford, Munster. It rises in the Cummagher mountains, and runs 4 miles southward, and 3 miles east-south-eastward, to the head of Dungarvan Harbour, at the town of Dungarvan.

COLLIGAN—anciently **GLOCK**,—a parish in the barony of Decies-without-Drum, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Dungarvan, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, southward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from 3 furlongs to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 3,784 acres, 2 roods, 38 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,009; in 1841, 1,084. Houses 155. The highest and the lowest acreable value of the land is respectively £1 and 5s. 4d. The surface is drained by the Colligan rivulet, and bisected by the road from Dungarvan to Clonmel. Colligan-House stands near the rivulet, amidst a wooded demesne.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Lismore. Vicarial tithes composition, and gross income, £45; nett, £42 11s. 6d. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £90, and are inappropriate in the patron. The vicar is also curate of another benefice in Lismore, and resides at Windford. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Clonea and Kilgobinet. In 1834, all the parishioners were Roman Catholics.

COLLINSTOWN, a village in the parish of Kilmuncney, barony of Delvin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Castletown-Delvin, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Fairs are held on May 8, and Oct. 30. A dispensary here is within the Mullingar Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 8,490 acres, with a pop. of 1,927; and, in 1839-40, it expended £59 14s., and administered to 900 patients. Adjacent to the village is Barbavilla, the seat of W. B. Smyth, Esq. Pop., in 1831, 145; in 1841, not specially returned.

COLLON, a parish partly in the barony of Upper Slane, co. Meath, but chiefly in the barony of Ferrard, co. Louth, Leinster. The Louth section contains the town of COLLON: which see. Length of the Meath section, westward, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,045 acres, 30 perches. Length of the Louth section, westward, 4 miles; breadth, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; area, 6,768 acres, 1 rood, 39 perches, of which 21 acres, 3 roods, perches, are lucustrine water. Pop. of the Meath section, in 1841,* 540. Houses 94. Pop. of the Louth section, in

1831, 2,746; in 1841, 2,735. Houses 449. Pop. of the rural districts of the Louth section, in 1831, 1,593; in 1841, 1,799. Houses 303. The whole of the land is profitable. The surface declines to the east; is drained by two nascent rivulets, which are tributary to respectively the Dee and the Boyne; abounds in the variegations of hill and undulation; and commands, from several vantage-grounds, rich and diversified views of a far-spread luxuriant, champaign country, away to the mountains and bay of Carlingford, and the soaring, grand, alpine summits of the mountains of Mourne. Even the interior of the parish presents a series of landscapes which vary from the romantic to the softly beautiful. The loftiest summit, Bellpatrick, rises to the west of the town, and attains an altitude of 789 feet. Collon-House, or Oriel-Temple, the lodge of Viscount Ferrard, though a small mansion, destitute of any special architectural attraction, possesses associations of peculiar interest, and stands in the midst of a demesne and an estate replete with the results of energetic and skilful improvement. Anthony Foster, lord-chief-baron of the exchequer in Ireland, who selected this estate as his residence about the middle of last century, found its whole extent, of about 5,000 acres, a waste heath-clad sheep-walk, utterly repulsive to ordinary improvers, and pronounced by many of them irreclaimable; and he commenced a course of elaborate, judicious, far-sighted, and multitudinous, procedures for enclosing, tilling, and manuring it, and for causing the barren wilderness to smile with cultivation. His son, the Right Hon. John Foster, afterwards Lord Oriel, carried forward and matured the georgical improvements, completed the plantations which had been commenced on the demesne, and lived to see the district equal in beauty and lusciousness of cultivation to many an estate which had been dressed and adorned for ages in the warm lap of an alluvial valley. The plantations on the demesne cover nearly 600 acres; they are disposed with nice judgment, and in admirable taste; they have been nurtured in their growth by consummate skill; and they contain trees of every description suited to the climate of Ireland, and present at once a school of improvement to the student of arboriculture, and a theatre of refined pleasure to the lover of sylvan scenery. The tourist Curwen remarked as specimens of interest, "a weeping larch," "an oak peculiar to Ireland that has the same drooping propensity, and a rhododendron of about 10 feet in height, whose circumference he ascertained by actual measurement to be 80 feet." In the vicinity of what is called the pavilion, is a winter garden, which contains a singularly rich collection of the different species and varieties of shrubs. The Right Hon. John Foster long represented the county of Louth in parliament, and was for many years Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. His lady, Margaretta-Amelia Burgh, a descendant of the ancient family of De Burgh, Earls of Ulster, was created Baroness Oriel of Collon in 1790, and Viscountess Ferrard of Oriel in 1797, with remainder to her male issue by Mr. Foster, her husband. Mr. Foster continued to represent Louth in the imperial parliament till 1821; and then, on the occasion of the coronation of George IV., he was created Baron Oriel of Ferrard in the peerage of Britain. He died at Oriel Temple in 1828, aged 88 years; and was succeeded by his son Thomas Henry Skeffington Foster, first Viscount Ferrard, and second Baron Oriel. The Rev. Daniel Augustus Beaufort, LL.D., the author of the well-known 'Civil and Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland,' and of the 'Memoir of a Map of Ireland,' was long incumbent of Collon, and died in its incumbency.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Armagh;

* This section is not noticed in the Census of 1861.

but is reported to be tithe free. Glebe, £10. The vicarage of Collon, and the rectories of Mosstown and Droghda [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Collon. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 6. Pop., in 1831, 5,301. Gross income, £488 15s. 5d.; nett, £453 5s. 9jd. Patron, the diocesan once and Viscount Ferrard twice in every three turns. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built, in 1813, at the cost of £6,554 15s.; of which £3,415 7s. 8d. was borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits, £646 3s. 1d. was gifted by that Board, and £2,493 4s. 3d. was raised by private contribution, chiefly, it is said, from the Foster family. Sittings 400; attendance 220. A Methodist meeting-house has an attendance of 20. The Roman Catholic chapel of Collon has an attendance of 1,214; and there are Roman Catholic chapels also in Mosstown and Dromin. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 760, and the Roman Catholics to 2,397; the Protestants of the union to 848, and the Roman Catholics to 4,522; 5 daily schools in the parish had on their books 132 boys and 157 girls; and 8 schools in the union had 378 boys and 246 girls. Each of two schools in the parish, the one for boys and the other for girls, was salaried with £30 Irish from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and £10 Irish from Lord Ferrard; and one was an infant-school, supported by subscription.

COLLON, a small market and post town in the above parish, stands on the road from Droghda to Ardee, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Ardee, $5\frac{1}{2}$ north-west of Droghda, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ north by west of Dublin. It is the neatest and most beautiful place of its class in Ireland; and owes the greater part of its attractions to the taste and liberality of the late Lord Oriel. The main street was built at the expense and from the designs of his lordship; and is edified with houses in the old English style of architecture. The market-house occupies three sides of a small square. Even the cottages or cabins, in the poorest parts of the town, are, in most instances, whitewashed and roofed with slate. The church consists of three parallel aisles, surmounted by three spires; and is a handsome structure, in imitation of the ancient English style of architecture, and built chiefly after the designs and under the superintendence of the late Dr. Beaufort. A small stream passes through the town, and is spanned by a stone-bridge. A cotton manufactory and a bleaching-green were established to provide profitable scope for the industry of the inhabitants; and stocking-making and linen-weaving employ a considerable number of families. The dispensary is within the Ardee Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 8,813 acres, with a pop. of 2,746; and, in 1839-40, it received £105, and expended £113 17s. Fairs are held on June 3 and Nov. 24. A mail-car passes through between Droghda and Ardee.—The town and manor of Collon formerly belonged to the abbey of Mellifont. In 1229, the monks obtained from Henry II. the grant of a weekly market on Tuesday in 'their town of Collon.' In 1349, they received from Edward III. the right of free warren in the manor; in the 15th century they "erected divers burgesses, and presented to them certain houses and lands in the town, under the name of burgages, on the express condition of constant residence;" and, in 1612, they were proved by inquisition to possess in the parish a water-mill, 23 acres of land, the tithes, and an annual rent of £6 13s. 4d. from the town. Area of the town, 62 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,153; in 1841, 936. Houses 146. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 67; in manufactures and trade, 75; in other pursuits, 40. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 13; on the directing of

labour, 99; on their own manual labour, 63; on means not specified, 7.

COLLOONEY, a small market and post town in the parish of Ballysadere, barony of Tiraghrill, co. Sligo, Connaught. It stands on the river Owenbeg, and on the mail-road from Dublin to Sligo, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south by east of Ballysadere, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by west of Sligo, $1\frac{1}{2}$ north by west of Boyle, and 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ north-west by west of Dublin. The parish-church is situated here, and is a handsome edifice, surmounted by a spire. The dispensary is within the Sligo Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 27,802 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 13,967; and, in 1839-40, it expended £121 11s. 1jd., and made 7,139 dispensations of medicine to 2,089 patients. The schools, and also an action which occurred in the vicinity with the French in 1798, are noticed in the article **BALLYSADERE**: which see. Fairs are held on May 3, Sept. 5, Nov. 21, and Dec. 16. On opposite sides of the village, at the distance respectively of 1 and 2 miles, are the extensive and splendid demesnes of **MARRKEE** and **ANNAGHMORE**: see these articles. Area of the town, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 533; in 1841, 651. Houses 97. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 44; in manufactures and trade, 62; in other pursuits, 29. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 12; on the directing of labour, 72; on their own manual labour, 44; on means not specified, 7.

COLLUMBKILL, a parish in the barony of Gowran, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Thomastown, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It contains four houses of **THOMASTOWN**: which see. Length, west-north-westward, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,473 acres, 7 perches,—of which 18 acres, 3 rods, 6 perches, are in the river Nore. Pop., in 1831, 860; in 1841, 1,116. Houses 187. But the ecclesiastical reports make the pop., in 1831, to be only 777. The surface contains but little good land; is, to a considerable extent, upland; and is bounded along the west by the Nore. The highest ground is on the southern border, and has an altitude of 500 feet. The seats are the Court, Dangan-cottage, and Kilmurry-house.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **THOMASTOWN** [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £278; glebe, £5. The Roman Catholic chapel at Mung has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Thomastown, Kilfane, and Kilminogue. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 773; a Roman Catholic Sunday school was attended by 30 children in winter, and 100 in summer; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 64 boys and 47 girls.

COLLUMBKILL, a parish in the barony of Granard, 3 miles west of the town of Granard, co. Longford, Leinster. Length, southward, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $6\frac{1}{2}$; area, 20,313 acres, 3 rods, 32 perches,—of which 1,747 acres, 1 rod, 15 perches, are Lough Gowna, and 55 acres, 3 rods, 4 perches, are in small lakes. Pop., in 1831, 8,544; in 1841, 9,273. Houses 1,514. The surface is partly upland; pre-vaillingly consists of second-rate land; contains a watershed between the sources of the Erne and those of the Camolin, a tributary of the Shannon, and embraces the southern expansion of the intricately outlined and picturesquely screened Lough Gowna or Gowna, the reputed source of the Erne, and the most beautiful sheet of water in Leinster. On the east shore of the lake is Ernehead, the seat of John Dopping, Esq.; opposite to this mansion is the islet of Inchmore, containing some common-place ecclesiastical ruins; at the head of the lake is the mansion of Frankfort; and on a beautiful promontory, a little to the north, is Woodville, the cottage

of Mr. Lambart. Only the last of these, however, is strictly within the parish; and the other seats are Derrycassan and Cornadung. Several straggling groups of cabins occur throughout the parish, and claim the name of villages. The site of the church has an altitude above sea-level of 440 feet; and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north of it are iron-mines. The interior is traversed by the roads from Granard to St. Johnstone and Killeshandra.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of GRANARD [which see], in the dio. of Ardagh. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £332 6s. 1½d.; and the latter are inappropriate in Fulke Greville, Esq. The church was built about 1830, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 75. Ten Roman Catholic chapels in the benefice are exhibited *in cumulo*, without reference to their parochial distribution. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 338, and the Roman Catholics to 8,261; and 10 hedge-schools had on their books 609 boys and 267 girls. In 1840, a National school at Cloonaugh was salaried with £19, and had on its books 133 boys and 75 girls; and male and female National schools at Clooneen were salaried with £15 and £4, and had on their books 73 boys and 57 girls.

COLMOLYN, or CULMULLEN, a parish partly in the barony of Ratoath, but chiefly in that of Upper Deece, 3 miles south-west of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, south-south-eastward, 4 miles; breadth, from half-a-mile to 2½. Area of the Ratoath section, 156 acres, 1 rood, 27 perches; of the Deece section, 5,409 acres, 16 perches. Pop. of the Ratoath section, in 1841,* 20. Houses 2. Pop. of the Deece section, in 1831, 934; in 1841, 990. Houses 173. The surface lies along the eastern outer border of the basin of the Boyne; but is low, and consists of excellent land. The road from Dublin to Trim traverses the interior; and a little south of it is Colmoly-house. The other seats are Cultromer and Baltrasna. The hamlet of Colmoly is a paltry place. Pop., in 1831, 51. There is another small hamlet called the Hatchet. Pop., in 1831, 32.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of KNOCKMARK [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £140; and the latter are inappropriate in Trinity college, Dublin, and held by a lessee. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 5, and the Roman Catholics to 959; and a daily school enjoyed some advantages from Mr. Dopping, and had an average attendance of 60 children.

COLMAN. See COLEMAN.

COLMANSWELL. See COLEMAN-SWELL.

COLNACRAN. See LOUGHBRICKLAND.

COLPE, or COLPE-COM-MORNINGTON, a parish in the barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, 2½ miles south-east of Drogheda, Leinster. Length, west-south-westward, 4½ miles; breadth, from 1 to 2½; area, 5,785 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches,—of which 367 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches, are tideway of the Boyne. Pop., in 1831, 1,970; in 1841, 2,141. Houses 400. It contains the villages of Colpe, BETAGHSTOWN, BEAMORE, DONECARNEY, and MORNINGTON: see these articles. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,189; in 1841, 1,824†. Houses 330. Pop. of the village of Colpe, in 1831, 71; in 1841, not specially returned. The parochial surface lies along the Irish sea and the estuary of the Boyne; and wholly consists of profitable and good land. The principal mansions are Pilltown, T. Brodigan, Esq.; Betaghstown, R. Sheppard, Esq.; Eastham; Little

Mornington; Baymore; Baybeg; Stameen; Cow-slip-lodge; Triton-lodge; Farnhill; Neptune-lodge; and Mornington. A curious structure, called the Maiden Tower, stands near the point of the peninsula at the embouchure of the Boyne, and within a mile of the village of Mornington; and forms a marked feature in the long, flat, sandy beach, which stretches along the Boyne's mouth. An abbey for canons regular of the Augustinian order was founded at Colpe, in 1182, by Hugh de Lacy, and made dependent on the abbey of Lanthony in Monmouthshire. "The walls of a church in ruins," says Archdall, "are still to be seen here, the arches of which are both in the Saxon and Gothic style, and the east window appears much older than the other parts of the building, and made, as we suppose, a part of the abbey; on the north side is a small chapel, and to the south are two other chapels, one of which is at present the burial-place of the family of Bellew." The parish is traversed by the road from Balbriggan to Drogheda, and by a road which curves round the coast. The north-eastern or peninsular district consists of the townland or reputed chapelry of Mornington.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Meath. Glebe, £21. The tithes are wholly inappropriate in Mr. Pollard of Castlepollard, and are compounded for £165; but a portion of them was purchased by the late Board of First Fruits for endowing the incumbent of St. Peter's, Drogheda. The vicarage of Colpe, the chapelry of MORNINGTON, and the vicarage of KILSHARVAN [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Colpe. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 4; Pop., in 1831, 2,457. Gross income, £108 10s.; nett, £50 7s. 7d. Patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. A curate has a stipend of £60. The church was built, in 1809, by means of a gift of £553 16s. 11d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, from 48 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of St. Mary's, Drogheda. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 102 Churchmen, 5 Presbyterians, and 1,651 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the union consisted of 157 Protestants, and 2,091 Roman Catholics; and 2 daily schools at Baymore, and in the Roman Catholic chapel, the latter of which was aided with about £3 a-year from subscription, had an average attendance of from 30 to 45 children. In 1840, a National school at Donecarney was salaried with £8, and had on its books 64 boys and 42 girls.

COLRY. See CALRY.

COLT, an islet off the fishing village of Skerries, barony of Balrothery, co. Dublin, Leinster.

COLTRAIN, a village in the parish of Aghalurcher, barony of Magherastephana, 5½ miles north-east of Lisnaskea, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. Pop. returned with the parish.

COLUMBKILL. See COLUMBKILL.

COMADERRY, a mountain on the western border of the barony of Ballinacor, 3 miles west of Glendalough, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands between Glenanasane and Glenmalur, but appears also as if projecting into the valley of Glendalough, and dividing it into Glenanasane proper, and the Glen of the Upper Lake. It forms an enormous mass, and rises 1,567 feet above the level of the Glendalough lakes, and 2,208 feet above the level of the sea. Between it and Lugduff mountain on the south, runs Glacola rivulet, forming in its swollen moods a pleasing cataract down the naked rock, and traversing a ravine of denuded rock which possesses interest to the mineralogist and the geologist. Masses of trap cover the brow of Comaderry; the common hornblende occurs near the summit; and the rocks in the lower declivities "are composed of a compact

* The Census of 1831 does not notice this section.

† But this includes the villages of Colpe and Betaghstown.

felspar base, with prismatic crystals of hornblende, interlaced and shooting through the felspar in every direction, forming a most beautiful assemblage."

COMBER, or CUMBER, a parish, partly in the barony of Upper Castlereagh, but chiefly in that of Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. The Lower Castlereagh section contains the town of COMBER: see next article. Length, westward, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles; breadth, from 2 to $\frac{5}{4}$. Area of the Upper Castlereagh section, 1,286 acres, 15 perches; of the Lower Castlereagh section, 16,133 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches,—of which 117 acres, 8 perches are water. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 8,276; in 1841, 9,022. Houses 1,593. Pop., in 1841, of the Upper Castlereagh section, 586; of the rural districts of the Lower Castlereagh section, 6,472. Houses in the Upper Castlereagh section, 102; in the rural districts of the Lower Castlereagh section, 1,123. The surface lies along the west side of the north end of Lough Strangford, and round an arm or projection of the lough which runs up to the town; it is undulated, hilly, and to a considerable extent naturally coarse and moorish; yet it was early reclaimed, improved, and rendered arable to every hill top, by the various arts of georgy; both its marshy bottoms and its cold and leathy heights, were coaxed, upwards of a century ago, to yield luxuriant cereal crops; and now, though no more than second-rate in the still aggregate quality of its soil, it bears comparison in the beauty of its culture with most of even the richest districts of the highly improved county in which it lies. Scrabo-Hill, a height of 534 feet in altitude, situated on the northern boundary, about a mile from Newtownardes on the Comber road, commands a good view of the parochial surface, as well as of part of Lough Strangford and the surrounding country. Stretching out from the town at low water is a pleasant strand of some thousands of acres; and in the vicinity of the town is a quondam race-course, 2 miles in circuit, and of notably fine sod. The principal country residences are Tullyhubbert, Ballybeen, Spamount, Ballylolly, Farmhill, Ballyrush, Ballynickel, New-Comber, Maxwell-Court, Ballyhenry, Ballyharwood, Killynether, Milltown, and Cherryvalley. The interior is traversed south-westward by the road from Donaghadee to Ballinahinch, and south-south-eastward by that from Belfast to Killyleagh.—This parish is a perpetual impropriate curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Down. Glebe, £22. Gross income, £107 7s. 2d.; nett, £104 17s. 2d. Patron, the Marquis of Londonderry. The tithes are compounded for £999 19s. 5d.; they are wholly impropriate; and, excepting those of one or two townlands, they belong to the Marquis of Londonderry. The church is old and in bad repair. Sittings 300; attendance 120. Three Presbyterian meeting-houses in Comber, Moneyrea, and Graisha, have a summer attendance of respectively 800, 550, and 350; and a Wesleyan meeting-house has an attendance of from 50 to 300. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 434 Churchmen, 7,724 Presbyterians, 153 other Protestant dissenters, and 146 Roman Catholics; and 17 daily schools—3 of which were salaried with £8, £10, and £8 from the National Board, one with £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, one with £5 10s. from the London Hibernian Society, and two were classical schools—had on their books 660 boys and 481 girls. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Crossmacrevy, Tullygirvan, Ballystockart, Ballymaleady, and Culnitra.

COMBER, or CUMBER, a post and market town, in the above parish, stands at the head of the westerly projection of Lough Strangford, and at the intersec-

tion of the Belfast and Killyleagh road with the Donaghadee and Ballinahinch road, 3 miles south-south-west of Newtownardes, 7 east-south-east of Belfast, and 87 north by east of Dublin. It is tolerably well built, and consists principally of a square and three streets. A Cistercian abbey formerly stood at the town, and appears to have been founded in the 12th century, some say by the Whites who settled in Down under Sir John de Courcey, others say by nobody knows whom. Archdall, of course, has no difficulty in naming the founder, or even summarily ascribing the original foundation to that pretended originator of countless monasteries, St. Patrick. He says, "St. Patrick founded an abbey here, of which we have no further account. But Brian Catha Dun, from whom the O'Neills of Claneboys descended, built one to the honour of the Virgin Mary, and supplied it with monks of the Cistercian order from the abbey of Alba Landa, in Caermarthenshire. The founder fell by the sword of Sir John de Courcey, about the year 1201. John O'Mullegan was the last abbot, and he voluntarily resigned in the year 1543." The abbey, with its possessions, was granted by James I. to James Hamilton, Lord Claneboys, at the rent of £3 2s. 2d. Irish; it passed by assignment to Viscount Ardes; and its stones were reconstructed into a castle called Mount Alexander, which now in its turn is a heap of ruins. The weaving of linen gives employment to a large number of the inhabitants; and the work of two distilleries and a large bleaching-green gives employment to others. The trade of the town would probably be much improved by the erection of a pier at the Water-foot. Fairs are held on the first Thursday of Jan., O. S., and on April 5, June 28, and Oct. 19. In 1838, the public conveyances were a car to Killyleagh, 2 caravans to Belfast, and a mail-car in transit between Belfast and Downpatrick. Area of the town, 95 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,377; in 1841, 1,964. Houses 368. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 125; in manufactures and trade, 219; in other pursuits, 57. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 22; on the directing of labour, 176; on their own manual labour, 196; on means not specified, 7.

COMBER, co. Londonderry. See CUMBER. COMER, a congeries of mountains, or more properly hills, partly in Queen's co. and in co. Carlow, but chiefly in co. Kilkenny, Leinster. It extends from east to west, between the valleys of the Barrow and the Nore, over a breadth of about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and, from north to south, over a length of about 12 miles. The sections within co. Carlow and Queen's co., are more commonly called, the former the Cloghrenan Hills, and the latter the Slieveemargy mountains; and the larger section within co. Kilkenny, in consequence, assumes the name of Comer mountains proper,—and it contains in its bosom the town of COMER or CASTLE-COMER [see that article], from which the whole group has its designation. The mountains form a rich mineral field, and embrace the great central coal-district of Ireland. See KILKENNY. The larger portion of their area constitutes a tableau, naked, bleak, and repulsive in aspect; and, as seen from the Dublin and Kilkenny road which traverses it, is thus succinctly described by Mr. Fraser: "On reaching the summit of the hill, the table-land before us presents, in its marginal outline, a well-defined circular shape, and in its surface a gentle concavity. The latter presents an unusually cold and desolate aspect, from the heaps of waste coal under the abandoned pits, the quantity of sterile subsoil strewn over the surface, and other subterranean accumulations which the mining operations, carried on for a series of ages, has produced.

The contrast and novelty of the scene, at least in this country, is also increased by the various engines at work, and the numerous black huts of the miners which are scattered over the dreary waste."

COMME-DHUV, or **THE BLACK VALLEY**, a defile and a glen, in the southern division of co. Kerry, Munster. The defile occurs on the mutual borders of the baronies of Glanerought and Dankerrin, and on the mountain-road from Kenmare to Killarney, 5 miles north of Kenmare. It forms a short, rocky, elevated pass; and is quite distinct from the glen of the same name which commences farther north. The author of the 'Guide to Killarney,' describing the views obtained at the northern debouch from the pass, says, "Winding along the summit of the hills, you have on the left distant views of Baum, the southern sides of the Reeks, Gheramine, the Gap of Dunloe, Purple mountain, and Mangerton; on the right, Cromiglaun, Derrycunehy, Derrydimna, and the various mountains in connection with the Kenmare range. * * From various parts of the hill you have views of the valley of Comme-Dhuv and the Upper Lake of Killarney, with all its islands and deep reeding shores,—as also the river winding along the narrow defiles formed by the large masses of rock which lie scattered along the valley." The glen of Comme-Dhuv commences at the head of the Gap of Dunloe about 9 miles south-south-west of Killarney, and takes down to the Upper Lake a streamlet which forms in its progress a chain of tiny lakes. The glen is a sequestered desolate hollow, impracticable in its present state except to a pedestrian, yet surrounded by some of the most imposing mountain-scenery in the vicinity of the far-famed lakes.

CON. See **CONN.**

CONABURY, or **CONNOROUGH**, a village in the parish of Monasteroris, barony of Coolestown, King's co., Leinster. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1831, 143; in 1841, 162. Houses 34.

CONAHY, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ossory. Post town, Ballyragget. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

CONDONS and **CLANGIBBON**, a barony in the north-east corner of co. Cork, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by co. Limerick; on the east, by the counties of Tipperary and Waterford; on the south, by the baronies of Kinnataloon and Barrymore; and, on the west, by the barony of Fermoy. Its greatest length, from north-north-west to south-south-east, is 15 miles; its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, is 10½ miles; and its area is 78,481 acres. The Condons division was at one time the property of the O'Kiefs of Fermoy; and afterwards passed into the possession of the English family of Condons or Cauntons. The Clangibbon division was formerly called *Ive-le-bane*, 'the white or fair territory,' or more probably 'the white knight's country'; it belonged, in Camden's time, to John Fitzgerald, called John Oge Fitz-John Fitz-Gibbon; and it has its present designation from Gilbert or Gibbon, commonly called the white knight. The Galtee mountains occupy all the northern border; the Kilworth mountains, a westward prolongation of the Knockmeledown group, occupy a large part of the eastern district; and the northern declivities of part of the Nagles mountain-range extends along the extreme south. The soil of the other districts has a champaign depression and shelter, rests on a limestone substratum, and is peculiarly fructiferous in almost every description of crop grown in the south of Ireland. The Blackwater runs across the south end of the barony, at the base of the Nagles mountains; the Araglin rivulet trots down from a wild glen on the east; and the affluents

and main stream of the Funchoon drain much the greater part of the interior, yet belong principally to the western district, and partly to the western boundary.—By authority of the Act 6 and 7 William IV. the parish of Ard-keagh, one townland of Kildorrery, and three townlands of Killathy, aggregately containing, in 1841, a pop. of 854, were transferred from Condons and Clangibbon to Fermoy; and three townlands of Clondulane, containing a pop. of 130, were transferred from Fermoy to Condons and Clangibbon. This barony, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Castle-Lyons, Derryvillane, Dunmahon, Farahy, Glanworth, Kilerumper, Kildorrery, Kilgullane, Knockmounne, Leitrim, and Lismore and Macollop; and the whole of the parishes of Aghacross, Brigown, Clondulane, Fermoy, Kilphelan, Kilworth, Macrone, Marshalstown, and Templemolagga. The towns and villages are Mitchellstown, Fermoy, Ballinafauna, Kildorrery, and Kilworth. Pop., in 1831, 40,638; in 1841, 43,213. Houses 6,303. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5,009; in manufactures and trade, 1,508; in other pursuits, 789. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 7,032; who could read but not write, 2,275; who could neither read nor write, 9,454. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,620; who could read but not write, 2,422; who could neither read nor write, 13,061.

CONEVAL. See **CONWALL.**

CONEY, or **CUNY**, an island in the barony of Carbery, co. Sligo, Connaught. It is situated 4 miles west-north-west of the town of Sligo; and lies across the mouth, and covers from the roll of the Atlantic, that subdivision or offshoot of the bay which goes up to the town and forms its harbour. The island is about 3½ miles in circumference.

CONEYBURROW. See **CONABURY.**

CONFOY, a parish in the barony of North Salt, 2½ miles west-north-west of Leixlip, co. Kildare, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,129 acres. Pop., in 1831, 165; in 1841, 135. Houses 23. It is drained eastward by Ryewater; and is traversed by the Royal Canal and the road from Dublin to Maynooth. An old castle within the limits is in ruins.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of LEIXLIP [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £85 16s. In 1831, the Protestants amounted to 4, and the Roman Catholics to 161.

CONG, a parish, partly in the barony of Ross, co. Galway, and partly in the barony of Kilmain, co. Mayo, Connaught. The Mayo section contains the town of **CONG**; see next article. Length of the Galway section, westward from the immediate vicinity of the town to the Bealanabrack rivulet a few yards west of Maam Hotel, 8½ miles; breadth, from 1 to 4½; area, 22,840 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches,—of which 11,764 acres, 31 perches are in Lough Corrib, and 11 acres, 1 rood, 23 perches are river. Length of the Mayo section, north-westward, 6½ miles; breadth, from ¼ to 4; area, 14,888 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches,—of which 1,885 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches are in Lough Corrib, and 1,292 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches are in Lough Mask. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 8,378; in 1841, 8,835. Houses 1,623. Pop. of the co. Galway section, in 1831, 2,996; in 1841, 3,476. Houses 651. The western district consists of a portion of the dark and naked, but grand, lofty, and picturesque frontier mountain-range of Joyce-Country; the central district is partly moorish and partly an intricate intertexture, a curious labyrinthine plain of small ravines, cavernous hollows, rocky swells, verdant pastures, and fertile corn-fields; and the eastern division is a tamely diversified plain, partly bog and

morass, but prevaillingly rich limestone land, amazingly encumbered with profuse aspersions and huge assemblages of detached, broken, naked blocks of rock. The natural isthmus between Lough Mask and Lough Corrib, is at the same time a political isthmus between the western and eastern moieties of the parish, and between the counties of Galway and Mayo. The scenery in the west, around the bases or upon the soaring acclivities of Benlevy and Maamdarg mountains is, in some views, an epitome of the alpine grandeur of the sequestered and Highland interior of Joyce-Country and Cunnemara; and, in other views, a semi-panorama of a large section of the basins of Loughs Mask and Corrib; the scenery in the centre, or rather at the south, of the isthmus, around Cong and Ashford, is principally a soft yet gorgeous prospect of the broad and isleted Lough Corrib [see CORRIB]; and the scenery in the east reveals broad and irksome expanses of plain, looking grey from the profuse sprinklings of bare limestone rocks, but carrying off the eye to an imposing perspective of the noble sky-line and vertical contour of the frontier mountains of Joyce-Country and Cunnemara. "Few of the mountain ranges in the kingdom," says Mr. Fraser, "are more beautiful and imposing in their outlines than those around Cong;" and Mr. Otway, after noticing the view of them from the ashy-coloured surface of the eastern district, says, "I was put in mind of the hills of Cumberland and Westmoreland, as seen from the plains and sandy shores of Lancashire." A large proportion of the central district, or of the isthmus, is tunnelled, cavernous, and otherwise perforated, partly by former and partly by present action of the volumes of water which rush from Lough Mask on the north, and from turloughs and smaller lakes on the north-east and east, to the head of Lough Corrib. Along one line is a very curious ravine, whose verdureless sides are covered with a tumultuous and tumbled confusion of grey rocks, and whose bottom seems to have once been the path of a great river, which conveyed the Robe, the superfluent waters of Lough Mask, and all the drainage of a great extent of country to the head of Lough Corrib. But the running waters long ago sunk beneath the level of this bed, and drilled for themselves tunnelled and apparently ramified pathways through the rocky bowels of the earth; they are heard, at various spots and through various chasms, gurgling and whirling with hollow and musical sounds far in the depths below; they circle and corruscate for a moment at the bottom of several deep cavities, and then glide off beneath the earth; and they eventually bolt bubblingly and tumultuously up in a grand lacustrine whirlpool at the town, so constantly in ebullition as to look like a powerful spring many hundred times magnified, and so mighty in the mechanical force of their ascent as to have defeated all attempts at ascertaining the depth of the orifice through which they rise. This stupendous fountain is limpid as ether, and almost as noiseless as it is irresistible; and, while its pure, and mighty, and unceasing ascent of a thousand mimic waves and eddies works in beautiful convolutions before our memory, we feel glorious impressiveness in those divine words, which even the tiniest perennial spring illustrates: "My words shall be in him a well of living water springing up into everlasting life." But the whole of the wonderful cavernous formation of the isthmus, with its grottoes, stalactites, spars, and subterranean waters, is replete with matter for salutary reflection; and all its scenery, both above ground and below, presents such combinations of uniqueness and character as strongly attract the attention of even children of any taste. "Cong," says Mr. Otway, "is certainly a rare place,—it might

be called the Irish Arabia Petrea; but there is this great difference, that our place of stones is also a place of rivers of waters. For here, amongst hills of stones and valleys of stones, you hear the rushing sound of streams through a multitude of holes and gullies and caverns, where waters are now appearing and then disappearing, until all at once they burst forth from under the rock, and form a rapid river, rushing to Lough Corrib larger than the Liffey. It certainly is a singular sight. To the left of the village, you see a strong and turbulent stream gushing through salmon and eel wiers, as it flows with all its turbulent eddies to the lake; then you look to the north, south, east, and no river is seen, nothing but the great grey ridges of limestone; and you look closer, and you see enormous springs turning at once great mill-wheels with the impetuosity and force of their waters as they rise from the earth; and while those springs start up and boil in all directions around you, as you do not know whence they flow, so you do not understand whither they are tending." The grandest view of the subterranean river is obtained at a chasm or orifice, somewhat in form like a huge mining-shaft, situated about a mile from the village, and in stupid diminutiveness of appellation called the Pigeon-Hole. The way to it overlooks several of the cuts and intersections of cavern and tunnel at which we have already glanced, and leads across a limestone waste, where only few and paltry patches of verdure refresh the eye, and where blocks of rock are piled upon blocks in a wild assemblage of grand and solemn desolation. All around the chasm are fringes of wild rose, honeysuckle, purple heath, and palmated lily fern; a natural lane leads down to the mouth of the orifice, and a flight of rude artificial steps conducts the descent of about 60 feet; the echoing murmur of rushing waters is heard from the lac, and rises to the distinct sounds of bold and merry water-music as the stair is descended; the light of sunshine shoots down like a ray through a prism in a darkened room, playing with unearthly brilliance upon one spot of the waters, and then shading off into *chiaro scuro*, and sustaining the speedy contrast of total darkness; a large cavern at the bottom of the descent reveals the river bursting from the bowels of the world, mirthful in current, alive with fish, and sweeping instantly and careeringly past into an invisible gulf below; and an old woman, a hag, a Hecate—we speak of the ciceroe who acted for ourselves, and seems also to have acted for Caesar Otway and other tourists—now kindles up a lurid flambeau of straw in a dark recess of the cavern, tosses and waves it till it has sufficient windage, and lights up the dark and mysteriously varied roof, and then flings it on the bosom of the rapid river,— "and on it goes, floating and still blazing, carrying forward its light, and discovering on and on the vaults and passages, now high, now low, eddying and whirling, and flashing up its fitful blaze until it is extinguished in the far distance, where the stream plunges down and is lost where eye never followed." The chief seats in the parish are ASHFORD and BALLYMAGIBBON: see these articles. The view from the wooded grounds of Ashford is extensive and picturesque: see CORRIB. The roads radiate from Cong to Ballinrobe, Headford, Oughterard, Cunnemara, and Joyce-Country; and, for so sequestered a district, are good. A boat navigation is practicable from the head of Lough Corrib to Galway. One of the best limestone quarries in Ireland, and one which easily furnishes blocks of the largest scantlings adjoins the village. Excellent building-stone is everywhere abundant.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £461 10s. 9d.; glebe, £38 3s.

Gross income, £499 15s. 9½d.; nett, £413 14s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. Though the benefice is called a rectory, two-thirds of the tithes of certain denominations, compounded for £18 9s. 2½d., are appropriated to the prebend of Killybegs; and the whole of the tithes on the property of Sir Richard O'Donnell, Bart., comprising about one-fourth of the parish, are impropriate in Sir Richard. The church was built, in 1813, by means of a loan of £590 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 150; attendance, from 40 to 60. The Roman Catholic chapel has two officiates, and an attendance of from 1,400 to 1,500. Another Roman Catholic place of meeting, variously a private house and the open air according to the state of the weather, is at Carranomonna, and has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, it is united to the chapels of Fairhill, Finny, and Maam, in the parish of Ross. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 108, and the Roman Catholics to 8,880; 2 hedge-schools had an average attendance of 43 children; and 8 other daily schools had on their books 284 boys and 207 girls. Two of the schools, at Carrokeel, the one for boys and the other for girls, were salaried the former with £8, and the latter with £6 from the National Board; one at Nymphsfield glebe was entirely supported by the rector; one at Fouchaugh had some advantages from Mr. D'Arcy; one for girls at Ballymagibbon was wholly supported by Mr. Finn; one for boys at Ballymagibbon was aided with £10 a-year and a house from Mr. Finn; and the other schools at Cong and Cregdotty were supported wholly by fees. In 1838, the National Board granted £160 toward the erecting and furnishing of a school at Crossa.

CONNG, a small post-town in the above parish, stands about ½ of a mile north of the nearest part of the head of Lough Corrib, 5 miles south by west of Ballinrobe, 10 north-west by west of Headford, and 118½ west of Dublin. As a town, it is a dingy, dismal, disorderly, starved collection of squalid cabins, with few, very few points of relief. One large corn-mill is a pleasing feature; the church and the ruined abbey look rather incongruous than amassed with the village; the beautiful demesne of Ashford immediately adjacent hides itself from communion with the miserable assemblage of houses; the two or three shops, and the apology for an inn, look as if threatened with inanition; and all the appliances of tourists' visits, constabulary police station, post-office, seat of petty-sessions court, and advantageousness of site for commanding extensive internal trade, fail to keep the place from poverty, and almost the jaws of extinction. The 'Guide through Ireland' might well say, "Taking the advantages of lake and mountain scenery which this place enjoys, together with its site, we cannot but regret that such a miserable village as Cong should occupy so important a position." Yet the town was anciently of high character, and even claims the honour of having been the metropolis of Connaught. Roderick O'Connor, the opponent of Henry II., and the last of the Milesian monarchs of all Ireland, retired hither after he lost possession of power, and spent much, some say all, the latter portion of his life among its rocks and caverns and dark-flowing streams. Cong abbey, too, is said, and currently believed, to contain his tomb; but this honour is contested with it by both Clonmacnoise and Roscommon, and must very probably be conceded to Clonmacnoise. Some peasant dreamed or imagined that a treasure was hid in the wall adjoining the reputed royal tomb; and commencing to dig for it under night, he threw down the whole wall, nearly

killed himself, and overwhelmed what was reported to be O'Connor's grave. The abbey has a greater appearance of antiquity than most old piles of its class in Ireland; and seems to have been a structure of high architectural pretension. "Some of the arches of the side-aisles," says Mr. Trotter, "are rounded in the Saxon manner; others very finely finished, and ornamented with carved stone-work, of great delicacy and beauty." But it is now little better than a heap of rubbish,—emphatically a ruin,—almost the ruin of a ruin,—a dismantled and overwhelmed structure,—a dismal mixture of fallen stones, exhumed skulls and tottering walls. Archdall's account of it may be quoted, but must be understood *cum grano*: "St. Fechan erected a magnificent monastery, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, and died A. D. 664. The author of this Saint's Life calls it expressly 'his own monastery;' yet do some writers affirm, that it was founded in the year 624, by Donald, son of Æd, nephew to Amirach, king of Ireland, and that St. Fechan was for some time abbot of it. On the 10th of Dec., 1605, a lease in reversion of this abbey, for 50 years, was granted to Sir John King, Knight, ancestor to the Earl of Kingston." Even superficial readers of Irish antiquarian story know that St. Fechin or Feachin, whose "own monastery" this of Cong is alleged to have been, has his grand locality assigned him by monastic annals at Fore or Fechin-of-Fore in Leinster.—The Neal and Cong dispensary is within the Ballinrobe Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 40,308 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 14,463; and, in 1840–41, it expended £59, and administered to 1,200 patients. Area of the town, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 364. Houses 68.

CONLIG, a village in the parish of Bangor, barony of Ardes, co. Down, Ulster. Area, 15 acres. Pop., in 1841, 294. Houses 57.

CONN, or CON, a noble lake in the northern division of co. Mayo, Connaught. It washes the barony of Carra on the south-west, and that of Gallen on the south; and, on all other sides, is surrounded by the barony of Tyrawley. It extends from the vicinity of Crossmolina in the north-north-west to the vicinity of Foxford in the south-south-east. Its length is 10½ miles; its maximum and medium breadth are respectively about 3¼ and 1½; its circumference, measured along the sinuosities of its shore-line, is probably about 50 miles; its area is 15,044 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches; and its surface-elevation above sea-level in the winter of 1837 was 42 feet, and in the summer of 1838 was 37 feet. Its lower extremity, measuring 2½ miles in length, and 1½ in breadth, is separated from the main body by a gullet or very narrow channel, spanned by a bridge, and called the Pontoon; and bears the separate or distinctive name of Lough Cullen. The larger section, or Lough Conn proper, has an area of 12,858 acres, 3 roods, 18 perches, and is politically distributed among five parishes; and Lough Cullen has an area of 2,785 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches, and is politically distributed among four parishes,—three of which have also portions of Lough Conn proper. The parochial distribution assigns 3,675 acres, 2 perches, of Lough Conn proper to Crossmolina, 2,927 acres, 31 perches to Addergoole, 368 acres, 2 roods, 36 perches to Turlough, 41 acres, 8 perches to Ballinahaglish, and 5,846 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches to Kilbelfad; and it assigns 1,483 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches of Lough Cullen to Turlough, 238 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches to Templemore, 650 acres, 13 perches to Ballinahaglish, and 407 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches to Kilbelfad. Lough Conn proper receives at its head the Deel river, and on its west side several mountain torrents; Lough

Cullen receives on the south-west the Castlebar rivulet and another considerable streamlet; and the superfluous waters of both flow eastward from the foot of Lough Cullen to an almost immediate confluence with the river Moy. Though a large proportion of the shores of the double lake, including nearly all the south and east, is low, boggy, moorish, and repulsive; yet the *tout ensemble* of the lacustrine landscape, and particularly select close views from various vantage-grounds on the east, the north, and the vicinity of the Pontoon, are strikingly picturesque, and richly combine grandeur with beauty. The extensive demesne of Deal-castle sheets the north shore; the pleasant demesne of Prospect fringes part of the north-west; other ornamented grounds tuft and verdantly variegate other parts of the margin; various beautiful islets gem the water's bosom, particularly near Deal-castle and the Pontoon; Shraheen-hill and a low rugged ridge tumulate a portion of the heath-clad eastern shore; Green Nephin mountain stoops precipitously down to the western edge of Lough Cullen and of Lough Conn proper; the great Nephin itself, the monarch of the Mayo alps, shakes down from the vast summit of its stupendous height, a rolling and broken assemblage of boldly featured declivities; and all these demesnes, and hills, and heathy heights, and frowning mountains, send off projections and curiously turned limbs to cut the outline of the lake into an intricate tracery of peninsulæ and bays;—so that, in spite of broad features of a faulty kind, a whole series of effective and even powerful landscapes is produced. The mail-road from Castlebar to Ballina is carried over the Pontoon, distant 6 miles from Ballina; and there—amidst much romance, and in the near vicinity of a vantage-ground whence an impressive view is obtained of the greater part of the lake—a small but comfortable hotel has been erected by Lord Lecan for the accommodation of tourists.

CONNA, or CONNOUGH, a village in the parish of Knockmoure, barony of Kimmataloon, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the river Bride, 5 miles west-north-west of Tallow. A dispensary here is within the Fermoy Poor-law union, and serves for a district which, in 1831, had a pop. of 17,263; and, in 1839-40, it expended £126 16s. 4d., and made 4,891 dispensations of medicine to 3,130 patients. A stone bridge carries the thoroughfare across the Bride. A square tower, about 80 feet high, crowns a lofty limestone rock which rises almost sheer up from the river. This tower is the remnant of a castle which belonged to Thomas Fitzgerald Roe, and was, in 1603, demised to Sir Richard Boyle by Sir James Fullerton. Over the entrance is a machicolation; and the first arched floor, called the Earl's room, is accessible by a winding staircase of cut limestone, more neatly executed than similar work in the majority of old Irish castles. The tower commands an extensive and interesting view of the surrounding country. A little beyond the village is a rising ground, called the Gallows-hill, whence Cromwell cannonaded the castle, and on which he is said to have stationed his army, and held a military council. Area of the village, 44 acres. Pop., in 1841, 434. Houses 64. Conna gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Cloyne and Ross. Post-town, Tallow. See KNOCKMOURNE.

CONNAUGHT,

The western, smallest, least populous, least reclaimed, least known, and most misunderstood of the four provinces of Ireland. It is bounded, on the west, by the Atlantic; on the north, by the Atlantic and by Donegal bay; on the east, by Ulster and

Leinster; on the south-east, by Munster; and on the south, by Munster, Galway bay, and the Atlantic. The ocean, and its offshoots of Donegal and Galway bays, form the boundary, without including secondary and minor sinuosities, over an outline of 220 miles; an artificial line, interrupted and partially superseded by Lough Melvin, the Loughs Macnean, and some unimportant water-courses, forms the boundary from Donegal bay 54 miles southward to the lower extremity of co. Leitrim, in the vicinity of Tarmonbarry; the Shannon continues the boundary 62 miles southward to a point of Lough Derg, a little north of Scariff; and an artificial line, partially and uncontinuously superseded by lakes and rivulets, forms the boundary 34 miles west-north-westward to the bay of Galway. The circumference, following only great sinuosities, is thus 370 miles; but, measured in straight lines, from projection to projection, it is only about 310 miles; while, measured along sinuosities, even exclusive of islands, it is probably upwards of 500 miles. The greatest length, nearly north and south, from Bundoran on Donegal bay, to the extremity of co. Galway on Lough Derg, is 86 miles; the greatest breadth, due west from the Shannon, 2½ miles below Athlone to Hyne Heil, in Cunnemara, is 8½ miles; and the area comprises 2,220,960 acres of arable land, 1,906,092 of uncultivated land, 48,340 of plantations, 3,577 of towns, and 212,864 of water,—in all, 4,392,043 acres.

Islands and Coasts.—A large aggregate area on the west is insular and peninsular. But the islands and peninsulæ, for the most part, are interlaced, and jointly form an exceedingly intricate and profusely intersected broad belt of coast. The principal islands, named from north to south, are Inniskea, Achill, Inisbegil, Annagh, Clare, Innisturk, Innisboffin, Innishark, Lettermullen, and Arranmore. The sounds which intersect the islands and peninsulæ, and the bays which indent the mainland, afford a profusion of excellent harbours,—difficult and almost impracticable in some instances to a stranger, but open in other instances as safe asylums to every mariner who skims the seas, and available to the amount of absolute multitudinousness, with the aid of a native pilot or fisherman. The principal bays and sounds for capaciousness are, on the north, the bays of Sligo and Killalla; on the north-west, Broadhaven; and on the west, the bays of Black-od and Tullochan, the Sound of Achill, Clew bay, the Killyeries, Ballinakil Harbour, and the bays of Claggan, Mamin, Roundstone, Birterbury, Kilkerran, Greatman, Castle, and Galway. The coasts both of the bays and the intermediate peninsulæ and headlands are in general bold and rugged, and yet so indented or serrated as to offer from their very boldness a superior shelter to the mariner; and, in some places, as in part of Erris, they exhibit such combinations of cliff and pinnacle and cavern as produce scenery of the grandest variety of the romantic. Yet considerable stretches of coast, as on the north side of the bay of Galway, and in part of the county of Sligo, they are low and tame; and the same stretches, or others, particularly the long and very slightly indented sweep from Killalla bay to Broadhaven, present not one asylum to a ship, and afford but few and inferior retreats to even fishermen's boats.

Surface.—A broad band of country in the extreme west, including most of the islands, and averaging probably 25 miles in breadth, is all mountainous, or contains only such low grounds as run in narrow belts around bays and along glens, or sink sullenly down in moorish and morassy expanses of dismal and chaotic bog. A line drawn from Downpatrick Head to the town of Galway will very nearly place

all this mountainous district to the west, or will leave on the east side only so much as is counter-balanced by the low grounds between Castlebar and Westport, and between Castlebar and Castletown on Lough Corrib. A considerable portion of this great system of uplands lifts summits 2,000 feet and upwards above sea-level; and a very large portion abounds in Highland scenery as sublime, as powerful, and as rich in composition as many of the most admired localities of Kerry, Wicklow, and the Scottish Highlands. [See BINNABOLA, BALLINAHINCH, CUNNEMARA, JOYCE-COUNTRY, CROAGH-PATRICK, NAPHIN, CLEW, CONN, ERRIS, ACHILL, and various other articles.] A prolongation of these western Highlands, after being briefly cut off by Lough Cullen and the Moy, rises in the vicinity of Foxford, and sweeps eastward and north-eastward, with its summit-line at from 2 to 12 miles distant from the sea-beach, up to the interior of Donegal bay, and the point of contact with the province of Ulster. This range is neither very broad nor lofty, and, except where penetrated by the confluent waters of the Arrow and the Owenmore above Ballysadere, and by the Bonnet river and Lough Gilly east of Sligo, is strictly continuous or of the character of one great ridge; yet it shakes down such slow and heathy declivities, and is itself so generally inhospitable, as to constitute a minor bend of uplands nearly as repulsive to the georgist as the great Highland district of the west.—A third mountain district is identified at its north end with the eastern termination of the second, and extends about 20 miles south-south-east from Donegal and Sligo bays, with a mean breadth of about 15 miles. It constitutes, in a general view, rather a congeries than a regular system of mountains; it forms various scenes of great upland beauty, particularly around Manor-Hamilton in co. Leitrim; it sends up numerous summits, especially around the sources of the Shannon, to a soaring elevation; and it contains in its south-west corner the interesting district of the Connaught coal-field.—A fourth mountain region measures about 15 miles by 8; forms the extreme south-east corner of the province; and presents, as its most remarkable feature, a pleasant and picturesque hill-screen to the west side of the Shannon's great and prolonged expansion of Lough Derg.—All the remaining parts of the province, amounting to considerably more than one-half of its whole area, may be described as a vast plain,—often agreeably variegated with hills of from 200 to 700 feet in altitude,—oftener undulated with gravelly hillocks, knolls, and eskers,—but, in large districts, smoothed down into irksome and appalling dead-levels of brown bog,—in considerable districts, encumbered and rendered grey and turned into an Arabia Petraea, by profuse aspersions of naked blocks of limestone rock,—occasionally swamped into meadowy bottoms, by turloughs or temporary lakes,—prevalingly poor in culture, scanty in wood, and as starved and naked in aspect as its own peasantry,—yet, in spite of all deductions, aggregately rich in herbage, fertile in soil, and abundantly capable of the most varied and mature improvement.

Water.—The summit level or central watershed is a little west of Ballyhaunis, and nearly at the centre of the province; yet as to altitude above sea-level, it lies greatly lower than the medium height of any one of the four great mountain districts; so that the central district of the province is actually a table-land, seeming to the eye to be a low and slightly variegated plain, but really possessing such height as to shake slowly off toward the four points of the compass the drainage of the soil, and the distillation of the clouds. A band of country in the north-east, chiefly identical with the larger portion of the

third mountain district, is drained partly through Lough Melvin to Donegal bay, and partly through the Loughs Macnean and the Woodford river, to the Erne. Much of the western half of Leitrim, and nearly all the eastern half of Sligo, are drained by the Bonnet and the Union rivers, and by the latter's head-streams, the Arrow and the Owenmore, to Sligo bay. The field of drainage between Sligo and Killalla bays is small, and produces only rills and rivulets, the largest of which is the Easky. All the south-west of Sligo, and about one-third of Mayo, including the ramified basin of Lough Conn, is drained by the river Moy to the head of Killalla bay. The streams, round all the north-west, the west, and the south-west, from Killalla bay to near the head of Galway bay, comprising about four-fifths of the whole coast-line of the province, are comparatively short in length of course, proportionally large in volume of water, and aggregately impetuous and almost tumbling in motion; but, while often grandly picturesque, and possessing all the attractions of great mountain torrents which roar through the deep ravine, or dance and frolic over the naked precipice or the embowelled ledge, they are in many instances obscure in topography, unsettled in nomenclature, and better known to the amateur sportsman or the rough mountaineer than even to enterprising tourists. A tract of country, measuring about 28 miles by 25, and including all the south-western division of the vast plain of the province, and a small part of the south end of the great western mountain district, forms a basin whose centre is occupied by Loughs Carra, Mask, and Corrib, whose extremities and sides are drained chiefly by the rivers Ayle, Robe, and Clare, and whose total superfluent waters are rolled magnificently into Galway bay at the town of Galway. A district of about 16 miles westward by 12 southward is drained to the head of Galway bay by 3 or 4 streams, the chief of which is the Carnamart. All the remainder of the province, comprising a broad band of country along the whole of the east from a line about 13 or 14 miles south of Donegal bay, belongs to the basin of the Shannon, yet sends to that monarch-river no tributary streams of any note except the Boyle and the Suck.—The lakes of the province are very numerous, and possess almost every character from the superbly large and superbly scenic inland sea to the small, blank, naked, shivering bog-pond. The chief, for either size or picturesqueness or for both, are Loughs Corrib, Conn, Mask, Arrow, Allen, Carra, Gara, Gilly, Key, Castlebar, Ree, Derg, Keromore, and Melvin; but three of these, Allen, Ree, and Derg, are expansions of the Shannon; and the latter two of the three lie only on the boundary of the province.

Minerals.—A continuous field of granite forms a considerable part of the obtuse peninsula between the ocean and the north side of Galway bay; and is nearly bounded on the north and east by lines drawn respectively from the head of Birterbury bay to Oughterard, and from thence to Barna; and granite occurs also in patches at the point of Achris peninsula, and immediately south of Croaghpatrick. Gneiss forms a considerable tract around Foxford, about one-half of the Mullet section of Erris, two patches at the south side and at the head of Tullochan bay, a patch 7 miles east of that bay, a patch 12 miles west-south-west of Ballysadere, and a patch 7 miles east of Sligo. Quartz rock forms eleven isolated nodules or small patches throughout the north-west of Mayo, and 1 nodule 3 miles west of Ballysadere. Micaceous schist forms the greater part of the north-west of Mayo, and is there interpersed with the nodules of gneiss and quartz; it likewise forms a belt of 39 statute miles in length, but never more than 7

miles, and sometimes considerably less than 1 mile in breadth, and narrowest at the north-east end, from the vicinity of Castlebar north-east by eastward to Manor-Hamilton, and, in its progress, insulates the three most easterly gneiss formations, and a nodule of trap, and peninsulates the most easterly nodule of quartz rock; it also forms a belt of 19 statute miles in length by about 4 in mean breadth from the Atlantic, along the south side of Clew bay, to a point east of Westport, but here insulates at Croaghpatrick three nodules of respectively granite, rocks altered by granite, and millstone grit, and peninsulates on the shore of the bay two patches of respectively mountain limestone and old red sandstone; and finally it forms a belt of 32 statute miles in length and about 8 miles in mean breadth from the foot of Lough Mask, and the upper part of Lough Corrib westward to the ocean, but here insulates 4 or 5 protrusions of greenstone trap, and numerous small nodules of primitive and marble-textured limestone. Crystalline greenstone trap forms an irregular belt of about 26 statute miles by 3 between the last of the four formations of micaceous schist, and the great granite field on the north side of Galway bay; it also forms two patches in the immediate vicinity of Galway and Oughterard; and it elsewhere looks up in several small and unimportant protrusions. Greywacke, greywacke slate, and other transition rocks, form the country west of Lough Mask, and between the third and the fourth micaceous schist formations; they also form two nearly continuous belts, jointly 14 statute miles in length, and running nearly parallel with the Shannon to a point 5 miles north-north-east of Roscommon; they likewise form a district of 8 statute miles by 3 around Carrigallen, and there pass out of the province into the counties of Cavan and Longford; and finally, they form a small patch a little south of Drumsna, and 5 or 6 tiny patches insulated by old redstone at the southern extremity of the province. Old red sandstone and sandstone conglomerate form two considerable fields south of Loughrea and east of Gort, the two mutually separated by a narrow belt of yellow sandstone, and the southern field passing away into co. Clare; they also form the east part of Clare Island, a small part of the south coast of Clew bay, most of the north coast of Clew bay, a considerable but irregularly outlined field immediately north-east of Newport, and a zone or edging round the micaceous schist formation of the north-west of Mayo, and along most of both sides of the micaceous schist formation from Lough Conn to Ballysadere; and finally, they form a belt of 18½ by 3½ statute miles from Lough Gara to Drumshambo, a patch of 5 by 2 miles north of that belt and west of Lough Arrow, and two small and unimportant patches a little south of Drumsna. Yellow sandstone and conglomerate enclosures with small breadth the two southern fields of old red sandstone; occupies a district of 14 by 7 statute miles immediately west of Killalla bay and south of the Atlantic; extends in a belt of 3 or 4 miles broad 26 miles west-south-westward from Lough Gara, and, after being cut off for 2 miles, reappears in a district of 16 or 17 square miles nearer Castlebar; forms a small tract around Grange in the extreme north of the province; insulates, but with small breadth, the belt of transition formation, north of Roscommon and parallel with the Shannon; passes there over the Shannon, forms the extreme south of co. Leitrim, and goes across the boundary of the province; and finally forms three other inconsiderable tracts, two of them on the mutual border of the counties of Galway and Roscommon, and the third immediately south-west of Castlebar. Millstone grit, with accompanying sandstone, shales, and carboniferous laminae, forms a narrow belt from the head of

Lough Mask toward Westport, a nodule at Mount Dartrey, south-west of Lough Melvin, and a comparatively large tract around Lough Allen, partly in co. Roscommon, partly in co. Sligo, but chiefly in co. Leitrim, and quite across it to pass beyond the boundary into Ulster. Insulated within this great tract of millstone grit is the small but interesting coal-field of Connaught. Carboniferous or mountain limestone occupies, with the exception of very unimportant nodules, the whole of the remaining parts of the province, amounting to very considerably more than the half of its total area, corresponding in some degree to its vast plain or expanse of champaign country, yet running up into some of the lesser mountain districts, overleaping the mountains so as to extend along much of the coast, and giving, in a general view, character and distinctive properties to probably nine-tenths, or even more, of all the valuable or even second-rate arable and meadow land of the province.

The Connaught coal-field consists of a group of hills, considerable in elevation, steep in acclivity, and flat in summit; and, though small, is so situated round the point at which the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, and Roscommon meet, as to be partially in each. The strata which accompany the coal rest directly on secondary limestone; and the coal itself occurs in detached basins near the summit of some of the hills. Two or three brief extracts from the report of Mr. Griffiths' examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1824, will convey sufficient summary information respecting the coal-field:—"There are three beds of coal in the Lough Allen district; the upper, 9 inches; the second, 3 feet; and the third also 3 feet thick, but the centre one is much the best." "He conceives that there are 5,000 Irish or 8,000 English acres still remaining of good 3 feet coal, which would yield above 30,000,000 tons." "The coal is particularly exempt from water: being placed on a high level, the water in most cases may be drawn off by levels or tunnels." "The quality of the coal is not so good as that of either Whitehaven or Newcastle; it is a kind of medium between the open burning or quick blazing coal of Scotland, and the caking coal of Whitehaven: he considers it a very good coal for culinary and manufacturing purposes." The coal-field contains also much rich ironstone and abundance of suitable limestone. See *ARIGNA* and *AUGHABENY*.

Woods.—In 1841, the continuous plantations within the province consisted of 2,417 acres of oak, 1,213 of ash, 197 of elm, 628 of beech, 2,548 of fir, 38,908 of mixed trees, and 2,429 of orchards; and of these there were planted, previous to the year 1791, 1,585 acres of oak, 537 of ash, 72 of elm, 303 of beech, 386 of fir, 11,432 of mixed trees, and 741 of orchards. In 1841, there were, additional to continuous woods, 1,205,899 detached trees, equal to 7,537 acres of wood; and thus the grand total of actual woodland was 55,877 acres.

Forms and Live Stock.—In 1841, the total of farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, was 99,918; of from 5 to 15 acres, 45,221; of from 15 to 30 acres, 5,790; and of upwards of 30 acres, 4,275. The total of live stock on holdings or farms not exceeding 1 acre, consisted of 5,185 horses and mules, 5,540 asses, 18,728 cattle, 103,837 sheep, 34,771 pigs, and 273,806 poultry; on farms of from 1 to 5 acres, 25,570 horses and mules, 16,078 asses, 96,479 cattle, 97,640 sheep, 75,218 pigs, and 587,483 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 22,781 horses and mules, 6,287 asses, 91,979 cattle, 103,837 sheep, 47,364 pigs, and 402,777 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 5,754 horses and mules, 545 asses, 24,140 cattle, 52,911

sheep, 7,596 pigs, and 74,576 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 8,723 horses and mules, 359 asses, 63,714 cattle, 250,508 sheep, 5,973 pigs, and 58,414 poultry. The total of the several classes of live stock, together with their respective value, were 68,013 horses and mules, £544,104; 29,409 asses, £29,409; 295,840 cattle, £1,917,756; 525,788 sheep, £578,366; 170,922 pigs, £213,653; and 1,397,056 poultry, £34,925. Grand total of value of live stock, £3,318,213.

Communications.—The great district of western Highlands was, at a recent date, almost everywhere inaccessible to a wheeled carriage, and even yet contains large tracts which continue utterly impracticable; yet it has been extensively opened up by excellent roads, and is undergoing exactly such a process of rapid and ameliorating revolution as followed the construction of roads throughout the Highlands of Scotland. The roads of the great low country bear comparison for goodness with those of most parts of the other three provinces of Ireland; and, in proportion to the density of population and the amount of produce, they are quite or very nearly as much ramified. Lines of railway, all by way of Athlone, were recently proposed to be constructed from Dublin to the town of Sligo in the north-east, to Blacksod bay in the north-west, and to Roundstone bay in the south-east; but they do not seem likely, for the present at least, to be carried into execution. The Shannon navigation is enjoyed up to the head of Lough Allen; the artificial navigation of the Grand Canal to Ballinasloe; and the natural navigation of the Moy to Ballina. Projects have been seriously entertained, of extending the Grand Canal to the foot of Lough Corrib, extending the Royal Canal to the foot of Lough Cullen, a little above Foxford, and connecting both with a ramified navigation, chiefly natural and partly artificial, through the lakes and rivers of the interior with the sea at Galway, Westport, and Killalla. The details of these projects are necessarily multitudinous; yet may possibly be rendered distinctly intelligible in a very succinct statement. The proposed extension of the Grand Canal runs up the Suck from Ballinasloe to Ballyforan, deflects westward by Ballinamore, falls upon the Clare river at Brook-Lodge, and proceeds down that stream to Lough Corrib, but sends off a branch from the vicinity of Clare-Galway direct to the head of Lough Athalia at Galway. A proposed canal of about one-third of a mile, through difficult ground, but still quite practicable, will connect Galway Harbour with the Galway river; and a natural navigation thence runs 25 miles north-north-westward—3 of them being up the Galway river, and 22 to the head of Lough Corrib in the vicinity of Cong; while another natural navigation of 12 miles goes westward up an arm of Lough Corrib, which deflects from near the head of the lake, and penetrates the mountain-country of Cunnemara right in the direction of the head of the Killeries. A proposed canal of 2½ miles will connect Lough Corrib with Lough Mask, and possess lockage to raise the level 36 feet; and a natural navigation then exists of 9 miles northward in Lough Mask, with an offshoot of 6 miles eastward in Lough Carra. The line is prolonged northward from Lough Mask, by deepening the Ayle river 7 miles to Cooleage lake, and cutting a canal 3 miles thence to the lakes of Castlebar. A proposed canal of 4 miles now comes up eastward from Westport, with lockage to the aggregate height of 92 feet; a natural navigation of 7 miles exists east-north-eastward through Castlebar lakes to Castlebar; a canal of 4 miles north-eastward, with lockage of 65 feet in aggregate rise, will connect the Castlebar lakes with the improvable part of the Castle-

bar river; the deepening of that river over its remaining course of 5½ miles northward will continue the navigation to the foot of Lough Cullen, and the proposed western termination of the extension of the Royal canal; a natural navigation of 11 miles northward exists through Loughs Cullen and Conn; and a canal of 3½ miles, with a lockage producing an aggregate fall of 27 feet, will connect Lough Conn with the naturally navigable Moy at Ballina. The proposed extension of the Royal Canal tracing it eastward, goes 2 or 3 miles up the Moy from Lough Cullen, then proceeds up a westerly flowing tributary of the Moy, passes close to Kilkelly and a little south of Ballagh-adreen, descends the Gara rivulet, goes across the head of Lough Gara, curves through co. Roscommon so as to pass a little to the south of Elphin, and enters the Shannon not far from Richmond Harbour, the present termination of the canal. The extension of the Grand and the Royal Canals properly form one scheme, while the opening and connecting of the Connaught lakes forms another; and the latter is so singularly recommended by natural and existing facility, that only 17 miles of aggregate artificial navigation, would produce or render available an actual navigation of not less than 97 miles. The lakes possess an ordinary depth of probably not less than 7 feet, and seem peculiarly adapted to steam navigation; and they are surrounded by a plenteous produce of exactly those articles—such as oats, potatoes, turf, hay, lime, marl, granite, marble, sandstone, limestone, slates, and brick-clay—which are made available to the general market only by facility and cheapness of carriage.

Divisions, &c.—Connaught is politically divided into the counties of Mayo and Galway on the west, and those of Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon on the east; and subdivided into 9 baronies in Mayo,—17 baronies, one half-barony, and one municipal borough in Galway,—6 baronies in Sligo,—5 baronies in Leitrim,—and 7 baronies and one half-barony in Roscommon. The county of Clare was at one time included in the province; and seems naturally assigned to it both by equal quadrisection of the kingdom, and by the physical line of demarcation drawn in the river-course of the Shannon.—The county of Leitrim is nearly divided between the dioceses of Kilmore and Ardagh, in the ecclesiastical province of Armagh; a very small tract at the southern extremity of the county of Galway belongs to the diocese of Killaloe in the ecclesiastical province of Cashel; and the remainder of Connaught constitutes the ecclesiastical province of Tuam, and is divided, in exceedingly unequal proportions, into the dioceses of Tuam, Elphin, Killalla, Achonry, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh.—A presbytery of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland takes designation from Connaught, exercises inspection over 5 congregations, and meets on the first Wednesday of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.

Social condition.—A propensity, possessing almost the strength of a passion, seems to impel a numerous class of writers to caricature, and deride, and vilipend Connaught, till not one true feature of either the country or its people can be observed in their pretended descriptions. A careless topographer is ignorant of the province, and gladly substitutes idle gossip respecting it for genuine information; a foe of Ireland dares not misrepresent the well-known eastern districts of the kingdom, and willingly disgorges his bile upon the ill-known west; and a writer of marvels for the indiscriminate light literature of the day presumes on a union of popular prejudice and ignorance to crowd an ill-known region so near our door with whatever objects his fancy may think most suited to excite the vulgar

wonder. We have seen, in tales, sketches, and topographical works, pretended accounts of Connaught, scarcely one sentence of which was true; and while we had no difficulty in understanding how these would gratify the spleen, and prejudice, and stupid amazement of many English readers as strongly as they excited our disgust, we marvelled that writers of any character would display such poverty of invention, such illiberality of principle, such rancour of feeling, such essential littleness of mind, when all the really effective portion of their object might be as facily and powerfully achieved simply by their use of avowed fiction.—Connaught, viewed in the aggregate, is certainly far behind the other three provinces of Ireland, and especially behind Ulster in general social improvement; yet, in its low countries, it may fearlessly bear comparison with large sections of both Munster and Leinster; and, in a few choice spots, which only the fear of appearing invidious prevents us from naming, it may even bear comparison with any part of Leinster, or with by far the greater part of even Ulster. Its great western Highland district, the hoggry sections of its lowlands, and certain tracts of even its best grounds, it is true, are still, for the most part, in a semi-barbarous condition,—ill acquainted with most of the useful arts, and nearly as destitute of intellectual training or moral enlightenment as the great body of the peasantry of Europe were in the 13th and 14th centuries; but even these districts begin, in various sections and at very numerous points, to exhibit the elements of amelioration. But for fair information and satisfactory evidence respecting agriculture, education, and general improvement, as well as respecting all the classes of detail upon the province which are unsuited to this general article, we must refer to the scope of our work on the baronies, parishes, towns, and harbours of Connaught, and particularly to our articles on the 5 counties and the 6 dioceses.

Statistics.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the number of schools in the province was 1,523, of scholars 71,721, of male scholars 44,890, of female scholars 23,972, of scholars whose sex was not specified 2,859, of scholars connected with the Established church 9,003, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 218, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 113, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 59,788, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 2,509; and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the number of schools was 1,523, of scholars 74,881, of male scholars 48,088, of female scholars 25,527, of scholars whose sex was not specified 1,266, of scholars connected with the Established church, 9,293, of scholars connected with Presbyterian bodies 204, of scholars connected with other bodies of Protestant dissenters 112, of scholars connected with the Roman Catholic community 64,514, and of scholars whose religious connection was not ascertained 758. Church and school statistics of the year 1834 correspond with the ecclesiastical province, not with the civil one, and will be given in our article on TUAM: which see. In Dec. 1842, the number of National schools in full operation in the province, was 272; conducted by 219 male and 77 female teachers; attended by 19,292 male and 12,335 female scholars; and salaried with aggregately £2,742 6s. 8d. In 1841 and 1842 grants were made by the National Board of £4,040 9s. 10d. in aid of the building, and £489 13s. 8d. in aid of the fitting up, of 51 schools which had not come into operation in Dec. 1842.—Pop. of the province in 1831, 1,343,914. Males, 660,498; females, 683,416; families, 239,387. Inhabited houses, 224,638; uninhabited houses, 6,527; houses in the course of erection, 3,800.—Pop., in 1841, 1,418,850. Males, 707,842; females, 711,017; families, 255,694. Inhabited houses, 243,192; uninhabited complete houses, 6,293; houses in the course of erection, 392. Families residing in first class houses, 3,087; in second class houses, 26,570; in third class houses, 100,977; in fourth class houses, 125,058. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 190,360; in manufactures and trade, 38,534; in other pursuits, 17,800. Families dependent chiefly on vested means and on professions, 4,838; on the directing of labour, 49,900; on their own manual labour, 194,968; on means not specified, 5,988. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 324,309; to clothing, 20,776; to lodging, &c., 15,870; to health, 328; to charity, 4; to justice, 2,620; to education, 1,511; to religion, 729; unclassified, 16,107; without any specified occupations, 33,194. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 21,731; to clothing, 121,628; to lodging, &c., 647; to health, 310; to charity, 6; to justice, 6; to education, 514; to religion, 101; unclassified, 32,406; without any specified occupations, 250,749. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 144,894; who could read but not write, 71,496; who could neither read nor write, 394,749. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 55,783; who could read but not write, 71,140; who could neither read nor write, 490,714. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 30,368; attending superior schools, 1,540. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 21,039; attending superior schools, 682. Per-centage of males at and above 17 years of age, unmarried, 41; married, 54; widowed, 5. Per-centage of females at and above 17 years of age, unmarried, 34; married, 54; widowed, 12. Inspectors of schools, 6; school-teachers, 1,154 males and 828 females; ushers and tutors, 311 males and 86 females; governesses, 147; teachers of music, 26 males and 3 females; dancing-masters, 12; teachers of fencing, 2. Clergymen of the Established church, 153; Baptist ministers, 2; Methodist ministers, 18; Presbyterian ministers, 7; Roman Catholic clergymen, 352; Friars, 5; Ministers of religion, whose denominational connection was not specified, 65; Scripture readers, 22.

History.—Connaught was formerly a kingdom of the Irish heptarchy, and was ruled by the O'Conors; it continued, after the Anglo-Norman invasion, to enjoy a rude and semi-anarchical independency under chieftains who were descended from its ancient kings; and till 1500, when it was divided into counties, and put somewhat formally under English administration, it formed the grand asylum of the fugitive Irish in the various unsuccessful rebellions against the Crown. The O'Conors, during 200 years, tore the province with their feuds and dissensions; and copiously shed the blood of its people, not only in common warfare against the De Burgos and the Berminghams, but in contests among themselves for superior gradation of rank, or for principal chieftainry. In 1305, their race and name were brought near extinction in the sanguinary battle-field of ATHENRY: see that article. The surviving toparchs, when their territories became diminished, and their personal importance had greatly declined, assumed the distinctive appellations of O'Conor Dunne, O'Conor Ruadh, O'Conor Sligo, and O'Conor O'Phaby. The Dunne and the Ruadh took their names from respectively the brown and the red colour of the hair of their two rival ancestors; they resided in the county of Roscommon, the one at BALLINTOBER, and the other at BALLINAFAD, [see these articles]; and they appear to have ac-

quired ascendancy over the other septs of their race, and eventually to have maintained a mutual struggle for the honour of representing their early regal ancestry. About 1750, the appellation *Dhunne*, which had for 88 years been in desuetude, was revived by Dominick O'Connor, the descendant of the O'Conors *Dhunne*, but was transmuted into *Don*, that it might sound like the Spanish *Don*, and suggest the Celtiberian origin of the Irish; and, in spite of the lineal descendants of the inventor of this rare device having died out in 1823, the title *Don* continues to figure in affixation to the name of O'Connor in claim of connection with the ancient kings of Connaught.—The gallant 88th regiment take from the province the name of Connaught Rangers; and His Royal Highness, Prince William Henry, grandson of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and nephew of George III., took from it the subordinate title of Earl of Connaught.

CONNAUGHT (OLD), or CONNOUGHT, a parish at the south-east extremity of the half-barony of Rathdown, co. Dublin, Leinster. It contains part of the town of *BRAY*: which see. Length and breadth, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; area, 1,978 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,959; in 1841, 1,939. Houses 310. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 791; in 1841, 973. Houses 152. The southern boundary is formed by the *Bray* river; and the eastern boundary by the sea. The surface naturally consists of good land; is everywhere beautiful and highly cultivated; and is very extensively disposed into the demesnes and ornamental grounds of mansions and villas. The road from Dublin to *Bray* runs southward through the interior, and is overlooked throughout with such scenes of luscious loveliness as form an exquisite introduction to the equally beautiful but incomparably bolier scenes of the county of Wicklow. On the left of the road, stretched toward the sea, and contiguous to one another, are the mansions of Woodlawn, W. H. Magan, Esq.—Woodbrook, Sir J. S. Ribton, Bart.—Cork Abbey, Col. Wingfield,—and Ravenswell, Isaac Weld, Esq.;—on the right of the road are *Palermo*, Sir F. S. Hutcheson, Bart.—*Old Connaught*, Lord Plunket,—and *Thornhill*; on the higher grounds is *Shankhill*, the seat of Miss Roberts; and in the valley are the fine nurseries of Messrs. Tobie. Other good residences also adorn the rural districts; and even a portion of *Little Bray*, or the *Old Connaught* section of *Bray*, looks half rural and aristocratic in its houses, and is ornamented with both mansion and cottage ornée, and with the handsome residence of the talented and well-known architect, Richard Morrison, Esq. The small village of *Old Connaught*, though nominally about a mile from *Bray*, may be regarded as suburbanly connected with it by a chain of residences; and it has an ornate appearance, and is umbrageously shaded near its centre, by a flourishing plantation of chestnut trees. In the early part of the 13th century, *Old Connaught* was the estate of the *De Marisco* family; and, in 1248, it was granted, by Sir Geoffrey *De Marisco*, to the priory of Christ-church, Dublin. About the commencement of the 14th century, the family of *Walsh* or *Wallis* acquired, by intermarriage with the *De Cogans*, large possessions in *Old Connaught* and its vicinity, including *Shanganagh* and *Carrickmaire*; but, in 1641, they appear to have lost part of the property by apollation and forfeiture; and, immediately after the treaty of Limerick, they sold what remained, and withdrew to France. Part of their old mansion was not long ago standing; and was pulled down only a little before Lord Plunket obtained possession of the demesne. In the avenue of *Old Connaught*, nearly opposite to *Walcot-lodge*, stands a small ivy-clad chapel in the midst of a fa-

vourite cemetery; and within the wall of Mr. Westby's demesne, on the left side of the sequestered road which leads from *Old Connaught* village to the mansion of *Fassaroe*, stand an ancient granitic circle, whose arms are enclosed in a rudely sculptured circle, and an ingeniously executed baptismal font on an elevated pedestal of neat modern workmanship.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of *BRAY*, in the dio. of Dublin. Yet though styled a vicarage, all its tithes are paid to the incumbent. Tithe composition, £240. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels within the benefice of *Monkstown*. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 581 Churchmen, 7 Protestant dissenters, and 1,393 Roman Catholics; a parochial school for boys was aided with a collection at a charity sermon, and had on its books 87 boys; and a school for girls was supported with £42 6s. 7d. from subscription, and with the produce of the girls' work, amounting to £51 or £52, and had on its books 100 girls.

CONNELL, a small barony in the centre of co. Kildare, Leinster. It forms a slender or attenuated oval, extending from north-north-west to south-south-east; and is bounded on the west side by the baronies of *Ophaly*, and on the east side by those of *Clane* and *Naas*. Its greatest length and breadth are respectively $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 34,785 acres, 3 roods, 14 perches,—of which 161 acres, 16 perches, are in the river *Liffey*. Mr. Rawson estimates its area at 21,003 acres; and states that 7,152 acres are bog, and 13,941 acres are arable. The surface is in a few places somewhat variegated with hill and rising ground; but, in general, it is a tame and dreary flat. The *Liffey* curves through the south-east corner, and draws toward it two or three rills from the interior; but some head-streams of the *Little Barrow* drain the north-western districts, and evince a declination of surface there to the west. The *Grand Canal* goes across the north end; and the *Milltown Canal* goes down the western border. This barony contains part of the parishes of *Feighcullen*, *Kildane*, and *Kilmeague*; and the whole of the extra-parochial district of *Greenhills*, and of the parishes of *Great Connell*, *Ladytown*, *Morrinstown-Biller*, *Rathernan*, and *Old Connell*. The chief villages are *New Bridge* and *Robertstown*. Pop., in 1831, 9,285; in 1841, 9,949. Houses 1,608. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,275; in manufactures and trade, 259; in other pursuits, 197. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,646; who could read but not write, 993; who could neither read nor write, 1,804. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 922; who could read but not write, 1,176; who could neither read nor write, 2,118.

CONNELL (GREAT), a parish at the southern extremity of the barony of *Connell*, co. Kildare, Leinster. It contains the principal part of the post-town of *NEW BRIDGE*: which see. Length, west-south-westward, 3 miles; breadth, from half-a-mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,847 acres, 2 roods, 22 perches,—of which 82 acres, 1 rood, 12 perches, are in the river *Liffey*. Pop., in 1831, 2,032; in 1841, 2,212. Houses 352. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 1,455; in 1841, 1,559. Houses 290. A large aggregate area is wet morassy ground, unfit for cultivation; and the remainder is variously good and middle-rate land. The river *Liffey* runs northward, and the road from Dublin to *Limerick* passes southward through the interior; and the *Milltown Canal* passes across the east wing. The chief mansions are *Connell*, *Rosetown*, *Eyrefield*, *Blackrath*, *Hills-*

borough, Lifsey-cottage, and Clownings, the first the seat of T. E. Power, Esq. Near Connell-house are the ruins of a monastery, of which the following account is given by Archdall: "A priory was founded here in 1202, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary and St. David, by Meyler Fitzhenry, whose father was natural son to King Henry I.: he came into this kingdom with the first adventurers, young, and in high esteem for his personal bravery and warlike exploits. He filled this house with regular canons from the monastery of Lanthony in Monmouthshire; and, dying in the year 1220, was interred in the chapter-house of this priory. The prior of this house was a lord of parliament, to which he was seldom summoned. The priory is now so much gone to decay, that scarcely any description can be given of its ruins: one part, supposed to be the nave and choir, but between which no distinct separation can be made, measures about 200 feet in length by 25. Two Gothic windows have alone resisted the ravages of time; there are some pillars with curious capitals, and a few remains of stalls. On an adjoining hill is a small square house, with pediment fronts, seemingly a turret belonging to the priory."—This parish is a perpetual curacy, in the dio. of Kildare; yet a tithe composition, to the amount of £108 7s. 6d., is payable to the incumbent. Of the rectorial tithes, composition to the amount of £14 9s. 9d. belongs to Robert Latouche, Esq.; of £20 13s. 7d., to Edward Mooney, Esq.; of £9 12s. 7d., to Sir George Cockburne, Bart.; of £12 18s. 4d., to the Rev. James Jones and his heirs; and of £3 3s. 3d., to the Bishop of Kildare; but the proportions of Messrs. Latouche, Mooney, and Jones, are not claimed. The perpetual curacies of Great Connell and LADYTOWN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Great Connell. Length, 6½ miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 2,313. Gross income, £140 4s. 2d.; nett, £112 8s. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Jerpoint-East, in the dio. of Ossory. The church was built about 61 years ago by means of private donations and parochial assessment. Sitings 70; attendance 7. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish and union amounted to 89; the Roman Catholics of the parish, to 1,789; the Roman Catholics of the union, to 2,200; and 5 daily schools in the parish and union—one of which was a classical boarding and day school—had on their books 63 boys and 61 girls. In 1839, the National Board granted £170 toward the building and furnishing of a boys' school and a girls' school at New Bridge.

CONNELL (OLD), a parish in the barony of Connell, 4½ miles west-south-west of Naas, co. Kildare, Munster. Length, west-north-westward, 2½ miles; breadth, from half-a-mile to 2½ miles; area, 3,987 acres, 8 perches,—of which 54 acres, 2 roods, 6 perches, are in the river Lifsey. Pop., in 1831, 958; in 1841, 745. Houses 124. A considerable district in the east is part of the section of the bog of Allan, called the Bog of Mounds; yet the land is aggregately so good as to average in value from 25s. to 30s. per plantation acre of rental. The chief mansions are Barrettstown, Old Connell, and Morristown. The Lifsey drains the surface northward.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of MORRISTOWN-BILLER [which see], in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £140. A Roman Catholic chapel is attached to a friary, has an attendance of 300, and is under the care of two friars. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 958; and 2 hedge-schools had on their books 57 boys and 26 girls.

CONNELLO (LOWER), a barony in co. Limerick, Munster. Till a few years ago, it was nearly co-

extensive with the present baronies of Shanid and Lower Connello; but besides being divided into these baronies, both its Shanid section and its Lower Connello proper section underwent some small alterations from transferences of townlands under the Act 6 and 7 William IV. The barony, as formerly constituted, was bounded, on the north, by the estuary of the Shannon; on the east, by the baronies of Kenry and Coshma; and on the south and west, by the barony of Upper Connello. The most extensive tract of land in this district consists of a variety of rich soil, generally a deep loam, or so retentive as to approach the nature of clay; some of it very stiff, wet, and rushy, and nearly all of it lying on limestone, or calcareous gravel; and, in spite of suitable stones occurring within the enclosure or in the immediate vicinity of each field, very little pains have been taken to drain it. The common agricultural rotation, even on this naturally prime land, is to plough or dig a pasture field, and plant it with potatoes without manure, throwing the earth out of the trenches over the beds with a spade; next, in the same year, and when the plants have grown to some height, to plant in drills without manure a second crop of potatoes, which is frequently more productive than the first; next, to raise a crop of wheat; next, to raise one or more crops of barley or oats; next, to manure the stubble ground, and attempt a repetition of the same course of potatoes, wheat, and oats, or barley; and next—when the soil has been scoured and exhausted to destruction, or when it has been worked down to such sterility that even cottiers cannot use it as an acre by loading it with manure—to abandon it to rest, and allow it to recover its strength by the formation of a grass sward. The district second in importance is a long extent of rich low grounds, surrounded by the former district, and so situated in relation to streams as to be much injured by wet, and in many parts overgrown with flags and rushes. The third and only other district is a large range of high mountainous land, whose subsoil is cold stone or clay, and whose soil is in general black and swampy, with profuse interspersions of deep bog. The deep black bog of this upland tract generally lies in such an inclined position, that drainage can, to some extent, be easily effected by means of open trenches: and portions of its shallower sections are annually in the course of reclamation by the poor small farmers of the mountains. Pop. of the old barony, in 1831, 47,735. Houses 7,271.—The barony, as now constituted, is bounded on the north, by the estuary of the Shannon; on the east, by Kenry and Coshma; on the south, by Upper Connello; and on the west, by Shanid. Its area is 50,000 acres,—of which 2,660 acres are tideway. It contains part of the parishes of Kilbradoran and Nantinan, and the whole of the parishes of Askeaton, Cappagh, Clonagh, Clonsire, Crough, Doondonnell, Kilsconnel, Lismaquerry, Morgans, Rathkeale, and Tomdeely. The towns and villages are Askeaton, Rathkeale, Crough, and Cappagh. Pop., in 1841, 23,898. Houses 3,696. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,833; in manufactures and trade, 776; in other pursuits, 499. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,444; who could read but not write, 1,406; who could neither read nor write, 4,494. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,844; who could read but not write, 1,937; who could neither read nor write, 6,124.

CONNELLO (UPPER), a barony on the west border of co. Limerick, Munster. It formerly was very nearly identical with the present baronies of Glenquin and Upper Connello; but, a few years ago, was divided into these baronies, and afterwards was

slightly modified by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. The old barony was bounded, on the north, by Lower Connello; on the east, by Lower Connello and by Coshma; on the south, by co. Cork; and on the west, by co. Kerry. A considerable section in the south and east, containing the vales of the upper part of the Deal river, of the early affluents of that stream, and part of the west side of the valley of the Maig, is low and good ground; but much the greater part of the area consists of a large tract of the very broad band of high and rugged mountains which extend along all the mutual border of Limerick and Kerry. The summit-line of that mountain tract is within the district, so that part of the declination falls within the basins of the Feale and the Galy rivulets,—two of the great head-streams of the Cashen. The nature of the upland division will be seen by reference to our article on **ABBEYFEALE**; and the treatment of the low and arable grounds may be inferred from our statements respecting Lower Connello. Pop. of the old barony, in 1831, 52,850. Houses 7,817.—The barony, as now constituted, is bounded, on the north, by Lower Connello; on the east, by Lower Connello and by Coshma; on the south, by co. Cork; and on the west, by Glenquin. Its area is 61,257 acres. It contains part of the parishes of Adare, Bruree, Corcomobide, Drebhidarsna, and Kilbolane; and the whole of the parishes of Ballingarry, Cloncha, Cloncrew, Coleman's-Well, Drumcolloher, Kilfinny, and Kilmeedy. The towns and villages are Ballingarry, Rockhill, Bruree, Ballyagran, Drumcolloher, and Kilmeedy. Pop., in 1841, 29,814. Houses 4,600. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,898; in manufactures and trade, 786; in other pursuits, 219. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 5,106; who could read but not write, 1,479; who could neither read nor write, 6,437. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,526; who could read but not write, 1,612; who could neither read nor write, 8,846.

CONNELLS, a hamlet in the parish of Kilmacduagh, barony of Kiltartan, co. Galway, Connaught. Post-town, Gort. Pop., in 1831, 87; in 1841, not specially returned.

CONNEMARA. See **CONNEMARA**.

CONNOBOROUGH. See **CONABURY**.

CONNOR, a mountain $\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-east of Brandon mountain, and 5 north-east of Dingle, in the barony of Corkaguiney, co. Kerry, Munster. A pass over its shoulder, or across the lowest level of its ridgy pile, admits the transit of the newest and shortest road from Tralee to Dingle. This road, in its ascent of the north side, commands magnificent views of the coast and sea from Brandon mountain to the mouth of the Shannon; and in its descent on the south side, it gives to the view, in its own rapid declivities, foregrounds and middle-grounds of much picturesqueness, and carries the eye minutely over the numerous valleys and high-peaked summits which compose the extremity of the wild peninsula of Corkaguiney, and, in another direction, over the town and fine harbour of Dingle, away to the island of Valentia and the mountains of Iveragh.

CONNOR, an old castle on the western verge of co. Sligo, and on the right bank of the river Moy, 3 miles below Ballina, Connaught. The ruins are still comparatively entire.

CONNOR, a parish in the barony of Lower Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. It contains the villages of **CONNOR** and **KELLS**: see these articles. Length, west-north-westward, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$; area, 17,135 acres, 2 roods, 35 perches,—of which 2 roods, 17 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 8,685; in 1841, 8,272. Houses 1,451. Pop.

of the rural districts, in 1841, 7,750. Houses 1,354. The western district consists of a small part of the valley of the Main; and the central and eastern districts comprise a chief part of the vale and hill-screens of Glenwherry. The principal country residence is Ross Lodge. The roads from Ballymena to respectively Antrim, Belfast, and Carrickfergus, pass divergently through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, in the dio. of Connor. Vicarial tithe composition, £65; glebe, £52 10s. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £86, and are inappropriate in the Earl of Mountcashel and Viscount Ferrard. The vicarages of Connor, and the rectories of **KILLAGAN**, **SOLER**, and **KILLYGLEN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice and prebend of Connor. The members of the union are widely dispersed; Connor being about 14 statute miles from Killagan, and 10 from Solar and Killyglen; Solar 16 or 17 from Killagan, and 3 from Killyglen; and Killagan and Killyglen mutually 20 miles distant. Area of the whole, 23,269 acres, 2 perches. Pop., in 1831, 10,916. Gross income, £314 17s.; nett, £248 4s. 11d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated in Connor, and was built, in 1818, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance, from 60 to 65. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses have an attendance respectively of nearly 1,000, and of from 300 to 400. A Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 300 to 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Drumaul and Antrim. In 1834, the inhabitants of the parish consisted of 199 Churchmen, 7,844 Presbyterians, 8 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,089 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of the union consisted of 249 Churchmen, 9,250 Presbyterians, 8 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,974 Roman Catholics. In the same year, 10 Sunday schools in the parish were averagely attended by about 914 children; 10 daily schools in the parish had on their books 464 boys and 250 girls; and 13 daily schools in the union—including the 10 in Connor—had 552 boys and 294 girls. Two of the daily schools in the parish were salaried with respectively £5 5s. and £10 10s., from Lord Ferrard; and two with respectively £8 and £10 from the National Board. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Tannaghmore, Upper Tannybrake, Lower Tannybrake, Ballee, Whapstown, Connor, Lislunan, Tardrea, Tullinamullin, and Kells.

CONNOR, a village, and the head of a diocese, stands in the above parish, barony of Lower Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. Its site is on the left bank of the Glenwherry rivulet, and on the road from Ballymena to Carnmoney, or the east road from Ballymena to Belfast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-east of Ballymena, 16½ north by west of Belfast, and 96½ north of Dublin. Immediately to the west of it, and so near as to be virtually united with it, stands the village of **KELLS**: see that article. Connor was at one time a walled town, and must therefore have possessed some importance; but it is supposed to have decayed after the eruption of the Irish in 1333; and it has long been little more than a rural hamlet, making an obscure figure in trade, and exhibiting the face of nominal city character amidst poverty, depopulation, and the utter absence of every appliance of either a great town or the seat of a bishopric. What little trade supports it belongs more to Kells and the adjacent open country than to it; and what episcopal prerogatives or designations are affirmed of it, are, as far as the village is concerned, mere idle fictions. Fairs are held on Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 2, and Oct. 28. In 1315, Edward Bruce defeated at Connor the English forces under Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and took possession of the town. Area of

the town, 23 acres. Pop., in 1831, 289; in 1841, 265. Houses 53.

THE DIOCESE OF CONNOR is alleged, but without even a show of satisfactory evidence, to have been founded by St. Ængus Macnish or Macnisius, who was a disciple of Olcan, and a follower through Olcan's medium of St. Patrick, and who died very early in the 6th century. But the see, up to the year 1124, cannot be traced even by the advocates of its remote antiquity; and up to the beginning of the 15th century, it often bore the designation of Dalriada or Dalnaruigh. In 1124, Malachi O'Morgain, afterwards archbishop of Armagh, was made bishop of this diocese; and is said by Bernard of Clareville to have found the inhabitants "Christians in name, but pagans in practice, caring neither for the rites of marriage nor of baptism, paying neither tithe nor first-fruits, and little better than beasts of the field." A regular succession of bishops is traced—in a list of names at least—from Malachi O'Morgain to John, who succeeded to the see in 1440. This John, of whom nothing else is known, contrived in 1442—in spite of both the archbishop of Armagh and the king of England—to induce Pope Eugene IV. to unite the sees of Connor and Down; and from that date onward they have been invariably united.

The nett episcopal revenue of Connor is returned at £2,215 4s. 4d. The chapter consists of the dean, the archdeacon, the chancellor, the precentor, the treasurer, and four prebendaries; and it has no property, either in its corporate capacity, or as an economy fund. In right of their respective dignities, or as "the corps" severally attached to them, the dean holds the benefice of Carrickfergus, revenue, £965; the archdeacon, the benefice of Billy, £539 4s. 7d.; the chancellor, the benefice of Ramoan, £440; the precentor, the benefice of Ballymoney, £1,073 10s. 8d.; the treasurer, the benefice of Agherton and Ardclinis, £430; the prebendary of Connor, the benefice of Connor, £279 12s.; the prebendary of Cairn-Castle, the benefice of Cairn-Castle, £743 6s.; the prebendary of Rasharkin, the benefice of Rasharkin and Finvoy, and the sinecure rectory of Kilraughts, £700; and the prebendary of Kilroot, the benefice of Ballinure, Kilroot, and Templecorran, £565. The fabric used as the cathedral is the parish-church of Lisburn, and is kept in repair at the expense of that parish.

The diocese measures, from north to south, 45 Irish or 57 English miles; and, from east to west, 24 Irish or 30½ English miles. It chiefly lies in the county of Antrim, and comprehends very nearly all that county; but extends also into small districts of the counties of Londonderry and Down. Dr. Beaufort, estimating its area at 395,500 Irish acres, states that 382,400 of these acres are in Antrim, 3,700 in Down, and 9,400 in Londonderry. Ascertained area, 740,623 acres, 1 rood, 3 perches. Pop., in 1831, 333,471. Total of parishes, including perpetual curacies, 72; of chapelries with separate incumbents, 2; of benefices, excluding the two chapelries, 48; of resident incumbents, 43; of non-resident incumbents, 7. Tithe compositions of the benefices, £17,522 13s. 1d.; glebes, £1,328 4s. 0½d.; gross income, £19,568 15s. 0½d.; nett income, £16,691 18s. 7d. Patron of 2 benefices, the Crown; of 25, the diocesan; of 7, the incumbent; of 14, and also of the 2 chapelries, laymen and corporations. Total of benefices without stipendiary curates, 27; of benefices with one stipendiary curate each, 14; of benefices with two or more stipendiary curates each, 7; total number of stipendiary curates, 28; gross amount of their income, exclusive of certain additional emoluments or advantages enjoyed by 14 of them, £1,791 6s. 2½d. Total composition of

appropriate tithes, £546 3s. 1d.; of inappropriate tithes, £4,033 12s. 11d. Total number of churches and chapels belonging to the Establishment, 51; total of sittings, 16,860; cost of building 26, enlarging 4, and repairing 3 of the places of worship, £49,486 10s. 3d.,—of which £1,087 9s. 6½d. was raised by parochial assessments, £20,634 was bestowed by private donation, and £15,484 12s. 3½d. was gifted, and £12,230 8s. 4½d. lent, by the late Board of First Fruits. Total of other Establishment places of worship than churches and chapels, 8; of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 96; of meeting-houses belonging to other bodies of Protestant dissenters, 33; of Roman Catholic chapels, 45. In 1831, the population consisted of 66,888 members of the Establishment, 193,261 Presbyterians, 5,924 other Protestant dissenters, and 95,545 Roman Catholics; no benefice contained fewer than 50 members of the Establishment, and only 16 contained fewer than 500. In the same year, the total of daily schools was 562; of children enrolled on their lists, 19,397 boys, 12,344 girls, and 430 whose sex was not specified; and of children ascertained by computation to be attending schools without enrolment, 767. Of the 562 schools, 335 were supported wholly by fees, and 227 wholly or partly by endowment or subscription; and of the latter, 86 were in connection with the National Board, 5 with the Association for Discourteasing Vice, 8 with the Board of Erasmus Smith, and 56 with the London Hibernian Society.—The statistics of the Roman Catholic diocese of Connor are mixed up with those of the dio. of Down. See DOWN.

CONNOUGH. See CONNA and CONNAUGHT (OLD).

CONRAGH, or CONRY, a parish on the eastern border of the barony of Rathcunrath, 4 miles east of Ballymore, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 3,697 acres. Pop., in 1831, 930; in 1841, 904. Houses 157. The surface consists for the most part of profitable land; and is drained westward by one of the latest affluents of the Inny.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CHUSCUTOWS [which see], in the dio. of Meath. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £25, and the rectorial for £40; and the latter are inappropriate in the Marquis of Downshire. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Dysart. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 21, and the Roman Catholics to 909; and a hedge-school at Carne was attended by about 28 or 30 children.

CONVAMORE. See BALLYBOOLEY.

CONVOY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Raphoe, 3 miles south-west of the town of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length, west by northward, 9 miles; breadth, from 3 to 4½; area, 20,082 acres, 8 perches,—of which 25 acres, 3 roods, 14 perches are in Lough Deel. Pop., in 1831, 5,380; in 1841, 5,479. Houses 972. About one-half of the land is very good; and the other half is bog and mountain. Lough Deel lies on the western boundary, and has an elevation above sea-level of 871 feet. Cork mountain, situated about a mile south-east of the lake, is the highest ground in the parish, and has an altitude of 1,198 feet. The river Deel drains the parochial surface eastward; and the road from Raphoe to Stranorlar runs south-south-westward through the interior. The chief mansion is Convoyn-house, the seat of R. Montgomery, Esq., surrounded by a fine demesne. Convoyn village adjoins this demesne, and stands on the Deel river and on the Raphoe and Stranorlar road, at a point where the

latter is joined by a road from Letterkenny. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 356; in 1841, 365. Houses 67. Fairs are held in Feb., May, June, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, within the *quoad civilia* parish of Raphoe, and in the dio. of Raphoe. Gross income, £100; nett, £84. Patron, the dean of Raphoe. The church was built, in 1824, by means of a gift of £738 9s. 2½d., and a loan of £276 18s. 5½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 350; attendance 145. Two meeting-houses belonging to the General Assembly, the one of which was formerly Secessional and the other of the Synod of Ulster, have an attendance of respectively 150 and 450. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,404. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 522 Churchmen, 1,759 Presbyterians, and 3,353 Roman Catholics; 4 Sunday schools at Convoey, Curradoeey, Flemington, and Augheygalt, had an average attendance of 255 children; and 11 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £8 from the Society for Discourteuing Vice, one with a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and two with respectively £3 and £5 from subscription—had on their books 455 boys and 323 girls.

CONWALL, or CONEVAL, a parish, partly in the barony of Raphoe, but chiefly in that of Kilmacrennan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It contains, in its Kilmacrennan section, the town of LETTERKENNY: which see. Length, south-westward, 15 miles; breadth, from 1 to 6½. Area of the Raphoe section, 12,555 acres, 5 perches,—of which 31 acres, 1 rood, 5 perches are in Lough Deel.* Area of the Kilmacrennan section, 32,715 acres, 1 perch,—of which 19 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches are tideway. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 12,979; in 1841, 12,666. Houses 2,180. Pop. of the Raphoe section, in 1831, 2,098; in 1841, 2,055. Houses 355. Pop. of the rural districts of the Kilmacrennan section, in 1831, 8,713; in 1841, 8,450. Houses 1,494. The parish stretches inland, or west-south-westward, from near the head of Lough Swilly, and contains the greater part of both the low ground and the mountain-screens of Glenswilly. The whole surface, though intersected with glen and tiny plain, and practicable declivity, is of boldly upland character; and about two-thirds of it are altogether mountainous. Adjoining Letterkenny on the west is Ballymacool, the beautifully situated demesne of J. J. Boyd, Esq.; a little beyond Ballymacool is Glendoeen, the glebe-house of the rector; and onward, the broken woodlands of the glebe, which, stretching for a considerable extent along the partially cultivated sides of the hills, combine with the plantations around Mr. Chambers' fine residence of Foxhall, to impart pleasing embellishment to a portion of Glenswilly, which is naturally very romantic. The other seats are Corravaddy, Gortlee, Kiltog-lodge, and Moorview. The road from Strabane to Dunfanaghy runs through the interior. Ardball finds an abbot, and by implication an abbey, in Conwall in the 7th century; and where could he not, if he had pleased, find abbot and abbey either at that date or a century earlier? "Fiachry," says he, "was abbot of Congbail, in the territory of Gleann-Suilige, in Tyrconnel, and of Clonard in the county of Meath: he died on the 8th of Feb., between the years 587 and 652; and Sitrick O'Trutle, archdeacon of Congbail, died in 1204."—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Raphoe. Tithe composition, £800; glebe, £248. Gross income, £1,048; nett, £893 13s. 9d. Patron, Trinity college, Dublin. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built about 66 years ago. Sittings 340;

attendance 200. Two meeting-houses, belonging to the General Assembly, the one of which was formerly Secessional, and the other of the Synod of Ulster, are attended by respectively 100 and 450; a Covenanters' meeting-house, by 250; a Wesleyan meeting-house, by 50; a Primitive Methodist meeting-house, by 80; the Roman Catholic chapel of Letterkenny, by 1,500; and the Roman Catholic chapel of Glenswilly, by 1,050; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, the two Roman Catholic chapels have 3 officiates, and are mutually united. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,519 Churchmen, 3,395 Presbyterians, 12 other Protestant dissenters, and 8,498 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school in one of the Roman Catholic chapels was attended on the average by 300 children; 7 Sunday schools at Letterkenny, Allistown, Letterleek, Glendoeen, Frainagh, Calvey, and Meenatool, had an average attendance of 579 children; and 22 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £11 1s. 6d. from Robinson's benefaction, 2 with respectively £8 and £15 from the National Board, 6 with graduated allowances from the London Hibernian Society, and 2 of these 6 with respectively £3 3s. from subscription, and £10 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society—had on their books 874 boys and 574 girls. In 1830, the National Board granted £69 toward the erection of a school at Glencar.

COOKSTOWN, a parish on the east border of the barony of Ratoath, 1½ mile east-north-east of the town of Ratoath, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, ¾ of a mile; area, 1,238 acres. Pop., in 1831, 98; in 1841, 142. Houses 18. The road from Dublin to Slane traverses the interior.—This parish is a rectory *in partibus*, and a member of the benefice of RATOATH [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition of the parts belonging to the incumbent, £20 6s. 3d.—of the other parts, £47 15s.; and the latter is inappropriate in A. Sandys and J. Kennelly, Esqs. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 9, and the Roman Catholics to 147.

COOKSTOWN, a post and market town in the parish of Derryloran, barony of Dunganion, co. Tyrone, Ulster. It stands on the Kildress rivulet, one of the chief head-streams of the Ballinderry river, and on the great north road from Armagh, at the point where that road forks into the lines toward respectively Londonderry and Coleraine, 1½ mile south of the boundary-line of co. Londonderry, 7½ miles west of the nearest point of Lough Neagh, 3½ south-west of Moneymore, 4½ north-north-west of Stewartstown, 20½ north of Armagh, and 34½ west of Belfast. It almost wholly consists of one spacious, very long, and somewhat straggling street, so lined with trees as to have the appearance of a mall, and so intimately connected with the adjacent demesne of its proprietor, W. Stewart, Esq., as to possess a delightfully rural character. Its private buildings have an agreeable style of masonry; its market-square is spacious and pleasant; and its public edifices, consisting of a market-house, a court-house, a linen-hall, a Poor-law workhouse, the parish-church of Derryloran, and two Presbyterian meeting-houses, have aggregately a character somewhat in keeping with the town. Mr. Stewart's demesne of Killymoon, which imparts to Cookstown more than half of that pleasant place's delightful charms, is one of the best wooded demesnes in the north of Ireland. The mansion is a splendid edifice in the Saxon style, built from designs by Nash, at the reputed cost of £80,000. Its form is that of a hollow parallelogram; the east front is perforated with the main entrance, and has nearly over its centre a large circular tower; the angle, between the east and north fronts, is surmounted by an octa-

* See preceding article.

gonal tower as spacious as the circular one, but not so lofty; the north front has, at its west end, a square erection, and the only remaining part of the old mansion which occupied the site when Mr. Stewart's ancestor purchased the property from the Earl of Tyrone; the east and north sides contain all the principal apartments, and possess nearly all the edifice's elaboration of architecture; and the other two sides contain the offices, have an irregular ground plan, and are shaded with trees.—The principal trade of the town is the linen manufacture, the retail supply of the surrounding country with miscellaneous wares, and the ordinary transactions of the corn and dairy markets. Fairs are held on the second Saturday of Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.; on March 28; on the first Tuesday of June, O. S.; on Sept. 4, and Oct. 10; and on the last Saturday of Dec. A branch of the Belfast Bank was established in 1835. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a coach to Belfast, and a mail-coach in transit between Coleraine and Newry.—The Poor-law union of Cookstown ranks as the 66th, and was declared on 22d Aug., 1839. It lies wholly in co. Tyrone, and comprehends an area of 151 square miles, or 96,730 acres; with a pop., in 1831, of 44,624. Its electoral divisions, together with their pop., in 1831, are—Cookstown, 3,793; Lower Lissan, 1,720; Beaghmore, 865; Ballinasollus, 1,529; Orior, 2,527; Oaklands, 2,183; Killeenan, 1,006; Pomeroy, 3,431; the Rock, 2,719; Sandholes, 2,428; Tullyhog, 4,039; Stewartstown, 3,678; Ballyclog, 3,121; Killycolpy, 3,736; Muntreolin, 4,396; and Cough, 2,623. The number of ex-officio guardians is 7, and of elected guardians, 21; and 2 of the latter are returned by each of the divisions of Cookstown, Tullyhog, Stewartstown, Killycolpy, and Muntreolin, and one by each of the other divisions. The total nett annual value of property rated is £57,015; the total number of persons rated is 7,513; and of these, 393 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—926 not exceeding £2,—1,039 not exceeding £3,—851 not exceeding £4,—and 707 not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on May 17, 1840,—to be completed in Sept. 1841,—to cost £5,220 for building and completion, and £1,050 for fittings and contingencies,—to occupy an area of 6 acres, 1 rood, 6 perches, for which an annual rent of £18 ls. 7½d. is paid,—and to contain accommodation for 600 persons. The date of the first admission of paupers was May 31, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,506 18s. 6½d.; and the total previous expenditure was £752 16s. No fever hospital and no infirmary are accessible nearer than Omagh; and the former offers no advantage whatever to this union, the latter very little. The dispensary districts are 4 in number, and have their seats at Cough, Cookstown, Pomeroy, and Stewartstown; but they are aggregately much more extensive than the union, and comprise an area of 156,233 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 65,819. The Cookstown dispensary serves for an area of 58,307 acres, with a pop. of 21,056; and, in 1839-40, it expended £105 17s. 8d.; and administered to 1,811 patients. In 1841, the Loan Fund of Cookstown had a capital of £3,698; circulated £17,026 in 4,039 loans; realized a nett profit of £166 0s. 4d.; and expended on charitable purposes £90;—and from the date of its institution till the close of that year, it circulated £50,293 in 13,198 loans; cleared a nett profit of £646 14s. 2d.; and expended on charitable purposes, £180.—Area of the town, 154 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,883; in 1841, 3,006. Houses 515. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 129; in manufactures and trade, 363; in other pursuits, 119. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 30;

on the directing of labour, 319; on their own manual labour, 247; on means not specified, 15. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 638; who could read but not write, 224; who could neither read nor write, 375. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 446; who could read but not write, 441; who could neither read nor write, 552.

COOLAGH, a small harbour on the south shore of Ballycroane bay, on the north side of the Kenmare estuary, in the parish of Kilcrohan, and near the village of Ballycroane, barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. Post-town, Cahirciveen. The proprietor is Hedges Eyre, Esq. The harbour consists of a landing quay 160 feet long, a jetty pier extending 52 feet from the quay, and also a boat-slip, and a return to the end of the quay. The extension of the pier to a rock, 38 feet outward, was recommended by Mr. Donnell, and was estimated to cost £200. Before the harbour was constructed, the surrounding country had no facilities of communication. About 6 hookers, of 10 tons each, and about 12 yawls, several years ago frequented it.

COOLAGH, a parish on the northern border of the barony of Middlethird, 2½ miles south of Kille-naule, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,558 acres. Pop., in 1831, 704; in 1841, 772. Houses 101. The surface consists, for the most part, of very good land; and is traversed southward by the road from Kille-naule to Fethard.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILLENAULE [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £150; glebe, £50. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 43, and the Roman Catholics to 708; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

COOLAGH, or COOLAGHMORE, a parish on the north border of the barony of Kells, 3 miles south by east of Callan, co. Kilkenny, Munster. Length, south-eastward, 5½ miles; breadth, from ¾ to 2½; area, 5,504 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches. Pop., in 1831, 1,417; in 1841, 1,621. Houses 239. The surface declines to the east; and consists, for the most part, of very good land. The wood of Kyle-dohie is in the north-west; the demesne of Coolaghmore is a little north-east of the centre; and the hamlets of Coolaghghass, Knockbatton, and Serehan, are all near the centre.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CALLAN [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £383 10s.; glebe, £9. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 150 to 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Callan and Earlstown. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 75 boys and 25 girls.

COOLANEY, a village in the parish of Killoran, barony of Leney, co. Sligo, Connaught. It occupies a sequestered position, 5 miles west of Colloony; and is surrounded with the extensive improvements of the estate of ANNAGHMORE: see that article. A dispensary here is within the Sligo Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 20,695 acres, with a pop. of 6,059; and, in 1839-40, it expended £125 5s. 1½d., and administered to 1,810 patients. See KILLORAN. Area of the village, 26 acres. Pop., in 1831, 326; in 1841, 380. Houses 61.

COOLAPISH, a lake in the barony of Coonagh, co. Limerick, Munster. It lies 2½ miles north-east of Pallasgreen, and measures about 1½ mile in length, and 1 in breadth.

COOLATTIN, a village in the parish of Carnew, and barony of Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the rivulet Derry, nearly midway between Carnew and Tinahely. Fairs are held on Feb. 26,

May 26, Aug. 26, and Nov. 26. Adjoining the village is Coolattin Park, the residence of Earl Fitzwilliam. "The mansion," says Mr. Fraser, "is large and commodious; and, like all the other numerous buildings which, for domestic purposes, have been erected on this property, built more with a view to permanent comfort than external appearance. Connected with the Park, much has been done in the reclamation of waste lands; and, throughout the whole estate, every facility and encouragement is given to the improvement of the soil, and bettering the condition of the occupants. The improvements are carried on under the direction of Mr. Challoner, his lordship's relative, who resides at Coolattin Park; they are only in progress (1838), but even at this time, few estates, if any, in the south of Ireland, can boast of so respectable a tenantry. The Park contains some good timber; it is watered by the Derry river, in its progress to the Slaney, by Clonegall; Coolattin inn and schoolhouse adjoin the demesne." Pop. of the village, in 1831, 108; in 1841, not specially returned.

COOLAVIN, a barony in the extreme south of the county of Sligo, Connauught. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Corran; on the east and south, by the county of Roscommon; and on the south-west and west, by the county of Mayo. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 84 miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, is 7½; and its area is 29,157 acres, 27 perches,—of which 3,707 acres, 2 roods, 23 perches are water. Lough Gara partly stretches along the southern border, but chiefly projects into the interior. See **GARA**. The land in the west is principally a sheet of bog; and elsewhere is principally a congeries of mountains and intervening hollows. The summit heights are a westward prolongation of the Curlew mountains; they run along nearly the middle of the barony; they form a watershed between the Sligo bay basin and the Boyle arm of the basin of the Shannon; and they bear the names of Derrywogherna, Faline, and Boulindue. The drainage of the south district is eastward by the Boyle river; and of the north district, is northward by the head-rills of the Owenmore. Coolavin was anciently a toparchy, or the principality of a sept; and M. MacDermott, Esq., whose mansion of Coolavin is situated on the north shore of Lough Gara, claims to be the lineal descendant of its quondam princes or toparchs.—This barony contains part of the parish of Kilcoleman, and the whole of the parishes of Kilfree and Killaraght. Its only village is Gorteen. Pop. in 1831, 8,596; in 1841, 10,206. Houses 1,822. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,611; in manufactures and trade, 186; in other pursuits, 73. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,320; who could read but not write, 479; who could neither read nor write, 2,539. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 384; who could read but not write, 610; who could neither read nor write, 3,374.

COOLBANAGHER, **COOLBENCER**, or **BALLYCOLLON**, a parish in the barony of Portneibinch, Queen's co., Leinster. The ecclesiastical parish includes also the *quoad civilia* parish of **ARDREA** [which see]; and contains the village of **EMO**, and part of the town of **MOUNTMELICK**: see these articles. Length, west-north-westward, 7½ miles; breadth, from 1½ to 3½; area, 17,347 acres, 26 perches. Pop., in 1831, 7,456. Houses 1,116. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 5,973. Houses 885. The *quoad civilia* parish of Coolbanagher is of greatly less extent than the *quoad sacra* one. Length, south-south-eastward, 4½ miles; breadth, from 1 to 3½; area, 9,021 acres, 26 perches,—of which 20

acres, 1 rood, 5 perches are in Lough EMO, and 150 acres, 3 roods, 38 perches are in the Great Heath of Maryborough. Pop., in 1841, 2,383. Houses 368. The surface prevalently consists of very poor light land; and very slowly declines northward and eastward, partly to the margin and partly to the vicinity of the Barrow. The inhabitants enjoy the advantages of great thoroughfares from Dublin both to Limerick and to Cork, and of the double canal navigation which forks at Monastereven westward to Mountmellick, and southward to the Barrow at Athy. The grand feature of interest, or rather considerable group of pleasing features, occurs within the circle of the noble demesne of EMO Park, and will be noticed under the word **EMO**: which see. On the road from Monastereven to Maryborough, 5 miles from the former, is EMO inn; a little beyond it, on the cross-road to Straillally, are the humbled ruins of Morett Castle; on the right of the road, opposite the Heath of Maryborough, where races are occasionally held, stand the ruins of Coolbanagher Castle; and in the vicinity of these ruins stands Shane Castle, the seat of Thomas Kemmis, Esq. See **SHANE**. The other seats are Woodbrook and Bridgeview. Maryborough Heath is bisected by the southern boundary-line of the parish.—Coolbanagher is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kildare. Tithe composition, £536 6s. 2½d.; glebe, £19 10s. Gross income, £555 16s. 2½d.; nett, £496 3s. 3½d. Patron, the Crown. A curate has a stipend of £80. The church was built in 1786. Sittings 200; attendance 170. A private house is used as a Wesleyan meeting-house, and has an attendance of 40. The Roman Catholic chapel has 3 officiates, and an attendance of 800. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,367 Churchmen, 30 Protestant dissenters, and 5,969 Roman Catholics; and 10 daily schools had on their books 440 boys and 299 girls. Two of the schools at EMO, the one for boys and the other for girls, were each salaried with £6 from the National Board; two at the Rock and Morett, with respectively £10 and £12 from the National Board; one for boys at Woodbrook, with £12 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society; one at Woodbrook for boys, with £20 or £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; one at Coolbanagher for girls, with about £5 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and certain sums from subscription; one at Coolbanagher, for boys, with £5 and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society; and two at Lauragh, the one for boys and the other for girls, and both in connection with the Kildare Place Society, with certain sums from subscription.

COOLBOY, or **CASTLEBAY**, a village in the parish of Carnew, barony of Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the rivulet Derry, and on the road from Aughrim to Carnew, 2½ miles south of Tinehelly. Fairs are held on the last Wednesday of Jan., April, July, Sept., and Oct., the Wednesday in Ember Week, and the first Wednesday, old style, of March and June. Pop., in 1831, 105; in 1841, not specially returned.

COOLCAPPA, a Roman Catholic parish in the county and dio. of Limerick, Munster. Post-town, Rathkeale. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

COOLCASHIN, a parish in the barony of Gal-moy, 3½ miles north-west of Freshford, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Length, south-eastward, 2½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½; area, 1,670 acres, 2 roods, 30 perches. Pop., in 1831, 564; in 1841, 455. Houses 69. The surface is drained south-south-eastward

by a small affluent of the Nore. The only seat is Coolcashin House.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Achour [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. The vicarial tithes, jointly with those of Balleen, are compounded for £34 16s. 8d.; the rectorial tithes, jointly with those of Clontubrid, are compounded for £109 13s. 4d.; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of St. Canice cathedral. The Coolcashin or Whitegate Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Clontubrid and Lisdowney. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics.

COOLCLOUGH, a Roman Catholic parish on the eastern border of the dio. of Kerry, Munster. Post-town, Kanturk. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions. Coolcough proper, whence the parish has its name, is situated on the north bank of the Blackwater; and at this place is one of a chain of collieries.

COOLCOR, a parish in the barony of Lower Philipstown, King's co., Leinster. Though still figuring, in ecclesiastical documents, as a rectory in the dio. of Kildare, it is completely consolidated, as to both civil and ecclesiastical matters, with the parish of **BALLYBURLEY**: which see.

COOLCORCORAN, a bog about 2 miles north of Killarney, barony of Magonihy, co. Kerry, Munster. Area, 1,565 acres, 2 roods, 2½ perches. It lies in various connected hollows; has an average depth of about 10 feet, and an altitude above sea-level of from 200 to 300 feet; is superincumbent on siliceous gravel and clay; and, though near the Deanagh rivulet and the Lake of Killarney, declines to the north, and sends its waters, by a narrow swampy hollow, to the Glanuragh stream, and thence through the Gheestan to the Laune. It was, even 50 years ago, much used as a turbary for the town of Killarney. Estimated cost of reclamation, £785 14s.

COOLCRAIG, a parish, partly in the barony of Cranagh, but chiefly in that of Fassadinin, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Its old ruined church is situated about 3 miles east-north-east of Freshford, 2½ south-south-east of Ballyragget, and 5 south-west of Castle-Comer. The surface is bisected southward and unequally by the Nore; and consists, for the most part, of excellent land. The seats are Lismaine-House and Foxrath-Castle. Length of the parish, south-westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 1¼. Area of the Cranagh section, 743 acres, 3 roods, 26 perches; of the Fassadinin section, 1,764 acres, 2 roods, 19 perches. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 668; in 1841, 652. Houses 103. Pop. of the Fassadinin section, in 1841, 541. Houses 87.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of ODONOH [which see], in the dio. of Ossory. Tithe composition, £200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 45, and the Roman Catholics to 647; and a night-school—held three times a week—had on its books 40 males and 5 females.

COOLE, a barony in the south-east corner of co. Fermanagh, Ulster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Magherastephana; on the north-east, by the barony of Clonkelly; on the east, by the county of Monaghan; on the south, by the county of Cavan; and, on the west, by Upper Lough Erne, which divides it from the barony of Knockninny. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 11 miles; its greatest breadth is 10½; and its area is 21,017 acres, 1 rood, 1 perch,—of which 2,068 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches, are water. The east road from Cavan to Enniskillen, or that by way of Newtown-Butler, cuts it into very nearly equal parts. A considerable district in the centre of the barony, and on both sides of this road, is bog; a small district in the north around Donough

is hilly; the district along the margin of Lough Erne, and two other small districts respectively around Castle-Sanderson and Belmont, are low and richly wooded; and the remainder of the surface is variously champaign pasture and arable ground. The river Finn runs along part of the eastern boundary and across the whole of the southern division; another considerable rivulet rises in the north-east corner, and runs across the northern division; and each of the two streams, in meandering toward Lough Erne, forms a chain of small lakes.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Currin, Drummully, and Galloon. The only noticeable village is Newtown-Butler. The townland of Gubdoo in Drummully was recently transferred to Coole from the barony of Darty in co. Monaghan. The annual valuation of the barony under the Poor-law Act is £9,837 5s. 11d.; and the sum levied under the grand warrant of summer, 1841, was £768 2s. 9d. Pop., in 1831, 10,028; in 1841, 10,265. Houses 1,690. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,341; in manufactures and trade, 327; in other pursuits, 135. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,793; who could read but not write, 889; who could neither read nor write, 1,747. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 854; who could read but not write, 1,347; who could neither read nor write, 2,383.

COOLE, a parish, formerly in the barony of Kinshalloon, but now in that of Barrymore, 3½ miles south-east of Fermoy, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,153 acres. Pop., in 1831, 338; in 1841, 283. Houses 43. The surface consists principally of part of the southern declivities of the Nagles mountains, yet is all profitable, and has a good soil. Coole Abbey, a mile below Castle-Lyons, is an elegant mansion, the seat of Henry Hawkes Peard, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition and gross income, £150; nett, £137 16s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. A licensed private house is used as the parochial place of worship, and has an attendance of 10. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 750; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Castle-Lyons. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 23, and the Roman Catholics to 333.

COOLE, a village in the parish of Mayne, barony of Demifore, co. Westmeath, Leinster. It stands on the road from Dublin to Granard, 3½ miles west-north-west of Castle-Pollard. A little east of it is Turbotstown, the seat of Gerald Dease, Esq.; and immediately west of it, on to a line beyond the ditchy Inny, is a dreary expanse of deep bog. Fairs are held on May 20 and Nov. 20. The place is a constabulary station. Area of the village, 25 acres. Pop., in 1831, 341; in 1841, 371. Houses 70.

COOLEAGH, or **CAMINEAGH**, or **CUMMINEA**, a sublime mountain-pass a little above the source of the Lee, and on the new road from Macroom to Bantry, on the western border of co. Cork, Munster. It is thus described by Mr. Otway: "The road appeared to have got into what the French call a *cul de sac*, and you seemed at a dead stop unless you can say some such talismanic words to the mountain as 'Open, Sesame!' but all of a sudden you turn a jutting rock, and enter the singular and stupendous pass of Cooleagh. I have been through the pass of the Scalp near Dublin; I have wandered through that of Barnmore in the county of Donegal; but neither can bear a comparison with this chasm, which nature has cut for two miles through these mountains. . . . This deep and extraordinary chasm, which, within these last ten years, has been taken

advantage of in order to make an excellent road between Macroom and Bantry, is really one of the most picturesque things in Ireland. It is well worth a journey to see its rocks and precipices, its cliffs clothed with ivy, and here and there interspersed, through the masses of rocks, old holly and yew trees, and occasionally an arbutus; and then its strange and sudden windings—you look back, and you cannot find out how you got in—before you, and you cannot imagine how you are to get forward. You might imagine that the spirit of the mountain had got you into his stronghold, and here you were impounded by everlasting enchantment. Then the surpassing loneliness of the place—

'I never
So deeply felt the force of solitude,
High overhead the eagle soared serene,
And the grey lizard on the rocks below
Basked in the sun.'"

This pass was the stronghold of the Rockites in 1822, and was the scene of a romantic skirmish between them and a party of military,—the incidents of which will be found spiritedly narrated on pp. 261—273 of Mr. Otway's 'Sketches in Ireland,' 2d edit. The proposed Berehaven line of railway traverses the pass. See **BEREHAVER**.

COOLEAGH, or **COOMHOLA**, a rivulet and a glen in the barony of Bantry, co. Cork, Munster. The rivulet rises immediately south of the mountain-pass, noticed in the preceding article, and runs about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to the head of Bantry bay. The glen is traversed by the rivulet; and is proposed as part of the route of the projected Berehaven railway.

COOLEAGH, co. Tipperary. See **COOLAGH**.

COOLESTOWN, a barony on the eastern border of King's co., Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Warrenstown; on the east, by co. Kildare; and on the south and west, by the baronies of Philipstown. Its greatest length, from north to south, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west, is $6\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 47,882 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches. The nascent Boyne sluggishly creeps northward along the northern part of the eastern boundary; and the Feagile, with its affluent the Feavoylagh, drains the southern district, but flows chiefly on the western border. The Grand Canal passes across the interior. The surface of the barony is flat, characterless, and to a large extent repulsive. Upwards of one-half is bog and waste; and the remainder is distributed into about one-fourth of arable grounds, and three-fourths of pasture and meadow. Yet the soil of the parts not overgrown with bog naturally produces rich and luxuriant herbage, and needs only draining and gravelling to be rendered prime in quality.—This barony contains part of the parish of Castle-Jordan, and the whole of the parishes of Ballinakill, Monasteroris, and Clonsast. Edenderry is the only town; and Clonbulloge and Conabury the only noticeable villages. Pop., in 1831, 9,638; in 1841, 9,488. Houses 1,513. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 982; in manufactures and trade, 420; in other pursuits, 297. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,624; who could read but not write, 888; who could neither read nor write, 1,620. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,041; who could read but not write, 1,242; who could neither read nor write, 1,924.

COOLEY, a headland in the barony of Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster. It is situated at the north side of the entrance of Dundalk bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Carlingford. Lieut. Irwin, in his evidence before the Fishery Commission, says: "The fishermen think that if there were a quay built at Cooley Point, it would be of great advantage to them. Vessels in the bay of Dundalk, when the tide does not enable

them to take the bar, are dangerously situated without shelter at Cooley Point."

COOLEY, a Roman Catholic parish in the county of Louth, and dio. of Armagh, Leinster. It occupies the extremity of the peninsula between Carlingford and Dundalk bays, and includes the headland noticed in the preceding article. Post-town, Carlingford.

COOLGOWNY, one of several denominations of a continuous bog, in the barony of Eglishe or Fircol, and on the south-west border of King's co., Leinster. The only other large denomination is Gorbally. The bog lies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Banagher. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; area, 3,688 acres, 1 rood, 18 perches. It includes or insulates eleven small derries of clay and gravel, several grazing cushes of black bog, and a large tract long ago brought into cultivation by Mr. Wood of Garbally. The part which joins Balever lies 60 feet above the level of the keystone of Macartney aqueduct, and 96 feet above the midsummer level of the Shannon, at Banagher; and the rest of the surface, though declining to the sides, lies proportionally high. Gravel can, in some spots, be obtained within 3 feet of the surface; numerous cushes and swells of gravel are interspersed throughout the interior; and limestone and manuring gravel abound in all the surrounding lands, particularly at Derrinlough, Balever, Timolin, Cloongowny, and Garbally. Estimated cost of reclamation, £5,964 8s. 1d.

COOLGRANEY, a village in the parish of Inch, and barony of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Arklow, on the road thence to Gorey and Wexford. A dispensary area is within the Gorey Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £131 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and made 4,194 dispensations of medicine. Area of the village 9 acres. Pop., in 1831, 274; in 1841, 311. Houses 55.

COOLINE, or **COOLINEX**, a parish in the barony of Orrery and Kilmore, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-west of Charleville, co. Cork, Munster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 1,152 acres. Pop., in 1831, 455; in 1841, 437. Houses 59. The land is of excellent quality.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cloyne. Tithe composition and gross income, £70; nett, £60. The incumbent is also stipendiary curate of Kilsannig. The schoolhouse in Shandrum, 1 mile distant, and licensed as a place of worship, is the nearest place which the Protestant parishioners can attend. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 381.

COOLKENNO, a village in the parish of Aghold, barony of Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Tullow. Fairs are held on Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, and Nov. 1. Pop. returned with the parish.

COOLKERRY, a parish partly in the barony of Clandonagh, but chiefly in that of Clarmallagh, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east by south of Rathdowney, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, westward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; but it is cut into two mutually detached districts by the intersection of part of Aghaboe. Area of the Clandonagh portion, 4 acres, 2 roods, 12 perches; of the west portion of the Clarmallagh division, 917 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches; of the east portion of the Clarmallagh division, 697 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches. The Clandonagh section is uninhabited. Pop. of the Clarmallagh section, in 1831, 375; in 1841, 457. Houses 67. It lies along the right or south bank of the Erkin rivulet. The seats are Middlemount and Erkina.—This parish is in the dio. of Ossory, and is wholly inappropriate. The vicar of Aughamcar receives from the impropratrix a stipend of £10 10s. for acting as curate; and the Protestant parishioners

attend the church of Rathdowney. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 23, and the Roman Catholics to 361.

COOLATTIN. See **COOLATTIN.**

COOLMAIN, an old castle and a mansion in the barony of Courcrys, and on the east coast of Court-macherry bay, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Bandon, co. Cork, Munster. The castle originally belonged to MacCarty Reagh, but was taken by the Bandonians in 1642, and was ever afterwards held in English possession. The mansion is the seat of E. Stawell, Esq.

COOLMORE, a demesne in the barony of Kinnalea and Kerriurhy, co. Cork, Munster. It is situated about 4 miles south of Passage; and occupies a chief part of the peninsula between Cork Harbour, and the north side of Carrigaline bay or estuary. The mansion is a handsome edifice, overlooking Carrigaline bay; and is the seat of Wm. H. W. Newenham, Esq. The demesne comprises an area of upwards of 500 acres. The estate, when Arthur Young wrote his Tour in Ireland, was in the possession of Archdeacon Oliver, whom Mr. Young termed "the capital farmer of all this neighbourhood;" and, after it passed into the possession of the Newenham family, it continued to be treated with the same agricultural skill and georgical enterprise which brought it into fame during the days of the archdeacon.

COOLMUNDRY, a parish in the barony of Mil-dlethry, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Fethard, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, westward, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; extreme breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,688 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches, —of which 22 acres, 1 rood, 21 perches, lie detached. Pop., in 1831, 380; in 1841, 350. Houses 44. The seats are Hamixtown and Grove-House. —This parish is in the dio. of Cashel, and is wholly inappropriate. A neighbouring clergyman receives a stipend of £12 or £14 for performing the occasional duties; and the Protestant parishioners attend the church of Fethard. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 6, and the Roman Catholics to 393.

COOLNACARTON, a hill in the district of Cunnemara, co. Galway, Connauht. It stands isolated among a great congeries of uplands; and rises from the mouth of the vale or glen of Ina, on the east side of the Binnabola mountains. Though only about 900 feet high, it commands one of the best of a rich series of views of the glens, loughs, and mountains of the grandly picturesque region of the Twelve Pins. The greater part of it consists of quartz rock; but the west side exhibits great cliffs of micaceous schist in nearly horizontal strata; and one elevated spot displays a patch of limestone, superincumbent on some serpentine, and on a regular broad vein of granite.

COOLNAGREENANE, a mountain on the northern border of the district of Carbery, a short distance south-west of Iuchigeelagh, co. Cork, Munster. Its name is said to mean, 'the mountain unknown to the sunbeams;' and is highly descriptive of the mountain's general gloomy appearance. Coolnagreenane is one of a group or chain of alpine heights.

COOLOCK, a maritime barony of co. Dublin, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the barony of Nethercross; on the east, by the Irish sea; on the south, by Dublin bay and Ballybough river, which separate it from the half-barony of Rathdown, and the city and barony of Dublin; and on the south-west, and west, by the barony of Castleknock. Its greatest length, from north to south, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, exclusive of the peninsula of Howth, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, inclusive of that peninsula, becomes the length, and is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 27,907 acres. The

southern seaboard of the barony contributes all the features of one side of the luscious yet powerful scenery of Dublin bay; the eastern seaboard presents to the ocean a series of bold, broken, and romantic cliffs, and rocky declivities; and the interior districts rapidly subside from the tumultuous and natural strengths of the coast into a great sheet of green velvet, variegated with the works of culture and taste like the nice productions of needlework. Portions of the surface in the vicinity of Dublin, and even for several miles distant, seem like a vast demesne, profusely powdered with mansions, villas, and cottages ornaed; and nearly the whole is rich in soil, beautiful in aspect, teeming with population, and marvellously free from the poverty and dinginess which so generally characterize the great majority of both the crowded and the sequestered districts of Ireland. Five or six rivulets, additional to the Ballybough stream, run eastward to the sea; but in some instances they are indigenous, and in all unimportant. The most remarkable features of the coast occur in the long narrow peninsula of Howth, and in the islet a little north of it called Ireland's Eye.—The following transferences to and from the barony of Coolock were made by authority of the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 90. A townland of Swords parish in Nethercross, with a pop. of 5, was transferred to Coolock. Nine townlands of Killossory parish, with a pop. of 212, were transferred from Coolock to Nethercross; parts of two uninhabited townlands of Glasnevin parish were transferred to the city of Dublin; the whole of the parish of Killeek, with a pop. of 185, was transferred to Nethercross; and parts of the parishes of Grangegorman and St. George's, with a pop. of respectively 4,857, and 15,048, were transferred to the city of Dublin. Pop. of the barony, as it existed in 1831, 39,761. Houses 5,320.—The barony, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Glasnevin, Grangegorman, St. George's, and Swords; and the whole of the parishes of Artaine, Baldoyle, Balgriffin, Cloghran, Clontarf, Clonturk, Coolock, Howth, Kilbarrack, Killester, Kinsale, Malahide, Portmarnock, Raheny, St. Margaret's, and Sautry. The towns and villages are Baldoyle, St. Douglagh's, Clontarf, Dollymount, Ballybough, Drumcondra, Richmond, Coolock, Glasnevin, Howth, Malahide, Raheny, and Santry. Pop., in 1841, 19,188. Houses 2,981. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,985; in manufactures and trade, 699; in other pursuits, 1,057. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,009; who could read but not write, 1,305; who could neither read nor write, 2,567. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,927; who could read but not write, 1,907; who could neither read nor write, 3,185.

COOLOCK, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Coolock, 3 miles north-east of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length, from east to west, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,734 acres. Pop., in 1831, 914; in 1841, 947. Houses 145. The surface consists of excellent land, and is ornamented,—proportionally at least to its own extent—with a very large number of handsome seats. The property of the parish was long hereditary in the family of Talbot, of Malahide castle; but afterwards it passed chiefly into the possession of the baronet family of Donville. The road from Dublin to Malahide passes through the interior; and on this road stands the village of Coolock,—remarkable only as the site of the parish-church and the Roman Catholic chapel. The church was erected principally in consequence of the late Right Hon. John Beresford's influence with government; it was completed

in 1760, and ornamented with a neat spire, constructed of timber and slates; and it was enlarged in 1815, by means of a loan of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Area of the village, 5 acres. Pop., in 1831, 190; in 1841, 260. Houses 38.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Yet though called a vicarage, all its tithes are paid to the incumbent. Tithe composition, £243 16s. 6d.; glebe, £35. Gross income, £286 17s. 3d.; nett, £229 16s. 3d. Patron, the Marquis of Drogheda. Sittings in the church 200; attendance, 100 in winter, 200 in summer. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapels of Clontarf, Santry, and Clonturk. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 208 Churchmen, 8 Presbyterians, and 688 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools—one of which was wholly supported by Arthur Guinness, Esq., and two were parochial schools for respectively boys and girls, and were supported by private subscriptions and a public collection—had on their books 31 boys and 47 girls.

COOLRAINE, a village in the parish of Offelane, barony of Upperwoods, Queen's co., Leinster. It stands 3½ miles west-south-west of Mountrath, near the east edge of a large expanse of bog, and a little above the confluence of the three head-streams of the Nore,—the Dolour, the Tonnet, and the Nore proper. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 324; in 1841, 193. Houses 38.

COOLSTUFF, a parish in the barony of West Shelmallee, 3 miles east by north of Taghmon, co. Wexford, Leinster. Length, south by westward, 3½ miles; extreme breadth, 1½ mile; area, 3,347 acres, 2 perches. Pop., in 1831, 577; in 1841, 636. Houses 93. The surface includes part of the northern skirts of the Forth mountains, yet consists, for the most part, of good land. The highest ground is near the centre, and has an altitude above sea-level of 428 feet. The road from Wexford to Taghmon passes westward through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £200; glebe, £7 0s. 10½d. Gross income, £207 0s. 10½d.; nett, £176 14s. 8½d. Patron, the diocesan. There is neither church nor chapel. The rector is curate of Taghmon, and officiates there. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 65 Churchmen, 9 Protestant dissenters, and 514 Roman Catholics; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with £2 a-year and a free schoolhouse from the Hon. Mrs. Hoare, and one with £5 from the rector, and £7 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 47 boys and 33 girls. In 1840, a National school had on its books 43 boys and 30 girls.

COOMHOOLA. See COOLEAGH.

COONAGH, a barony in the north-east corner of co. Limerick, Munster. It is bounded on the north, east, and south, by co. Tipperary; on the south-west, by the barony of Small County; and on the west, by the baronies of Clanwilliam and Ownneybeg. Its greatest length, in a direction from north by east to south by west, is 10½ miles; its greatest breadth is 8; a considerable part of its breadth is less than 3½ miles; and its area is 36,324 acres. Its northern district is filled with the offshoots of the Keeper mountains; and a large portion of its other districts are also upland. Some extent of bog occurs a little north of its centre. The declination is from north, west, and south, and sends down convergent streams either to form Lough Coolapish (see COOLAPISH), or speedily to join the superfluous waters of that lake on their rivulet path to the west,—eventually to fall into the Shannon, 3 miles above Limerick.—This barony

contains the whole of the parishes of Ballinacloy, Castletown, Toughcluggin, and Ulla, and part of the parishes of Aglishcormick, Doon, Grean, Kiltely, and Templebredin. The chief villages are Doon, Pallasgreen, Kiltely, and Ulla. Pop., in 1831, 15,063; in 1841, 17,187. Houses 2,521. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,134; in manufactures and trade, 361; in other pursuits, 249. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,436; who could read but not write, 1,069; who could neither read nor write, 2,965. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,408; who could read but not write, 1,629; who could neither read nor write, 4,315.

COONOH. See ABBEYLARA.

COOREACLARE, a hamlet in the parish of Kilmacduane, barony of Moyarta, 4 miles north by east of Kiltrush, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the rivulet of 16 miles length of course—but apparently nameless, unless it be called the Cooreaclare river—which rises on the declivities of Mount Callan, and enters the Atlantic at the head of Dunbeg bay. Cooreaclare and Kilmichael dispensary is within the Kiltrush Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 7,635; and, in 1839–40, it expended £95 12s. 10d., and made 2,400 dispensations of medicine. Area of the village, 5 acres. Pop., in 1841, 178. Houses 38.

COORLOOM (THE), a rivulet in the barony of Bantry, co. Cork, Munster. It is formed by the confluent streams of the Cooleagh, and another considerable mountain-torrent; and has but a brief course to the head of Bantry bay in the cove or harbour of Snaire. This cove, sometimes called the estuary of the Coorloom, penetrates the mountains for about a mile in a winding and narrow recess, and is overhung by bold and naked cliffs; and the Coorloom itself, 'the foam of the desolate,' rolls impetuously into it from a dark and rocky labyrinth, between steep banks which are almost overmatted with luxuriant copewood. The estuary abounds with salmon.

COOTEHALL, a village in the barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands on the Boyle river, and on the road from Boyle to Battle-Bridge and Leitrim, 3½ miles south by west of Battle-Bridge, and 5 north by east of Boyle. It commences nearly at the north end of an old straight bridge of 7 or 8 small arches, and consists of a collection of wretched cabins, straggling partly along the roads and partly up the hills. Its dispensary is within the Boyle Poor-law union, and has a district of 22,654 acres, with a pop. of 8,930; and, in 1840–41, it expended £65 19s., and made 4,704 dispensations of medicine to 1,568 patients.—The circumjacent estate of Cootehall extends from the east side of Upper Lough Oakport to Battle-Bridge on the Shannon, and northward along the river to the extreme confines of the parish of Tumna; and it comprises upwards of 7,000 acres, and was purchased, a considerable number of years ago, by its present proprietor, Hugh Barton, Esq., for £66,000. Mr. Barton found it, by repute at least, in the possession chiefly of a tenantry remarkable for their lawlessness and insubordination; and with the aid of the military, and at the expense of producing afflicting scenes, he effected what is popularly termed 'a clearance'; and when instituting new arrangements, he greatly enlarged the farms, and correspondingly reduced the amount of resident population. The south-western division of the estate lying adjacent to the village, and comprising some hundreds of acres, continued to be held by lease against Mr. Barton; and, after he had improved the other divisions, this remained in its original condition, and exhibited very striking features of contrast to the 'cleared' and re-arranged divisions. The old mansion of Cootehall crowns a

slowly ascending hill in the vicinity of the village; and is now partly a farm-house, and partly an interesting ruin. It appears to have originally consisted of a large quadrangular enclosure, bounded by lofty walls, and fortified with military towers at the angles.

COOTEHILL (THE), a rivulet of the counties of Monaghan and Cavan, Ulster. It rises in numerous headwaters in co. Monaghan, and there both drains and forms a great profusion of lakes,—some of considerable size, and a few of comparative beauty; and on the borders of the two counties it forms or traverses the chain of exquisitely ornamental and highly embellished lakes which lie between Dawson Grove and Bellamont Forest. See **DAWSON GROVE** and **BELLAMONT**. One of the most remote head-streams issues from a lake $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-west of Monaghan; another, which soon joins the former, issues from a lake 4 miles south-south-east of Monaghan; and a third, which falls into the united stream of the other two 4 miles south-west of Ballyboy, rises in the south-west corner of county Monaghan, only $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of the river's embouchure. The stream, measured from its remotest source, has a run of 19 or 20 miles; and it falls into the Annalee $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of Cootehill.

COOTEHILL, a post and market town, in the parish of Drumgoon, barony of Tullaghgarvey, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on the Cootehill river, and on the road from Dublin to Clones, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Shircock, 8 south-west by south of Ballyboy, $\frac{8}{10}$ south by east of Clones, and 51 north-west of Dublin. The country around it, including part of county Monaghan, is very beautiful; and within a radius of about 3 miles, contains, among other mansions, those of Bellamont Forest, Dawson Grove, Fairfield, Lisnalogh, Dromore, Freamore Mount, Annfort, Minore, Bellgreen, Newgrove, Mountain Lodge, Keighan, Annalee, Tullyvin, Rathkenney, Ashfield, and Retreat. Mayo hill, the highest summit of the district, and situated in the direction of Shircock, commands a good view; and the banks of the Cootehill river, for several miles above the town, furnish a constant series of very rich close landscapes,—chiefly of the class which may be designated languidly beautiful. The town is comparatively well-built and respectably inhabited; and is not equalled in appearance by any place between it and Dublin except Navan. It contains a neat church, a Roman Catholic chapel, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, Methodist, Moravian, and Quaker chapels, several schools, and an inn, and posting establishment. The weekly markets are well-attended; monthly markets are held for cattle, fax, yarn, &c.; and fairs are held on March 12, June 9, Sept. 12, and Dec. 6. Brewing and distilling make a prominent figure, as they do in most Irish towns where any possible means can be commanded for maintaining them; the linen market is one of the briskest among the second-rate towns of Ireland; linen-weaving employs a considerable proportion of the inhabitants; and the sheetings brought hither for sale are said to be preferred to those of the other northern markets. A branch of the Provincial Bank was established in 1836, and a branch of the Ulster Bank in 1837. The public conveyances, in 1838, were a car to Lavastrand, and a coach in transit between Clones and Dublin.—The Cootehill Poor-law union ranks as the 62d; and was declared on Aug. 10, 1839. It lies partly in co. Cavan, and partly in co. Monaghan; and comprises an area of 164 square miles, or 104,988 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 63,391. The electoral divisions within co. Monaghan, together with their respective pop., in 1831, are Cormeen 6,654, Dawson Grove 7,511,

Aghabog 5,495, and Drum 3,394; and those within co. Cavan are Cootehill 7,335, Ashfield 6,557, Tullyvin 3,033, Drumgoon 4,269, Drung 5,054, Rathkenney 4,270, Lerah 3,171, and Knockbride 6,819. The number of ex-officio guardians is 6, and of elected guardians 18; and two of the latter are chosen by each of the divisions of Cormeen, Dawson Grove, Aghabog, Cootehill, Ashfield, and Knockbride, and one by each of the other divisions. The total number of £10 electors traced in the rate-book is 330; and of these 38 are rated under £10,—23 under £9,—14 under £8,—9 under £7,—6 under £6, and 2 under £5. The total net annual value of the property rated is £82,846, the total number of persons rated is 8,608; and of these, 275 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—580, not exceeding £2,—535, not exceeding £3,—712, not exceeding £4,—and 895, not exceeding £5. The workhouse was contracted for on Sept. 1, 1849, and was to be completed in March 1842; the amount of contract was £7,360; the sum to be borrowed was £8,900; the extent of intended accommodation was for 800 persons; and the site has an area of 6 acres, 2 perches, and was purchased for £631 6s. 3d., besides £100 of compensation to occupying tenant. The date of the first admission of paupers was Dec. 2, 1842; the total expenditure thence till Feb. 6, 1843, was £1,000 3s. 9d.; and the total previous expenditure was £501 8s. 8d. A fever hospital at Cootehill consists of only one room in a small house, and is altogether incompetent for the wants of the union, or even of a moderate district around the town; and, in 1839–40, it expended £93 13s. 6d., and admitted 138 patients. The dispensary districts are 3 in number, and have their seats at Cootehill, Drum, and Rockcorry; but they serve for only about two-thirds of the union. The Cootehill dispensary has a district of 36,167 acres, with a pop. of 21,550; and, in 1839–40, it expended £141 9s. 6d., and administered to 2,604 patients. The Loan Fund of Cootehill, in 1841, had a capital of £2,168; and during that year, it circulated £9,241 in 2,744 loans, cleared a nett profit of £65 15s. 4d., and expended on charitable purposes £44 8s. 8d.; and from the date of its institution, it circulated £49,271 in 14,750 loans, cleared a nett profit of £418 7s. 4d., and expended on charitable purposes £340 8s. 8d.—Area of the town, 107 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,239; in 1841, 2,425. Houses 415. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 85; in manufactures and trade, 287; in other pursuits, 73. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 19; on the directing of labour, 294; on their own manual labour, 109; on means not specified, 23.

COPELAND ISLANDS, a cluster of isles in the parish of Bangor and barony of Ardes, and off the south side of the entrance of Belfast Lough, co. Down, Ulster. They are now the property of Mr. Kerr of Portavo; but they have their name from a family who settled in Ardes, in the 12th century, in the time of John De Courcy, and who were long ago extinct.—The largest is called Big Island; it lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east by north of Nout Head Point, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Donaghadee, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ east by north of Bangor; and it comprises 230 acres of arable land, and 40 acres of rough ground. The sound between it and the mainland, though foul near the latter, is aggregately very safe for navigation, and has a depth of from 7 to 8 fathoms. The east side of the island is a cliff; but Chapel bay, on the west side, offers good anchorage in from 2 to 3 fathoms of water, and shelter from all winds except the south-west. Two coves in this bay were used in their natural state as fishing-harbours, and possessed, 10 or 12 years ago, 5 herring-fishing smacks, 7 yawls, and 2 large

lumber boats; but Mr. Nimmo recommended to the Fishery Board artificial improvements upon them which he estimated would cost respectively £300 and £273 12s. The following account of the economy of the island, written almost exactly a century ago, is interesting, and exhibits a very early instance of the exclusive and ruinous dependence upon fuci for manure, which has since become so general over all the Irish seaboard: "It produces plenty of oats, barley, pease, and beans, being fertilized by an inexhaustible fund of the alga marina or sea-wreck, which a cast up every tide. From this manure, they have three successive crops, one of barley, and two of oats. They have no fences in the island; but to preserve their corn from trespasses, they fold their cattle within enclosures raised of sods, and let them out to graze at proper seasons, and watch and herd them, as it is here called. The island is likewise remarkable for a very large breed of tame poultry, as geese, turkeys, and hens, as also with sea-fowl, is the gull and pyrmaw, who build in the rocks, and sateh vast quantities of young ones. Nor is it deficient in exceeding good fat beef and mutton; and abounds with springs, and fresh water; and has a tolerable good slate quarry in it." The pop. about 10 years ago was 75.—A long ledge of rocks runs out from the west end of Big Island, bears the name of Kaddy-Karne, or Ketty-kerne, and is the site of a small stone beacon. About half-a-mile north-east of the island lie several rocks called the Pladlies, which render the navigation of the sound between Big and Cross Islands unsafe for strangers; yet that sound, though swept by a rapid tide, is otherwise thoroughly practicable, and has a depth of from 7 to 24 fathoms.—Cross or Lighthouse Island lies rather less than a mile north-north-east of Big Island; comprises about 30 acres of arable land; and has a coast-line of about a mile in circumference. A lighthouse upon it is a square tower, 7 feet thick in the walls, and 70 feet high to the lantern; its light is distinctly seen at Portpatrick and the Mull of Galloway in Scotland; and the expenditure connected with it, during 1840, amounted to £605 1s. 10d. A perennial spring bursts from a rock on Cross Island, at a point about 60 feet above the level of the sea.—Mew Island lies about 10 perches south-east of Cross Island; contains 7 or 8 acres of low pasture land; and is deeply peninsulated, or nearly cut into a series of islets or skerries, by three sets of small marine indentations. The narrow passage between it and Cross Island, though only 10 perches long, and though swept by a rapid tide, and dangerously interspersed with rocks, is the frequent retreat, sometimes to the number of 30 yawls at once, of the Donaghadee fishermen, who fish in the sound between Cross and Big Islands for cod and pollock. A great tide, commonly called the tide of Strangore, and occasioned from a collision of tidal currents from the North Channel and from Belfast Lough, runs off from the eastern extremity of the Copeland Islands, to the north-east and the Mull of Galloway.

CORAAN-ACHILL, a mountainous peninsula in the barony of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is very nearly insulated, the isthmus which connects it with the continent being very narrow; and it has nearly a triangular outline, a side of 5½ miles being presented to the west, one of 6½ miles to the north, and one of 8 miles to the south-west. The east side is, over its whole length, divided from the Island of Achill by a very narrow strait; the north side looks up the broad part of Achill Sound toward Blackod bay; and the south-west or south-south-west side, is a main part of the north screen of Clew bay. The coast is nearly all bold and rocky; and

the interior is prevailingly a brown bog-clad mass of lofty uplands,—part of that wild, russet-dressed, mountainous yet morassy region which extends from Clew bay to Killalla bay, and from the Atlantic to Mount Nephin. A vantage-ground near the end of the isthmus, on the road from Newport to Achill, commands a superb view of Clew bay, thus noticed by Mr. Otway: "Directly under you, and to the left, the noble bay, with its multitude of islands, Innismore, Innishina, Innisherushna, Innishougha, and I don't know how many other Innishes,—all green and fertile, some tilled, some pasture. No bay in the British isles has so many islands; and then the large isle of Clare, forming the great break-water barrier against the Atlantic; and from this quarter, Clare really looked sublime; for on this side were its beetling cliffs, against which the wind, that came not ungently from the north-west, was sending the long Atlantic billows, which, meeting this iron wall, sent up the white foam on high,—foam which indeed was tossing, and boiling, and surging, on every rock around. And then the magnificent Croaghpatrick, the most beautiful of all Irish mountains,—there it stood to the south, overlooking our bay, with its multitudinous isles, and it had flung its cap away; its top acuminated to the sky, 'facile princeps,'—the acknowledged superior, not only in form, but in height, of every mountain within the line of vision."

CORBALLIS, a village on the eastern border of the parish of Duleek, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. It stands about 3½ miles south of Drogheda. In its vicinity are Corballis-house, the seat of J. S. Taylor, Esq., and Ballygarth, the handsome mansion of Col. Pepper. Pop., in 1831, 127; in 1841, not specially returned.

CORBALLY, a small bog on the western verge of the half-barony of Ballymoe, and of co. Roscommon, Connaught. It extends along the left bank of the Suck, from a point about 2½ miles below the village of Ballymoe. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 5 furlongs. It is very nearly continuous with the bogs of Leabeg, Glinsk, and Rossmoylen; and, in common with them, might be easily drained.

CORBALLY, a parish, formerly in the barony of Barretts, but now in that of East Muskerry, 5½ miles south-west of Cork, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 869 acres. Pop., in 1841, 193. Houses 29.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of CARRIGROHANE [which see], in the dio of Cork. The vicarial tithes are compounded for £23 6s. 8d., and the rectorial for £46 13s. 4d.; and the latter are impropriate in the vicars choral of Cork cathedral.

CORBALLY, a parish, partly in the baronies of Ballybritt and Clonlisk, King's co., Leinster, but chiefly in the barony of Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, Munster. It lies in the vicinity of Roscrea, and of Borris-in-Ossory; but consists of three detached segments, which are separated from one another by intersections of the parish of Roscrea. The surface is variously bog, mountain, artificial pasture, demesne-ground, and arable land. The seats are Mount-Seaton, Prospect-Lodge, Corville-House, Verdantill-House, Birchgrove-House, Monaincha-House, Sheehills-House, Rasket-Hall, Rockforest-House, Tinderry-House, and Timoney-Park. The chief topics of interest will be introduced under the word **MONAINCHA**: which see. Area of the Ballybritt section, 418 acres, 1 rood, 15 perches,—of which 194 acres, 3 roods, 12 perches, lie detached to the east. Area of the Clonlisk section, 449 acres, 1 rood, 37 perches. Length of the main body of the Tipperary section, south-westward, 4½ miles; breadth, from 2½ to 4. Area of the whole of the Tipperary section, 11,879 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches,

—of which 60 acres, 2 roads, 36 perches, are water, and 556 acres, 1 road, 34 perches, lie detached to the west. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,090; in 1841, 3,373. Houses 540. Pop., in 1841, of the Ballybritt section, 102; of the Clonisk section, 106; of the Tipperary section, 3,165. Houses in the three sections, respectively 15, 14, and 511.—This parish is in the dio. of Killaloe; but is wholly inappropriate. A private building is used as a place of worship in connection with the Establishment, and has a private chaplain, and an attendance of 190. The Roman Catholic chapels at Knock and Camblin have an attendance of respectively about 600, and about 450; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are united to two chapels in Bourney. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 506, and the Roman Catholics to 2,708; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £20 from Mr. Hutchinson—had on their books 229 boys and 136 girls.

CORBALLY, a parish in the barony of Gualtier, 6½ miles south-south-east of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, ¾; area, 725 acres. Pop., in 1831, 285; in 1841, 315. Houses 43. It lies on the east shore of the inner part of Tramore bay, or very nearly on the isthmus of the peninsula which runs down between that bay and Almonds bay. The soil is partly light and partly stiff.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILLURE [which see], in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £55. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tramore. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 8, and the Roman Catholics to 287; and a National school was salaried with £10, and had on its books 18 females.

CORBALLY, a village in the parish of Castle-Connor, barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 167. Houses 28.

CORBET, a hill and a demesne in the barony of Bantry, 1 mile south-east of New Ross. The demesne is the property of Mr. Corbet. The hill was the site of the rebel camp on June 4, 1798; and hence the rebel force proceeded at day-break of the following morning to attack New Ross. See ROSS (NEW).

CORCLONE, or **CURRACLONE**, a parish in the barony of Stradbally, 2½ miles north-east of the town of Stradbally, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, south-westward, 3 miles; extreme breadth, 2½; area, 3,644 acres, 3 roads, 1 perch,—of which 3 acres, 1 road, 12 perches, are in the river Barrow. Pop., in 1831, 650; in 1841, 749. Houses 135. The soil is, for the most part, a light clay on a substratum of limestone or gravel. The surface touches the right bank of the Barrow, which divides it for county Kildare; it is chiefly drained north-north-eastward by a small affluent of that river; and it is traversed by the canal of the Barrow navigation. Ballykileavin, the demesne of Sir Edward Walsh, Bart., is one of the most improved and artificial pieces of ground throughout a considerable district; adjoining it is Brockly Park, the seat of Wm. D. Ferrar, Esq.; and in the north-east is the seat of Ballymans.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition, £233; glebe, £3 1s. 6d. Gross income, £236 1s. 6d.; nett, £192 8s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built, in 1804, by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 80; attendance 65. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 53, and the Roman Catholics to 593; and a hedge school had on its books 11 boys and 9 girls.

CORCOMOHIDE, a parish, partly in the barony of Orerry and Kilmore, co. Cork, but chiefly in the barony of Upper Connello, co. Limerick, Munster.

It lies 9 miles south of Rathkeale; and its Limerick section contains the village of BALLYAGRAM: which see. Area of the Cork section, 440 acres; of the Limerick section, 9,573 acres. The Census of 1831 takes no notice of the Cork section, and includes the Limerick section within the parish of CASTLETOWN: which see. Pop., in 1841, of the Cork section, 139; of the Limerick section, 5,804; of the rural districts of the Limerick section, 5,671. Houses in these respectively, 22,956, and 998. The surface is hilly and tumulated, and lies comparatively high, yet consists of fertile and even rich land, with an intermixture of valuable bog. The drainage is mainly effected by head-streams of the Deel and the Maig.—The ecclesiastical parish of Corcomohide comprises the three districts of KILMEEDY, CASTLETOWN, and DRUMCOLLOHER [see these articles]; and is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Length, 9 miles; breadth, 6; area, 23,276 acres. Pop., in 1831, 10,742. Vicarial tithe composition and gross income, £330; nett, £275 6s. Patron, the vicars choral of Limerick cathedral. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £570, and are inappropriate in the representatives of the late Countess of Ormonde. The church is a very old building, and in a state of disrepair and even dilapidation. Sittings 40; attendance, about 10. Two Roman Catholic chapels in Castletown and Kilmeedy, have each an attendance of from 1,100 to 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. The Roman Catholic chapel in Drumcolloher has an attendance of 1,200; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Killalihan. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 91, and the Roman Catholics to 11,102; and 14 daily schools had on their books 552 boys and 289 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £10 from Mr. Stevelty, and gratuitously educated 14 children; and another was salaried with £10 10s. from Colonel White, and gratuitously educated 10 children.

CORCOMROE, a maritime barony of co. Clare, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by Burren; on the east, by Inchiquin; on the south, by Inchiquin and Ibrickane; and on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean and the South Sound. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 10½ miles; its greatest breadth is 10; and its area is 61,385 acres, 9 perches,—of which 292 acres, 3 roads, 26 perches are water. Its coast contains the head and the north side of Liscannor bay, and two or three very small creeks or coves; it projects in the bold and comparatively broad peninsula which screens the north side of Liscannor bay, and terminates in Haggs Head; and it presents to the ocean, for the most part, a bluff and grand rampart of rock. The interior is variously upland and hilly; and contains much lofty, and very little level, ground. The soil, to use the words of Hely Dutton, "consists of a fertile clay on whinstone rock, called here cold stone, to distinguish it from limestone, which is called hot soil. It wants only draining, liming, and a proper course of cropping, to make those lands that now [in 1808] pay only a few shillings per acre, worth from two to three guineas." Lough Licken lies nearly in the centre of the barony; and several loughlets occur in other districts. Most of the drainage is effected by a considerable rivulet which traces the northern boundary to the South Sound, and by the Forsett river, which comes in from Inchiquin, and runs to the head of Liscannor bay; but a small district in the east is drained eastward to Loughs Inchiquin and Tador and the river Fergus.—This barony contains the parishes of Cloney, Kilenora, Killaspuglonane, Kiltoraght, Kilmannahan, Kilmaierichy, Killilagh, and Kilsbanny; and



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its towns and principal villages are Kilfenora, Ennistymon, Lisceanor, Fisher-Street, Roadford, East Lahensey, and West Lahensey. Pop., in 1831, 23,016; in 1841, 25,979. Houses 4,157. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,324; in manufactures and trade, 754; in other pursuits, 410. Males at and about 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,309; who could read but not write, 1,214; who could neither read nor write, 6,799. Females at and above five years of age who could read and write, 1,355; who could read but not write, 1,114; who could neither read nor write, 8,570.

CORCOMROE, a parish in the barony of Burren, co. Clare. See ABBEV.

CORDANGAN. See CARDANGAN.

CORK,

A maritime county of Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by Limerick; on the north-east, by Tipperary; on the east, by Waterford; on the south-east, south, and south-west, by the Atlantic; and on the west, by Kerry. Its northern boundary-line nearly follows the southern watershed of the river-system of the Shannon, yet makes so many small deflections both from and within that watershed as to be practically artificial; the eastern boundary-line nearly follows for a few miles the watershed between the Blackwater and the Suir, but afterwards passes right across the valley of the Blackwater, and then, after the latter has made its rectangular deflection to the south, runs convergingly towards its termination at the mouth of Youghal Harbour; and the western boundary-line follows over two-thirds of its length an alpine watershed between the Kenmare and the Castlemaine river-systems and the great basins of Cork, and then runs, for the most part, up the nascent Blackwater, and down a small part of the nascent Feale. The county has a sinuous and very irregular outline; but may, in a general view, be regarded as presenting a side of 29 miles to Limerick, one of 22½ miles to Tipperary and Waterford, one of 83 miles to the Atlantic, and one of 53 miles to the Kenmare estuary and to Kerry. It is the largest county in Ireland, and is surpassed in extent by no English county except that of York. Sir William Petty, in his *Political Anatomy of Ireland*, says, "This county seems, in respect of people and parishes, to be one-eighth part of the whole kingdom, there being other counties in Ireland not above a twentieth part of the county of Cork." Its greatest length, in a straight line west-south-westward from Youghal Harbour to the mouth of the Kenmare river, is 80 Irish miles; and its greatest breadth, in the opposite direction, from the point of the Old Head of Kinsale, is 44½ Irish miles. Its area, as estimated by Mr. Young in 1780, is 991,010 Irish acres; by Dr. Beaufort, in 1792, 1,048,800 Irish acres; by other authorities, whose estimate has obtained general currency, 1,008,882 English acres; and by the latest and best authority, 1,846,333 acres,—of which 1,308,882 are arable land, 465,889 are uncultivated land, 52,180 are continuous woodlands, 6,515 are towns, and 12,867 are water.

Coasts.—The length of coast-line is usually estimated at 200 miles; but if minutely followed around all the curvatures and sinuosities of the numerous estuaries, bays, and creeks, it would be found far to exceed that extent. Some of the bays, as those of Cork, Ross, Roaring-Water, and Dunmanus, but especially those of Bantry and Kenmare, are large; and several—particularly those of Cork, Roaring-Water, and Bantry—are much ramified and subdivided by peninsula and islands. The sea-board, in a general view, is divisible into three great sec-

tions of very different character; the eastern, from Youghal Harbour to Cork Harbour, sloping slowly down into fine strands; the central, from Cork Harbour to Baltimore Harbour, terminating in bluff faces, hillocks, hills, and steep slopes, often green or wooded, and very extensively variegated with almost every kind of intersection, from the flat sandy beach to the bold rocky cliff; and the western, from Baltimore Harbour to the Kenmare estuary, presenting frequent faces of grand, sublime, or savage mountain, and seldom intersected to a greater extent with low-land beach than to impart picturesqueness and beauty to a prevailing sea-barrier of imposing highlands. Yet the immediate coast scarcely partakes of the distinctive character of these divisions of sea-board; but occasionally presents long breastworks of rock in front of the low grounds, and breaks down into snug coves and pleasant beaches at the skirts of the overhanging mountains. Youghal Harbour has a tolerable anchorage without the bar, in 6 fathoms of water; a small bay, 4 miles to the south, has good anchorage and fishing-ground, in from 5 to 12 fathoms, within Ring Point; the extensive sweep of Ballycotton bay, and the western half of the coast of Imokilly, are gently indented with curving creeks, and have for the most part a line of pleasant strand; Cork Harbour is so completely landlocked, and is environed with such exquisitely picturesque shores, as to seem a lake of the most brilliant beauty, and it could accommodate the largest fleet of the largest vessels, and has an anchorage in 7 fathoms of water within a cable's length of the shore; the coast, thence to Kinsale Harbour, is jagged with various creeks, the longest of which is Oyster Harbour, but it is for the most part rocky and dangerous. Kinsale Harbour has 30 feet of water on the bar, and interior anchorage in 7 fathoms; the two small bays which indent the opposite sides of the peninsula of the Old Head of Kinsale, have good anchorage in very various depths of water; Courtmacsherry bay is unsheltered in all its great exterior sweep, and has but small depth of water over its bar; Cloghnaikilly Harbour has only two fathoms of water over its bar at full sea, and considerably endangers any vessels which it embays; Ross bay is little more than an open road, fully exposed to the south-west; Glandore Harbour has a landlocked anchorage, and a depth of from 14 to 30 feet in its channel; Castlehaven Harbour has safe anchorage in 14 feet of water, but is of limited capacity; Barlogh bay, though ramified into a few small creeks, is nearly all unsheltered from the south, or across its entrance inward; a great compound bay, bounded on the east by Cape Clear Island, and on the west by the promontory of Mizen Head, is so thickly studded with islands as to be quite an archipelago, and so multitudinously ramified by islands and peninsula into innumerable straits and sounds, and bays and creeks, as to be almost a labyrinth of land and water, yet its subdivisions of Baltimore Harbour, Innisherkin Harbour, Roaring-Water bay, Scull Harbour, and Crookhaven, all possess various degrees of safe accommodation for merchant vessels; Dunmanus bay, though 10 miles long, without a bar, and everywhere from 10 to 30 fathoms deep, is so near the superior bay of Bantry, as to be almost wholly neglected; and Bantry bay at once presents magnificence of scenery which might captivate a savage, offers an extent of safe harbourage which might accommodate all the shipping of Europe, and contains among other subordinate harbours, the landlocked and otherwise peculiarly fine one of Berehaven.

The principal headlands are Ring Point, at the north-east side of the entrance of Ballycotton bay; Poor Head and Cork Head, at the two sides of the

entrance of the outer harbour of Cork; Robert's Head, 14 mile south-south-west of Cork Head; Barry Point, 3 miles south-west of Robert's Head; Kinema Head, at the east side of the entrance of Oyster Harbour; Hangman's Point, at the east side of the entrance of Kinsale Harbour; Black Head, projecting from the middle of the east side of the long and curiously outlined peninsula of Kinsale; the Old Head of Kinsale, at the termination of that peninsula; the Seven Heads, at the west side of the entrance of Courtmacsherry bay; Dunworly Head, at the east side of the entrance of Cloghnakilly bay; Gally Head, at the east side of the entrance of Ross Harbour; Toe Point, between Castlehaven and Barlogh bay; Cape Clear, at the southern extremity of Cape Clear Island; Two Castle Point, between Scull Harbour and Crookhaven; Brow Head and Mizen Head, at the extremity of the mountainous peninsula which separates Crookhaven from Dunmanus bay; Tree Castle Point, at the south side of the entrance of Dunmanus bay; Sheep's Head, between Dunmanus bay and Bantry bay; Blackball Head, at the north-west side of the entrance of Bantry bay; Crow Head, between Bantry bay and the Kenmare estuary; and Cod's Head, between Ballydonaghan and Quiloe bays, two indentations on the shore of the Cork part of the Kenmare estuary.—The principal islands, isles, and islets—the first as to size, and the second and third as to interest or remarkable feature—are the Ballycotton islets, at the south side of the entrance of Ballycotton bay; Great, Little, Foaty, Hawlbowlie, Spike, and Rocky Islands, in inner Cork Harbour; Quince islet, a little south of the entrance of Glandore Harbour; the Stags of Castlehaven, south by east of Toe Point; Rangaroyga Island and Innisbeg, in Baltimore Harbour; Innisherkin, across the mouth of that harbour; Cape Clear Island, south-south-west of Innisherkin; Innisdriscoll, East and West Keme, Hass Island, Castle Island, Long Island, Goat Island, and East, Mid, and West Calf, in the archipelago between Innisherkin and Mizen Head; Bere and Whiddy Islands, in Bantry bay; and Dursay Island, between Crow Head and Ballydonaghan bay.

Surface.—An old saying asserts that Cork contains more good land, and more bad, than any other county of Ireland; and this saying is not very far from being true, even when a medium section of the county is compared to any other medium district of equal extent. The county's physical or rather scenic character, not only presents every variety, from the brown and boggy upland moor to the green and luxuriant lowland meadow, and from the sublime, naked mountain to the brilliantly picturesque valley, bosky with wood, and elaborate in embellishment, but exhibits large aggregations of each class of features, and even displays intermixtures and combinations of the most opposite styles. Some of its mountains are graceful in outline, and verdant in dress; some are flattened, lumpy, and amorphous in shape, and possess a doubtful character between moorland ridges and boggy tableaus; and some are broken in acclivity, bold in escarpment, soaring in altitude, acuminate in summit, and alternately unmassed and sliced down into the finest combinations of stern magnificence; and some of the low grounds are flattened out into dull and inexpressive plains; some are rolled and tumulated into intricate expanses of undulation, knoll, and hillock; some are drawn out into long sweeps of hill-flanked valley; some wind in sinuosities and deflections, and alternately spread out in broad hollows, and contract into narrow passes, till they become series of picture-queeness and romance; and some are so choked up be-

tween stupendous cliffs, or lie so snugly and curiously ensconced among the skirts of mountains, or in the recesses of grandly screened bays, as wholly to lose their lowland character, and appear like fairy nooks in an upland wilderness. If the southern half of Kerry were added to Cork, the district would considerably resemble Perthshire,—that most richly and variedly scenic of all the counties of the three kingdoms; but it would differ from Perthshire in having a smaller proportion of high lands, unspeakably less wood and water adjuncts, considerably less aggregate amount of what a painter would pronounce landscape, and a diffusion of its best or even its good scenes over a much greater extent of area. Cork itself is utterly destitute of such superb lake scenery as so largely distinguishes Perthshire, and gives so great eclat to Kerry; yet it possesses very nearly a counterpart to it in the brilliant lake-like views of Bantry bay and Cork Harbour: its mountains, regarded in the aggregate, are not arranged with the elaborateness of composition and the property of effect, which so generally characterize those of both Perthshire and Kerry; yet those in the baronies of Bantry and Bere contain some specimens of combined power and beauty which might invite the residence of a *Salvator Rosa*: and its valleys, particularly those of the Blackwater, the Lee, the Awbeg, and the Bandon, present whole series of styles of landscape unknown in Kerry, and possess an aggregate amount of general picturesqueness quite, or nearly equal, to the most boasted valleys in the United Kingdom.

The whole of the western border of the county is mountainous; and but for a broad and pronged projection on the south cleft by the bay of Bantry, and forming all the barony of Bere, and the larger part of the barony of Bantry, it might be described as a band of mountain only from 3 to 5 miles broad. The great projection on the south consists rather of masses and dense clusters of mountains, than of separate chains or distinct ranges; the belt thence northward to the glen of the Blackwater, consists of the eastern face of the frontier ridge of the vast mountain-field of Kerry; and the prolongation of that belt to the boundary with Limerick is principally the east screen of two oppositely running mountain-streams. From the southern division of this border, the surface of the country rolls gradually and successively off to hill and knoll and plain; from the central division it goes mountainously away in one upland range of considerable breadth and extent, and in another, which is prolonged to the very boundary with Waterford, and may be figuratively regarded as the backbone of the county; and from the northern division it proceeds eastward in a long and doubtful struggle between upland and lowland character; and, after subsiding for a space into prevailing champaign, rises eventually up at the extreme east in small sections of the Tipperary and Waterford ranges of the Galtees and the Knockmeleadow or Kilworth mountains. The lesser range, from the central division of the west border, is called the Sheehy mountains; it forms the south flank of the upper valley of the Lee; and, measured from the source of that river in Gougane Barra, may be viewed as maintaining its mountain character over a distance eastward of about 12 miles;—the greater range, or that which completely bisects the county, cuts off about one-third of its area on the north, forms the south flank of the river Blackwater, and bears the names successively of the Muskerry, the Boggra, and the Nagles mountains; and it varies in character as it proceeds eastward, but, on the whole, is first roughly and boldly mountainous, next loftily and bleakly moorland, next expanding and practically hilly, and finally so gently upland, and so gay in

dress as to be improperly termed mountain. The chief valleys south of this great range, and west of Cork Harbour, are those of the Lee, the Bandon, and the Annabuo; they extend nearly parallel to it and to one another; and they form a series of decreasing length,—the valley of the Lee being next in magnitude to that of the Blackwater, and the valley of the Bandon next to that of the Lee. The valleys south of the bisecting mountain-range, and east of the city of Cork, are all mere vales or della, and extend variously southward, westward, and eastward; the chief in interest being the dell of Glanmire, which terminates at the Lee $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Cork, and the vale of the Bride, which extends parallel with the Blackwater, and passes into eo. Waterford. The valleys north of the Blackwater, with some unimportant exceptions on the frontier toward Limerick, all extend in a southerly direction, and open into the valley of the Blackwater; and the principal of them are those of Allua, Awbeg, Funcheon, and Arraglin.—The principal mountain-summits of the county as to altitude, are Hungry-hill, 2,240 feet; Sheehy mountain, 1,796; Owen mountain, 1,700; Cahirbarna, 2,234; Tor, 1,329; Knockinakea, 1,388; Mount Gabriel, 1,335; Carrickfadda, 1,028; and Knockmadden, 1,029.

Lakes and Rivers.—The only lakes which claim notice are the small but uniquely scenic lake of Gougane Barra, at the source of the Lee; the lakes of Inchigeelagh or Allua, in the bed of that stream, immediately above Inchigeelagh; a few of the numerous lakes or pools of Caha, on the mutual border of Bere and Kerry; and several loughlets among the mountains of Bere and Bantry.—The Blackwater is by far the most voluminous river of the county: it rises and has a course of 3 or 4 miles within Kerry; it runs for some distance southward being the boundary between the counties; it then deflects at a right angle, and runs due eastward across the whole of eo. Cork; and it finally passes into Waterford, but afterwards deflects again at a right angle, and runs southward so as to touch at its exit to the sea the extreme south-east point of Cork. Its tributaries on the south side, excepting the Clodough which joins it at Mallow, and the Bride which runs parallel to it in Cork, and falls into it in Waterford, are all inconsiderable; the Allua, its first tributary of noticeable size in the north, rises within eo. Limerick, and is joined in its course by the Dallua; the Awbeg and the Funcheon also rise within Limerick; and the Arraglin, the Blackwater's last considerable tributary within Cork on the north, comes in south-westerly from Waterford. The chief of the numerous streams which drain the district south-west of the summit-level across the head of the valleys of the Lee, the Bandon, and the Annabuo, are the Cooleagh and the Moyett to the head of Bantry bay, the Four-mile-Water to the head of Dunmanus bay, the Roaring-Water to the head of Roaring-Water bay, and the Ilen to the head of Baltimore bay. The Lee runs parallel to the Blackwater at the mean distance of between 14 and 15 miles to the south, and begins slowly to expand into estuary immediately below the city of Cork: its chief tributaries are, on the north, the Sullane, the Dripsey, and the lesser Awbeg,—and, on the south, the lesser Bride. The Bandon runs parallel to the Lee at the mean distance of about 9 miles; but at Innishannon, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its exit to the sea in the mouth of Kinsale Harbour, it deflects to the south-south-east. The Annabuo or Arrigadeen, runs at the medium distance of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Bandon, and, for the most part, at nearly the same medium distance from the coast. The chief of the numerous little streams east of the city of Cork, and

south of the larger Bride, are the Glanmire, southward from Battle-Hill to the estuary of the Lee; the Middleton river, southward to the north-east corner of Cork Harbour; and the Castlemartyr river, eastward to a small bay 4 miles south-south-west of Youghal. The only navigable stream, apart from the bays or estuaries into which streams disembogue themselves, are the Blackwater to Cappoquin within Waterford, the Lee to the city of Cork, and the Bandon to Innishannon.

Minerals.—A section of the Munster coal-field, to the extent of about 400 statute square miles, occupies the extreme north-west of the county. A narrow belt of mountain or carboniferous limestone, belonging to the vast central limestone-field of Ireland, goes up the whole of the Blackwater to Millstreet; it expands northward at the vales of the Funcheon and the Awbeg, so as to occupy a space of about 160 statute square miles; and it then sends off two considerable offshoots, the one eastward by Mitchellstown to the county of Tipperary, and the other northward by Charleville to the county of Limerick. Another narrow belt of this formation goes about halfway up the larger Bride; a considerable band commences at the mouth of Youghal Harbour, and goes due west, by Middleton, and across the head of Cork Harbour, up the Lee to a point 8 statute miles above the city of Cork; another band goes westward across Imokilly from Ballycotton bay to Corkbeg, and is prolonged a short distance on the opposite side of Cork Harbour at Barnabely and the north part of Carrigaline; and a few nodules or isolated patches of it occur in the coal-field district, and in the upper divisions of the vales of the Arraglin, the larger Bride, the lesser Awbeg, the Lee, and the lesser Bride. The old conglomerate, and the red, purple, green, and clay slate formations, the latter varying in induration from the hardest grit to the most frangible rubble, occupy by far the larger part of the area between the limestone belt of the Blackwater, and a line drawn from Ballydonaghan bay to the sources of the Cooleagh rivulet, thence to the east side of the entrance of Cork Harbour, and thence along the coast to Youghal; or rather they occupy the whole of this great tract, excepting the portions occupied by the southern bands and patches of limestone already noticed, and by a comparatively small aggregate extent of sandstone;—and some formations also occupy an area of about 50 statute square miles on the western border, immediately north of the limestone belt of the Blackwater, and constitute a band of about 15 miles by 4 along the northern border westward from a point nearly due north of Mitchellstown. Clay slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate formations constitute, with very tiny exceptions, the whole of the country lying south of the greater field of the preceding formations; and they embosom, in the vicinity of Courtmacherry and Glandore Harbours some nodules or patches of primitive limestone.

The strata of the coal-formation district dip at steep angles, and form frequent undulations; the strike in the interior is nearly east and west, and the dip to the north and south varies from 45° to the sheer perpendicular, but probably averages about 70° . The coal occurs in deep troughs, so that the most effective manner of mining it is to sink a shaft to the centre of the trough, and work the strata on both sides upward; and it is usually of a slaty structure, and much softer than that of Tipperary or Kilkenny, so as to be adapted principally to the burning of lime. The extent of coal ascertained to exist is such that no doubt can be entertained of its supplying the country for the purposes

of lime-burning for centuries to come. The veins which fill many of the fissures of the clay-slate rock abound in iron, copper, lead, and manganese ores. The various limestone of the county differs even more in economical adaptation than in geognostic structure, and furnishes both manuring material to the agriculturist, and a marble which vies with some of the Italian to the statuary and the ornamental architect. Marl, fuller's earth, potter's clay, and brick clay, occur in considerable abundance. The principal mines and valuable quarries worked are the Allihies copper mine near Berehaven, the Audley copper mine near Skibbereen, the Dromagh collieries near Kanturk, the Rockfarm limestone quarries on Little Island in Cork Harbour, and the Irish Dove Marble and Limestone quarries at Carrigaeramp near Cloyne.

Woods.—In 1841, the continuous plantations within the county consisted of 3,491 acres of oak, 644 of ash, 171 of elm, 278 of beech, 3,246 of fir, 40,706 of mixed trees, and 3,644 of orchards,—in all, 52,180 acres; and of these there were planted, previous to 1791, 2,790 acres of oak, 239 of ash, 45 of elm, 102 of beech, 25 of fir, 10,247 of mixed trees, and 822 of orchards. The number of detached trees, in 1841, was 2,301,508,—equal to 14,384 acres; and thus the total of wood was 66,564 acres.

Agriculture.—The soil of the coal-formation district is cold, retentive, and moorish; that of the limestone districts is warm and friable; and that of the greater part of the schistose-formation districts is dry, sandy, and what has technically been termed hungry,—requiring rich and constant manuring. Agricultural practice presents almost every variety, from the most antiquated and barbarous to the most improved and scientific methods of culture; so that to describe it in detail, would be nearly to exhibit all the existing phases of agricultural practice in the kingdom. Nearly all the western districts, and a considerable proportion of the central ones, are either not at all or very slightly touched by the improvement spirit of the last hundred, and especially of the last fifty, years; and there an indigent and half-starving peasantry may be seen scratching moors, lacerating slopes and bogs, and scourging to destruction opulent low grounds, in a fashion which fills an intelligent stranger with wonder that they contrive either to raise food or to pay rents. But the eastern lowland districts and the vicinities of numerous towns and demesnes, exhibit a comparatively high aggregate of improvement; and, in particular, the lower valleys of the Lee and the Blackwater, and the low country between Cork Harbour and the eastern boundary display very nearly as opulent results of georgical science, and as large and flaunting accumulations of the means of comfort as some of the choicest districts of England. A large proportion of proprietors are resident; numbers of families are resident who form—what over most of Ireland is a sad want—an intelligent middle-class; and the greater part of the low countries east of Mallow and Bandon—even in spite of the occasional predominance of the hut-like home, and the miserable dress of the peasantry—present, as to at once houses, fields, enclosures, park scenery, and even costume and manners—very much of an English character. In 1841, the total of farms measuring from 1 acre to 5 acres, was 13,683; from 5 to 15 acres, 15,790; from 15 to 30 acres, 10,362; and upwards of 30 acres, 5,691.

Live Stock.—In 1841, the total of live stock on holdings or farms not exceeding 1 acre, consisted of 3,161 horses and mules, 1,224 asses, 4,181 cattle, 41,035 sheep, 56,092 pigs, and 302,808 poultry; on farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 5,167 horses and

mules, 391 asses, 10,094 cattle, 23,526 sheep, 77,334 pigs, and 86,086 poultry; on farms of from 5 to 15 acres, 13,550 horses and mules, 166 asses, 26,197 cattle, 48,779 sheep, 26,632 pigs, and 157,817 poultry; on farms of from 15 to 30 acres, 13,643 horses and mules, 154 asses, 29,743 cattle, 47,527 sheep, 27,344 pigs, and 158,939 poultry; and on farms of upwards of 30 acres, 24,587 horses and mules, 644 asses, 80,373 cattle, 87,230 sheep, 50,095 pigs, and 213,439 poultry. The grand total of the several classes of live stock, with their respective estimated value, were 60,108 horses and mules, £480,864; 2,579 asses, £2,579; 150,588 cattle, £978,822; 252,805 sheep, £278,184; 177,517 pigs, £221,897; and 919,144 poultry, £22,978. Grand total of value, £1,985,324. But these statistics refer only to the strictly rural districts of the county. In 1841, the total of live stock in the city of Cork consisted of 529 horses and mules, worth £4,232,—1 ass, £1,—301 cattle, £1,957,—99 sheep, £109,—1,603 pigs, £2,004,—and 4,651 poultry, £116. Total value of live stock in the city of Cork, £8,419. In the same year the total of live stock within the other civic districts of the county consisted of 1,684 horses and mules, worth £13,472,—99 asses, £99,—1,418 cattle, £9,217,—941 sheep, £1,035,—6,642 pigs, £8,302,—and 18,119 poultry, £453. Total value of live stock in other civic districts of the county than the city of Cork, £32,578.

Trade.—The first cost value of the unbleached linens brought to market in co. Cork, in 1822, was £49,183, and, in 1825, was £87,380; and the quantity of flax-seed, estimated to be sown in 1821, in the northern division of the county, was 370 casks, and in the southern division 698 hogheads. But both the linen manufacture and the woollen manufacture—the latter of which was also at a recent date considerable—have declined. About 30,000 firkins of butter, in value about £50,000, are annually brought to market; but a proportion of this quantity—though not a large one—is the produce of the adjoining parts of the counties of Limerick and Kerry. The quantity of grain sold, in 1835, at the markets of Macroom, Bantry, Kanturk, Dunmanway, Kinsale, Cork, Fermoy, Mitchellstown, and Middleton, was 182,018 barrels of wheat of 20 stones each, 110,328 barrels of barley of 16 stones each, and 192,016 barrels of oats of 14 stones each; but this vidimus is incomplete for the county, in consequence of its not including returns for the market towns of Skibbereen, Cloghnaikilly, Bandon, Charleville, Mallow, Youghal, and two or three minor market towns. The estimated value of exports, in 1835, from the ports of Baltimore, Bantry, Berehaven, Cork, Kinsale, Ross, and Youghal, was £3,118,421; and the estimated value of the imports in that year was £2,891,406 8s. In the Cork excise district, including Cork, Bantry, Cloghnaikilly, Kinsale, Skibbereen, Bandon, Macroom, &c., there were, in 1835, 47 corn-mills, 74 corn-kilns, 10 distilleries, 21 breweries, 21 maltsters, 9 paper manufactories, 2 glass works, 31 tobacco manufactories, 464 tea dealers, and 1,361 retailers of spirits; and in the Mallow excise district, including Mallow, Kanturk, Charleville, Mitchellstown, Fermoy, Rathcroonack, Middleton, and Youghal, in the county of Cork, and Clogheen in the county of Tipperary, there were, in 1835, 30 corn-mills, 50 corn-kilns, 2 distilleries, 7 breweries, 12 maltsters, 7 paper manufactories, 18 tobacco manufactories, 343 tea dealers, and 886 retailers of spirits.

The most satisfactory view of the trade and productive industry of the county will be afforded by an exhibition of the statistics of these departments obtained in the Census of 1841; and, in 1841, we necessarily follow the Census itself in excluding from

the enumerations the city of Cork. Millers, 230; maltsters, 13; brewers, 26; cider-makers, 3; distillers, 13; barm-maker, 1; bakers, 495; confectioners, 52; cordial-makers, 2; saltsters, 3; salt-manufacturers, 3; tobacco-twisters, 24; snuff-grinder, 1; fishmongers, 87; egg-dealers, 140; fruiterers, 19; cattle-dealers, 41; horse-dealers, 4; pig-jobbers, 26; corn-dealers, 39; seedsmen, 6; flour-merchants, 3; butter-merchants, 14; huxters and provision-dealers, 637; butchers, 391; poultryers, 15; victuallers, 517; grocers, 78; tobacconists, 27; wine-merchants, 10; flax-dressers, 103; carders, 327; flax-spinners, 4,363; cotton-spinners, 25; wool-spinners, 7,271; spinners of unspecified classes, 10,907; factory-workers, 141; winders and warpers, 103; wool-dressers, 103; cotton-weavers, 66; corduroy-weaver, 1; linen-weavers, 501; woollen-weavers, 389; lace-weavers, 18; tape-weavers, 2; weavers of unspecified classes, 2,409; cotton-manufacturer, 1; woollen-manufacturers, 7; lace-manufacturers, 83; thread-manufacturer, 1; bleachers, 11; dyers, 53; clothiers, 23; cloth-finishers, 22; skimmers, 39; curriers, 105; tanners, 44; brogue-makers, 512; boot and shoe makers, 4,736; tailors, 3,566; sempstresses, 1,575; dress-makers, 2,925; milliners, 166; stay-makers, 32; comb-maker, 1; knitters, 1,561; hatters, 108; straw-hatters, 3; bonnet-makers, 140; straw-workers, 121; cap-makers, 7; gloves, 12; hair-dressers and barbers, 29; leather-dealers, 18; hosiers, 6; haberdashers, 26; drapers, 60; linen-drapers, 50; woollen-drapers, 14; silk-mercers, 6; vendors of soft goods, 49; rag and bone dealers, 47; architects, 12; builders, 47; brick-makers, 13; potters, 12; stone-cutters, 178; lime-burners, 38; bricklayer, 1; stone-masons, 1,589; slaters, 378; thatchers, 98; plasterers, 72; paviors, 16; quarrymen, 130; sawyers, 320; carpenters, 3,741; cart-makers, 32; cabinet-makers, 101; coopers, 424; turners, 27; mill-wrights, 30; wheel-wrights, 234; ship-wrights, 310; block-maker, 1; boot-tree and last-maker, 1; pump-borers, 4; cork-cutters, 2; lathe-splitters, 6; reed-makers, 6; card-maker, 1; brush-makers, 5; basket-makers, 44; broom-makers, 5; miners, 212; iron-founders, 3; blacksmiths, 2,518; farriers, 3; whitesmiths, 40; nailers, 522; cutlers, 8; tool-makers, 11; gunsmiths, 14; braziers and coppersmiths, 18; pin-maker, 1; bell-hangers, 6; gas-fitter, 1; coach-smiths, 5; plumbers, 4; tin-plate-workers, 114; tinkers, 67; machine-makers, 18; clock and watch makers, 10; watch-makers, 17; goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers, 2; coach and car makers, 61; carvers and gilders, 6; saddlers, 107; harness-makers, 181; whip-makers, 2; rope-makers, 69; paper-makers, 130; letter-press printers, 18; bookbinders, 4; paper-stainer, 1; mat-makers, 19; chandlers and soap-boilers, 44; starch-manufacturers, 3; glue and size maker, 1; glass-makers, 5; painters and glaziers, 291; fishing-tackle-makers, 2; net-makers, 188; sail-makers, 35; sieve-makers, 9; upholsters, 13; bellows-makers, 5; miscellaneous manufacturers, 6; print-cutter, 1; delph-dealers, 2; stationers, 5; print-seller, 1; booksellers and stationers, 13; timber-merchants, 6; coal-merchants, 15; ironmongers, 9; miscellaneous dealers, 2; merchants of unspecified classes, 139; dealers of unspecified classes, 1,332; shop-assistants, 421; commercial travellers, 2; tradesmen of unspecified classes, 121; apprentices of unspecified classes, 58.

Fairs.—The principal fairs held within the county are the following:—Annrove, March 25, May 25, Aug. 15, Sept. 20, and Dec. 26; Ballincarrig-Castle, April 1, July 2, Oct. 18, and Dec. 18; Ballinakelly, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 18, 19, 20; Ballinamona, June 8, Aug. 21, and Dec. 5; Ballyclough, Aug. 5, Sept. 19, and

Oct. 6; Ballygarteen, June 24, July 25, and Dec. 28; Ballyheene, Oct. 2; Ballymacoda, March 1, June 5, Sept. 29, and Dec. 10; Bandon, May 6 and 28, Oct. 29, and Nov. 8; Bantry, June 9, Aug. 21, Oct. 15, and Dec. 1; Barnagrove, April 28, June 15, Aug. 8, and Nov. 6; Bartholomew's Well, Sept. 4; Blarney, April 20, June 8 and 9, Sept. 18, and Nov. 11; Buttevant, March 27, July 20, Aug. 14, and Nov. 20; Cardrinye, Aug. 5; Castle-Lyons, Jan. 1, April 21, June 8, Aug. 28, Sept. 29, and Nov. 16; Castle-Martyr, May 2, and Oct. 2; Castletown, Jan. 1, April 21, May 12, and Sept. 4; Castletownroche, May 25, July 27, Sept. 29, and Dec. 14; Cecilstown, April 25, May 14, Oct. 18, and Nov. 24; Charleville, Oct. 10, and Nov. 12; Cloyne, Feb. 24, June 9, and Dec. 5; Cork, June 15, and Oct. 1; Cottarr-borough, May 21, and Nov. 15; Crookstown, May 14, Aug. 28, and Nov. 17; Dangan, Feb. 2, April 1, and Aug. 5; Donaghmore, May 18, and Oct. 21; Doneraile, Aug. 12, and Nov. 12; Dromedry, June 8; Dromagh, May 20, Aug. 20, and Nov. 20; Dromdeer, June 1 and 2, and Aug. 12 and 13; Fermoy, June 21, Aug. 20, and Nov. 7; Five-mile-Bridge, June 9, and Oct. 10; Glangowra, Aug. 1, and Nov. 1; Glanworth, Jan. 15, March 16, May 10, Aug. 12, Sept. 24, and Nov. 30; Glenville, May 4, and Nov. 3; Kanturk, March 17, May 4, July 4, Sept. 29, Nov. 3, and Dec. 11; Kilworth, Jan. 25, April 21, June 18, Sept. 11, Nov. 21, and Dec. 10; Kinsale, May 4, Sept. 4, and Nov. 21; Lepp, May 24, and Oct. 20; Lough-of-Cork, April 14 and 15, and Aug. 25; Mallow, Jan. 1, March 2, May 11, July 25, and Oct. 28; Millford, March 25, May 20, Aug. 24, and Nov. 20; Mill-Street, March 1, June 1, Sept. 1, and Dec. 1; Mitchellstown, Jan. 10, March 25, May 23, July 3, Nov. 12, and Dec. 2; Monkstown, March 1, May 12, June 1, Aug. 1, and Nov. 12; Mossgrove, March 17, June 18, Sept. 21, and Dec. 8; Newmarket, June 8, Sept. 8, Oct. 10, and Nov. 21; Newmill, June 4; Newtown, May 13, and Sept. 25; Old Abbey, May 21, and Nov. 3; Passage-West, May 1, and July 25; Rathcormack, Aug. 12; Rockhill, May 21, June 19, Aug. 26, and Oct. 26; Ross, Sept. 19, and Dec. 19; Rostellon, Feb. 2, March 25, and Aug. 15; Rugborough, Sept. 4; Six-mile-Water, May 6, and Sept. 6; and Youghal, May 28, and Oct. 18.

Fisheries.—Turbot, soles, cod, ling, haddock, conger, mackerel, &c., are taken on several fishing-banks between Dursley Island and Bantry, some of them 5 leagues from the mainland, and in from 30 to 50 fathoms of soundings. Hake, haddock, and whiting are taken with hooks and trammel-nets, and mackerel, skad, pilchards, and herrings, with seines and other nets, throughout Dunmanus bay, in from 10 to 30 fathoms. Cod, ling, haddock, and conger, are remarkably abundant on Tonson's Bank, 8 leagues south-west of Mizen Head, and 12 miles by 1 in extent,—on Mountain Bank, 7 leagues west of Mizen Head, and 4 leagues by 1 in extent,—on New Rock, 4 leagues west-south-west of Mizen Head,—on Outer Rock, 1 league west-north-west of New Rock,—on Will Shea's Rock, 1 league north-east of Outer Rock,—and on Outer Ground, 8 leagues south-south-west of Cape Clear,—aggregately varying in soundings from 35 to 80 fathoms. All kinds of fish profusely abound on Loughard Sands, in from 10 to 40 fathoms, and lying from 1 to 6 miles south-east to south-south-west of Long Island. Cod and ling are singularly abundant, on Nymph Bank, in 60 fathoms, and about 30 miles south of Baltimore; and cod, ling, haddock, &c., are taken along the coast in the Baltimore district, within 25 miles, and in from 12 to 40 fathoms. Cod, ling, haddock, pollock, hake, turbot, conger, and sometimes halibut, are

taken on Charles Bank, in from 24 to 27 fathoms, and about 7 miles from the Stags of Castlehaven,—on another bank, in 50 fathoms, and about a mile farther south,—and on a fishing-ground from 1 to 25 leagues south by west from Galley Head. All kinds of fish known on the Irish coast abound on a fishing-ground discovered a few years ago by the fishermen, lying about 21 miles south of Castletownsend and Glandore Harbours, and extending parallel to the coast in from 60 to 70 fathoms. All kinds known on the Irish coast are taken also on the Mead Bank, in 20 fathoms, 2 leagues in extent, and lying 1 league south of Glandore. Cod, ling, conger, and bream, abound on the foul ground, called Corrignabologe, in from 7 to 24 fathoms, and lying 4 miles south of Glandore. Haddock, cod, ling, hake, turbot, &c., are taken at various places in Cloghnakilly bay between Galley and Seven Heads, and on a fishing-ground outside of the bay, and about 3 leagues south-south-west of its centre. All Court-mascherry bay is fishing-ground. A remarkable haking-ground extends from a point opposite to Galley Head to a point opposite to Cork Head; and is 4 or 5 miles from the shore at Dunnycove, and 10 or 12 miles from the land at Court-mascherry bay. Small cod, flat fish, and some turbot, are taken on Turbot Bank, in 15 feet at low water, lying about half-a-mile from each shore at the entrance of Cork Harbour, and extending about one-fourth of a mile in both breadth and length. Turbot, soles, plaice, brit, dorees, and skate, are taken on trawling-ground, in from 5 to 10 fathoms, within Cork Head and Pow Head, extending about 2 miles seaward, and 5 miles from east to west. Turbot, soles, plaice, cod, ling, haddock, hake, conger, pollock, whiting, garnet, mackerel, skad, herrings, and pilchards, are all abundant in their seasons, on fishing-ground in 45 fathoms, extending at 7 leagues distance parallel to the whole coast in the vicinity of Cork Harbour. Ballycotton bay is a fishing-ground used by trawlers, and for trammel-nets; and foul ground from Ballycotton to Cable Island, in from 7 to 9 fathoms, yields cod, conger, whiting, pollock, &c. In 1836, according to returns made by the officers of the Coast-guard, the craft and men employed in the fisheries of the county, were 13 decked vessels, of aggregate 302 tons, with 82 men; 233 half-decked vessels, of aggregate 3,315 tons, with 1,316 men; 346 open sail-boats, with 1,698 men; and 2,039 row-boats, with 10,353 men;—total of fishermen, 13,738.

Communications.—In 1842, the surveyor for the East Riding of Cork, who was appointed in May 1834, had under his charge 1,904 miles of road, 120 of which were made subsequent to the date of his appointment; and the surveyor of the West Riding, who was appointed also in 1834, had under his charge 971 miles of road, 143 of which were made subsequent to the date of his appointment. The lines of greatest thoroughfare are those from the city of Cork toward respectively Waterford, Dublin, and Limerick; and these, in spite of crossing the second and third traversing mountains, and encountering great inequalities of ground, are excellent roads. A new road, estimated to cost £5,000 to the county and £5,000 from the consolidated fund, was commenced, in 1823, through the centre of the Boggra mountains; and this communication, as compared to the circuitous route which previously existed, saves an inhabitant of the upper valley of the Blackwater, a distance of at least 20 Irish miles in every journey to and from Cork. New roads have, since a recent period, been formed in the vicinity of Skibbereen, Cloghnakilly, Court-mascherry, and Bandon. In 1829, a road was projected in westerly continuation of the Boggra, to connect Mallow with Castle-Island

in Kerry, and to open up a tract of 128,000 acres in the north-west of the county through which no practicable means of communication existed; and about the same time, a second line was projected to connect this road with the post-line from Cork to Killarney, and to afford direct communication between Waterford and Killarney by way of Mallow. The estimate for these two roads was £23,812 *ls.* 2d.; and of this sum the quota of £17,000 was paid by government. A new road was not long ago commenced from Glengarriff over the Bantry mountains toward Killarney. Four projected lines of railway, very different in extent and probable utility, either wholly, principally, or partially belong to the county. The chief in interest is the Cork and Dublin railway laid down by direction of the Public Commissioners, to branch off from the Dublin and Limerick line in the vicinity of Holycross in county Tipperary, and to traverse the county of Cork by a route a little north of Mitchelstown, past Kildorrery and Mallow, and thence prevailing south by eastward to the city of Cork. The second is the Cork and Berehaven railway surveyed for the Commissioners, yet rather doubtfully recommended, to branch off from the former line a little north of Blarney, to curve round into the valley of the Lee, and to proceed up that valley, through the Pass of Cooleagh, and along the shore of Bantry bay to Castletown-Berehaven. The third has a twofold direction, or may be considered as practically two lines; one of which comes southward from the city of Limerick, passes Charleville and Doneraile, and falls upon the Cork and Dublin line in the immediate vicinity of Mallow; while the other defects or goes off westward from that line at Mallow, and passes up the valley of the Blackwater on a route nearly due west, and past the near vicinity of Killarney to the coast of the Atlantic at Cahirciveen. The fourth is a short line, but upon a crowded and important thoroughfare between the city of Cork and Passage. The only navigations within the county are those of its marine waters, and the lower part of the rivers Lee and Bandon.

Divisions and Towns.—The county of Cork is now divided into the East Riding, the West Riding, and the city. The civil subdivisions of the East and West Ridings consist of baronies, parishes, and extra-parochial districts. The baronies, as they existed in 1831, with the number of subordinate districts which they then severally contained, are, Bantry, with part of two parishes; Barretta, with one extra-parochial district, one whole parish, and part of 14 parishes; Barrymore, with 20 whole parishes, and part of 7 parishes; Bere, with 4 whole parishes; East Division of East Carbery, with 8 whole parishes, and part of 10 parishes; West Division of East Carbery, with 3 whole parishes, and part of 10 parishes; East Division of West Carbery, with 7 whole parishes, and part of 2 parishes; West Division of West Carbery, with 6 whole parishes, and part of 1 parish; Condons and Clangibbon, with 10 whole parishes, and part of 9 parishes; Courceys, with 1 whole parish, and part of 2 parishes; Duhallow, with 8 whole parishes, and part of 8 parishes; Fermoy, with 17 whole parishes, and part of 9 parishes; Ibane and Barryroe, with 7 whole parishes, and part of 8 parishes; Imokilly, with 16 whole parishes, and part of 3 parishes; Kerrycurryhy, with 6 whole parishes, and part of 4 parishes; Kinnales, with 10 whole parishes, and part of 8 parishes; Kinnaleakey, with 3 whole parishes, and part of 4 parishes; Kinnataloon, with 4 whole parishes, and part of 2 parishes; Kinsale, with 4 whole parishes, and part of 3 parishes; East Muskerry, with 6 whole parishes, and part of 15 parishes; West Muskerry, with 6 whole parishes, and part of 4 parishes;

Orrery and Kilmore, 2 pretendaries, 10 whole parishes, and part of 5 parishes; and the county of the city of Cork, with 9 whole parishes, and part of 10 parishes. The baronies round the circumference or on the borders of the county, named from the north-west round by the east and south, lie in the following order,—Duhallow, on the north-west; Orrery and Kilmore, and Fermoy, on the north; Condons and Clangibbon, on the north-east; Kinnataloon, on the east; Imokilly, on the south-east; Kerrycurryh, Kinsale, Courceys, Ibane and Barryroe, and the Carberys, on the south; Bantry and Bere, on the south-west; and West Muskerry, on the west. The other or central baronies, occur in the following order from west to east, East Muskerry, Kinnalmeaky, Barretts, Kinnalea, and Barrymore.—Since 1831, a number of important alterations have been made on both the baronial and the parochial divisions. Various ecclesiastical parishes, which did not appear in the Census of 1831, or were then treated as sub-denominations of civil parishes, are now treated in all respects as possessed of parochial status. The county of the city of Cork has been divided into a civic portion and a rural one,—the former constituting the borough of Cork, and placed under municipal jurisdiction, and the latter constituting the barony of Cork, and placed under the same jurisdiction as the other baronies of the county. Various transferences of territory from barony to barony have been made, with the view of rendering each of the baronies compact; and these transferences, together with notices of the population, in 1841, of the districts transferred, are the following:—Ten townlands of Kilmeen parish in Magonihy, co. Kerry, to Duhallow, pop. 1,355; two townlands of Drishane in Magonihy, co. Kerry, to West Muskerry, pop. 380; one townland of Hackmys in Small County, co. Limerick, to Orrery and Kilmore, pop. 25; one townland of Imphrick in Fermoy to Orrery and Kilmore, pop. 191; six townlands of Castle-Magner in Orrery and Kilmore to Duhallow, pop. 806; one townland of Ballyhay in Orrery and Kilmore to Fermoy, pop. 95; all Ardskeagh, one townland of Kilquane, one of Kildorrery, and three of Killathy in Condons and Clangibbon to Fermoy, pop. 854; three townlands of Cloudulane in Fermoy to Condons and Clangibbon, pop. 130; six townlands of Mourne Abbey in East Muskerry to Barretts, pop. 1,070; eleven townlands of Whitechurch in Fermoy to Barretts, pop. 696; fourteen townlands of Dunbulloge and three of Whitechurch in East Muskerry to Barrymore, pop. 2,664; all Coole in Kinnataloon to Barrymore, pop. 283; one townland of Dungourney and two of Garranekeeffick in Imokilly to Barrymore, pop. 522; one townland of Tite-kin, one of Aghada, and one of Corkbeg in Barrymore, to Imokilly, pop. 810; all Inniscalla, all Corbally, five townlands of Donaghmore, five of Magourney, three of Aglish, five of Carrigrohanebeg, four of Carrigrohane, one of St. Nicholas, four of Athnowen, twelve of Kilnagilly, three of Inniskenny, and one of Desertmore, in Barretts, to East Muskerry, pop. 9,811; one townland of Knockerrilly in Kinnalea to East Muskerry, pop. 94; one townland of Ballymodan in Kinnalmeaky to the east division of East Carbery, pop. 33; three townlands of Templetrine in Courceys to the east division of East Carbery, pop. 264; and four townlands of Cahiragh in the west division of West Carbery to the east division of West Carbery, pop. 631.—The towns of the county are Cork, Bantry, Watergrass- Hill, Cove, Rathcormack, Bandon, Cloghnakilly, Dunmanway, Rosscarberry, Skibbereen, Castletownsend, Mitchellstown, Fermoy, Kilworth, Kanturk, Newmarket, Castletownroche, Dowerale, Glantworth, Mallow, Timoleague, Cloyne,

Castlemartyr, Middleton, Youghal, Passage, Kinsale, Millstreet, Macroom, Buttevant, Charleville; and the principal villages are Ballincollig, Carrigrohane, Castle-Lyons, Riverstown, Ballineen, Ballinadee, Ballymacarthy, Castletown, Baltimore, Crookhaven, Ballydehob, Skull, Kildorrery, Ballispsittle, Cecilia-town, Ballyhooley, Shanballymore, Courtmacsherry, Churchtown, Ballycotton, Lady's Bridge, Killeagh, Crosshaven, Innishannon, Kilpatrick, Scilly, Carrignavar, Blarney, Gurteneer, Massytown, Ballyclough, Millford, Liscarrol, and Newtown. The county contains the whole of the dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and 5 parishes within Duhallow barony of the diocese of Ardferit and Aghadoc.

Statistics.—During 1841, the total of public offenders committed within the county, exclusive of the Liberties of the city, was 1,438; and of these, 369 were charged with offences against the person, 109 with offences against property committed with violence, 359 with offences against property committed without violence, 1 with malicious offence against property, 8 with offences against the currency, and 592 with offences not included in the above categories. The total number convicted was 756; and of these 7 were sentenced to death, 18 to transportation for 7 years, 13 to transportation for less periods than 7 years, 4 to imprisonment for upwards of 1 year, 51 to imprisonment for upwards of 6 months, 253 to imprisonment for 6 months and under, 38 to pay fines; and 368 were either not sentenced or were discharged on sureties, and 4 had their sentences respited. Of 682 who were acquitted and discharged, 86 were not prosecuted, 75 had no bill found against them, and 521 were found not guilty on trial. Of the total committed, 1,127 were males and 311 were females;—1 was under 12 years of age, 18 not above 16 years, 132 between 16 and 21 years, 213 between 21 and 30 years, 75 between 30 and 40 years, 27 between 40 and 50 years, 12 between 50 and 60 years, 8 above 60 years, and the age of 950 could not be ascertained:—150 males and 18 females could read and write, 13 males and 15 females could read but not write, 160 males and 130 females could neither read nor write, and the instruction of 802 males and 150 females could not be ascertained. The total of public offenders committed in the same year within the county of the city of Cork, was 572; and of these, 129 were charged with offences against the person, 8 with offences against property committed with violence, 295 with offences against property committed without violence, 7 with offences against the currency, and 133 with offences not included in the above categories. The total number convicted was 233; and of these, 1 was sentenced to transportation for life, 29 to transportation for 7 years, 10 to imprisonment for periods upwards of 6 months and not exceeding 1 year, 245 to imprisonment for 6 months and under, and 2 to pay fines, and the sentences of 52 were respited. Of 233 who were acquitted and discharged, 52 were bailed and not tried, 31 were not prosecuted, no bill was found against 30, and 120 were found not guilty on trial. Of the total committed, 386 were males and 186 were females;—33 males and 14 females were aged 12 years and under, 61 males and 29 females were aged from 12 to 16 years, 138 males and 63 females were aged from 16 to 21 years, 109 males and 52 females were aged from 21 to 30 years, 32 males and 20 females were aged from 30 to 40 years, 13 males and 3 females were aged from 40 to 50 years, and 5 females were aged from 50 to 60 years;—204 males and 56 females could read and write, and 182 males and 130 females could neither read nor write. Besides the gaol for the county at large and the gaol for the county of the city, there

are bridewells at Cork, Bantry, Skibbereen, Ross-carbery, Cloghnakilty, Dunmauway, Bandon, Kinsale, Middleton, Cove, Macroom, Millstreet, Kanturk, Mallow, Fermoy, Mitchellstown, Charleville, and Castletown. Two stipendiary magistrates are stationed at respectively Dunmauway and Mitchellstown.—On January 1, 1842, the constabulary force of the East Riding consisted of 1 first-rate county inspector, 1 extra-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 2 second-rate sub-inspectors, 4 third-rate sub-inspectors, 1 first-rate head constable, 7 second-rate head constables, 53 constables, 223 first-rate sub-constables, and 50 second-rate sub-constables; that of the West Riding consisted of 1 third-rate county inspector, 3 first-rate sub-inspectors, 4 second-rate sub-inspectors, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head constable, 8 second-rate head constables, 34 constables, 145 first-rate sub-constables, and 29 second-rate sub-constables; and that of the county of the city consisted of 1 first-rate sub-inspector, 1 third-rate sub-inspector, 1 first-rate head constable, 1 second-rate head constable, 26 constables, 113 first-rate sub-constables, and 17 second-rate sub-constables. The expense of the constabulary force during the year ending 31st Dec., 1841, was, for the two Ridings, £25,466 15s. 3d., and for the county of the city, £3,896 14s. 5½d.—The parliamentary representation, previous to the Legislative Union, consisted of two members from the county, two from the city, and two from each of the following boroughs,—Kinsale, Youghal, Bandon, Mallow, Doneraile, Rathcormack, Middleton, Charleville, Castle-Martyr, Baltimore, and Cloghnakilty. The present representation consists of only two members from the county, two from the city, one from Youghal, and one from Bandon. The amount of compensations for disfranchisement at the Legislative Union, was £150,000. The quondam parliamentary boroughs, with the exception of Rathcormack and Doneraile, are still corporate towns, governed by incorporated authorities. The county constituency, in 1841—exclusive of the constituency of the city, and of Youghal and Bandon—amounted to 3,706; of whom 4 were £50 freeholders, 424 were £20 freeholders, 1,352 were £10 freeholders, 12 were £50 rent-chargers, 56 were £20 rent-chargers, 135 were £20 leaseholders, and 573 were £10 leaseholders.—The direct taxation levied by grand jury presentment, amounted, in 1810, to £66,849 0s. 7d.; in 1829, to £72,969 2s. 7d.; and, in 1842, to £79,906. The annual rent value, according to a valuation made by order of the grand jury, in 1829–30, is £1,135,923 16s. 2d.—In 1824, according to Protestant returns, the total of schools in the county was 1,288, and of scholars attending these schools, 69,118; of whom 43,500 were males, 23,891 were females, while the sex of 1,727 was not specified; 9,494 were Protestants of the Establishment, 96 were Presbyterians, 244 were Protestant dissenters of other denominations, 58,174 were Roman Catholics, while the religion of 1,110 was not specified;—and, according to Roman Catholic returns, the total of schools was 1,288, and of scholars attending them 69,416; of whom 44,556 were males, 24,386 were females, while the sex of 474 was not specified; 9,389 were Protestants of the Establishment, 101 were Presbyterians, 238 were Protestant dissenters of other denominations, 59,203 were Roman Catholics, while the religion of 485 was not specified. The statistics of education and religion, in 1834, are arranged in adaptation to the diocesan divisions, and may be ascertained by reference to the articles CLOYNE, CORK (CITY OF), and ROSS. At the close of 1842, the National Board had in active operation within the county 208 schools,

conducted by 161 male and 85 female teachers, attended by 18,103 male and 14,445 female scholars, and aided annually with £2,428 1s. 8d. in salaries, and £323 4s. 8d. in school requisites.—The pop., in 1792, as estimated by Dr. Beaufort, was 343,000; and, as ascertained by census under act of parliament, was, in 1813, 523,936,—in 1821, 629,786,—in 1831, 703,716. The following statistics are all those of 1841, and exclusive of the city of Cork. Pop., 773,398; males, 385,062; females, 388,336; families, 133,295. Inhabited houses, 121,510; uninhabited complete houses, 3,688; houses in the course of erection, 162; first class houses, 3,001; second class houses, 20,309; third class houses, 37,304; fourth class houses, 60,806. Families residing in first class houses, 3,767; in second class houses, 25,318; in third class houses, 40,295; in fourth class houses, 63,915. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 97,723; in manufactures and trade, 22,397; in other pursuits, 13,175. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 3,078; on the directing of labour, 38,865; on their own manual labour, 87,205; on means not specified, 4,147. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 172,528; to clothing, 12,542; to lodging, &c., 13,186; to health, 286; to charity, 10; to justice, 1,275; to education, 1,090; to religion, 511; unclassified, 12,564; without any specific occupations, 23,770. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 14,427; to clothing, 28,553; to lodging, &c., 269; to health, 287; to charity, 4; to education, 436; to religion, 88; unclassified, 29,174; without any specific occupations, 172,629. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 105,016; who could read but not write, 33,147; who could neither read nor write, 195,529. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 54,394; who could read but not write, 38,013; who could neither read nor write, 247,712. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 30,003; attending superior schools, 1,172. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 21,159; attending superior schools, 454. Per centage of males at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 46; married, 50; widowed, 4. Per centage of females at and above 17 years of age unmarried, 38; married, 50; widowed, 12. Inspectors of schools, 1; school-teachers, 748 males and 246 females; ushers and tutors, 301 males and 38 females; governesses, 147; teachers of drawing, 1; teachers of music, 25; teachers of dancing, 15 males and 4 females. Clergymen of the Established church, 166; Methodist ministers, 15; Presbyterian ministers, 3; Independent ministers, 2; Roman Catholic clergymen, 188; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 70; scripture readers, 11.

History.—[The earliest known inhabitants of the territory which now constitutes the county of Cork, were the Coriandi, the Udiæ or Vodi, the Vellabori, and the Uterini. The Coriandi inhabited what is now the middle part of the county, and particularly the district near the present city of Cork; and they are supposed, though on little better than merely conjectural grounds, to have been a colony of the Coritani of the east part of central England, who retired to Ireland on the invasion of Britain by the Romans. The Udiæ or Vodi inhabited nearly what now forms the barony of Imokilly, and they took their name from their situation in a wooded country. The Vellabori seem to have inhabited the peninsula between Bantry bay and Roaring-Water, and to have taken their appellation from two old British words which signify 'the head of a bay.' The Uterini inhabited the western parts of the county, particularly about Berehaven and Bantry; and are supposed by

believers in the famed Milesian colonization, to have been more properly called Ibern, and to have descended from the Iberi or Spaniards who landed in Kerry, and formed early colonies in Ireland.

The ancient territory of Cork—or that which, at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion, included the present territory of Cork, and was defined by well-established limits—comprehended also a considerable tract of what now forms the counties of Kerry, Limerick, and Waterford, and was divided into Desmond or South Munster on the west, Carbery on the south-west and south, Muskerry or West Munster in the centre and the east, and some minor or less fixed districts in the east. This territory formed, for some time before the arrival of Earl Strongbow, a separate kingdom, under the sway of the MacCarthys; yet it was rather overawed by them as indisputably the strongest sept than strictly consolidated into one dominion; and it suffered great fluctuations in the distribution of its sub-divisional districts, and was practically cut into various sections, and placed beneath the uncertain and often conflicting control of toparchs. Muskerry, for example, experienced successively great contractions and great dilatations of its limits; and the large tract which now forms the baronies of Fermoy, Clangibbow, Orrery, and Kilmore, was a principality of the O'Keifs, and bore the name of Fearnmuagh,—that of which the modern Fermoy is a corruption. The toparchs or chieftains next in power to the sovereign MacCarthys, were the O'Keifs on the north-east of Muskerry, the MacDonoughs on the north-west of Muskerry, the O'Leahans on the south-east of Muskerry, the O'Learys on the south-west of Muskerry, the O'Donovans and O'Driscolls in Carbery, and the O'Sullivan in Desmond. In 1172, Dermot MacCarthy, king of Cork, swore fealty to Henry II.; but soon afterwards he threw off the yoke to which he had submitted, made an attack by land upon the English under Raymond le Gross, and despatched from Cork a fleet of 35 vessels which attacked Earl Strongbow at Dungarvan. His kingdom was in consequence forfeited to the Crown; and, with the exception of the city of Cork and the adjoining cantred which were reserved to the king, it was all bestowed, in 1177, upon Robert Fitzstephen and Milo De Cogan.

The territory at the time of its thus becoming wholly English property, consisted, additional to the city and cantred reserved to the Crown, of thirty-one cantreds; and Fitzstephen took possession of three of these lying immediately east of the city, De Cogan took possession of four lying immediately west of the city, and they jointly adopted a forced resolution to leave the remaining twenty-four for a time in the possession of the native princes, and to make a division of them when they should acquire more power. Fitzstephen's share of the grant appears never to have, *de facto*, become large; and, on his dying without issue, it went principally to the families of Barry and Roche. De Cogan's share eventually passed to co-heiresses, and became divided among Maurice Fitzthomas, Robert De Carew, and Patrick De Courcy. Maurice Fitzthomas, or Fitzjohn Fitzthomas Fitzgerald, was created Earl of Desmond in 1329; and he laid the foundation of a power which, as to extent of territory, and especially as to amount of control over it, greatly exceeded that of the quondam MacCarthy princes of the kingdom of Cork. The eighth Earl of Desmond, in consequence of previous enlargement of the Fitzgerald estates, was proprietor of most of the territory which had belonged to the MacCarthys; and the fifteenth and last Earl possessed an estate which extended 150 miles throughout Waterford, Cork, Kerry,

and Limerick, and was estimated to contain upwards of 574,000 acres of profitable land. But while the Fitzgeralds were rising to such princely magnificence, their country was losing most of the English character which had been imparted to it, and was falling completely back, in language, manners, and partisanship, to its original Irish condition. The old English families of Carew, De Courcy, Barnewell, Balam, Arundel, and Mandeville, sent off their main strength to aid the cause of the defeated Yorkists, and they were so speedily and effectively supplanted by the old Irish sept as to be unable to resume possession of their property. In the war under Elizabeth, the Fitzgeralds allied themselves to the foreign Roman Catholic powers who projected the conquest of Ireland, and they occasioned the coast of Cork to be the adopted theatre of the descent of the invaders; and though Gerald himself, the fifteenth and last Earl of Desmond, affected some show for a season of fighting for the Queen, he speedily unfurled the standard of rebellion, and commenced a war which was predatory, sanguinary, and replete with disaster to the country; and eventually he lost all his fortresses, was ignominiously chased from the field of control, skulked and lurked for months among the woods and fastnesses of Kerry, and then suffered an inglorious death at the hands of an obscure person of the name of Kelly. The vast forfeited estates of this nobleman were divided into seignories, and granted to distinguished Englishmen in guerdon of their services; and those in Cork were bestowed principally on Sir Walter Raleigh, Hugh Caffé, Esq., Arthur Robins, Esq., Hugh Worth, Esq., Arthur Hyde, Esq., Sir Warham St. Leger, Sir Thomas Norris, Sir Richard Beacon, Fane Beecher, Esq., Thomas Say, Esq., and Edmund Spenser, Esq.

James Fitzthomas, the nephew of the deceased Earl of Desmond, was induced by Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, when the latter unfurled the standard of rebellion in Ulster, to assume the title and claims of the long line of the Fitzgeralds; but, though joined by great numbers of the Irish under Florence MacCarthy, he came to be called in ridicule the Sagan or Straw Earl, and was made prisoner in 1601, and sent to the tower of London. The Spaniards made a fruitless descent on the coast in September of the same year; and various interior turbulences menaced the country with anarchy, but speedily passed away in the dying growl of mere discontent. In 1602, Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork, purchased at a small price the whole of Sir Walter Raleigh's estate of upwards of 20,000 acres in Cork and Waterford; about the same time, he purchased also a large part of Mr. Fane Beecher's seignory of 12,000 acres in Cork; and he colonized the whole of these lands with English settlers, founded or rebuilt on them the towns of Bandon, Cloghnakilly, Baltimore, and Youghal, and procured for these towns charters of incorporation erecting them into parliamentary boroughs. So rapid and effective was his process of colonization that, in a very few years, his tenantry mustered for military service 1,514 infantry and 146 cavalry, most of the latter of whom were freeholders and gentlemen. His family afterwards pursued the policy which he so vigorously exemplified, and raised Middleton, Castlemartyr, Charleville, and Doneraile to the condition of parliamentary boroughs; so that they eventually controlled, or rather possessed, nearly the whole of the great parliamentary franchise within the county. During the war which commenced in 1641, Lords Broghill, Kinnalmeaky, Dungarvan, and Shannon, the sons of the Earl of Cork, led the various bodies of the Earl's militia through a series of stirring and successful campaigns, which very materially contributed to the pacification of

Munster. Lord Broghill, in particular, achieved feats and displayed a sternness of character which make his figure stand out in bold relief on the historical picture of many a locality in the county, and which led to his being created Earl of Orrery, and raised to the presidency of Munster. The most remarkable actions fought during the war occurred at LISCARROL and KNOCKINROSS [see these articles]; and the chief forfeitures which followed its termination affected the estates of Lords Muskerry and Roche. The war of the Revolution involved the county in a series of skirmishing, and irregular but sanguinary conflicts; and led to the forfeiture of the Earl of Clancarty, Viscount Kenmare, Sir Richard Nagle, Colonel Barret, and various persons of less extensive property, among whom was a descendant of the poet Spencer. The extent of land affected by these forfeitures was 244,320 acres; and the annual value of it then was £32,133 12s. 6d., but would now be £417,737 2s. 6d.

Antiquities.—The antiquities of the county of Cork include a due proportion of the rude remains which are usually pronounced Druidical and Danish; some curious subterranean works of an early people, which seem to be peculiar to two or three localities in the county; two pillar towers, and the stump of a third; a full proportion of old monasteries, churches, and other ecclesiastical monuments; and—chief of all—a comparatively large number of castles, fortifications, and other military works connected with the names and traditional or historical exploits of the Irish period which preceded the Anglo-Norman conquest, and the era of the Revolution. Many of the castles possess great interest to the architect from their style, to the painter from their position, or to the lover of legend from their wild traditional associations; and not a few of both them and the other classes of antiquities possess such a physical or moral character of romance, and present such curious problems for the solution of the antiquary, as to combine with the rich scenery and the numerous natural curiosities of the county, to render the word “researches” a strictly appropriate designation of any tolerably original work on its topography.

CORK, a celebrated harbour, or capacious and ramified estuary and bay, in the county of Cork, Munster. The outer bay opens between Poor-Head, in the barony of Imokilly, and Cork-Head, in the barony of Kinsalea; it looks to the south-south-east; it has a width of 6½ miles at the entrance; it penetrates the land 2½ miles to the commencement of the entrance to the inner harbour, and its shore describes nearly the segment of a circle; and, but for the middle of its west side being intersected by the tiny estuary of the Ringabella river, the whole outer bay is an open road, with a somewhat uniform and comparatively bold coast. The passage from the outer to the inner harbour commences at Roche’s Tower-Point on the east; extends in the direction of north by west; is about 2 miles long and ¾ of a mile broad; and has on both sides, but particularly on the west, somewhat bold shores. Its northern termination is overhung on the east side by Carlisle Fort, and on the west side by Camden Fort; it considerably contracts at the line of being commanded by these frowning military works; and it instantly afterwards sends off the hidden and bo-peep bay of the Carrigaline or Annabuoey estuary to the west, and begins at the Dog’s Nose promontory to lose itself in the expansion of the inner harbour. The distance due north, from the termination of the Narrows to Cuskibny bay, a little east of Cove, is 3½ miles; and the inner harbour, or the Cove, varies over this distance from 2 to 6½ miles in width, and is beautifully and rather intricately varied by the projection

of peninsula from its shores, and the studding of Spike, Rocky, and Hawlbowlne Islands on the left side of its boom. Spike Island, with its enormously expensive modern fortifications and barracks, lies 1½ miles north-north-west of Carlisle Fort or Dog’s Nose Point; Rocky Island, with its small, loop-holed turret, and its two powder-magazines excavated in the solid rock, lies half-a-mile west-north-west of Spike Island; and Hawlbowlne Island, with its naval and ordnance stores and warehouses, lies 3 furlongs north-north-west of Rocky Island. See SPIKE, HAWLBOWLNE, and ROCKY. Great Island, with the romantically situated town of Cove on its southern shore [see GREAT ISLAND and COVE], extends almost quite across the head or nearly widest part of the inner harbour, so as practically to terminate it, and to reduce the further marine navigation to two narrow sounds along its ends. The eastern sound is overlooked at the commencement of its east shore by the village of East Passage; it expands at the north-east corner of Great Island into a lagoon of a mile or upwards in width, which receives the Middleton river; it then deflects at a right angle, and proceeds 3½ miles westward to Foaty Island; and it finally becomes lost in a chain of very narrow sounds which zone Foaty Island, Little Island, and two or three intermediate islands. The western sound, or main channel of the Lee, proceeds 2½ miles nearly due north; it is overlooked on the west shore by the bustling and pretty little town of Passage, or West Passage; and it terminates right in front of the southern extremity of Little Island. The continuation of this sound over 2½ miles bears north-westward, has a mean breadth of at least a mile; and is often called Lough Mahon; and it then debouches round the point of Black Rock Castle, becomes contracted in breadth, and proceeds westward, more as the effluxion of the tide upon a river than as properly an estuary, to the city of Cork. So much has already been incidentally said in the articles BLACKROCK, COVE, and CORK (County of), and so much will be additionally said in the articles CORK-REG, LEE, &c., respecting the opulence and diversity of the scenery of Cork Harbour, that we may here simply describe the sounds, shores, peninsula, islands, forts, towns, demesnes, villas, woods, slopes, cliffs, hills, and intricate lacustrine expansion of the inner harbour and its off-shoots, as an absolute series of almost perfect specimens of fine picturesque beauty.

For the paramount uses of navigation—those uses which rendered the harbour so celebrated during the last long war of Europe, and which, were the place on the south coast of England, would speedily bring it a fame and a value vastly greater than those of any English harbour—we copy from ‘The Mariner’s Guide,’ the following nautical directions:—“From the Lands’ End to the entrance of Cork Harbour, is north by west half west 46½ leagues. Coming from the southward, and bound to this harbour, keep Knockmeleadow-Hill about north-east by north until you see the Old Head of Kinsale, a bluff point of land with a lighthouse on it. From this Head the entrance of Cork Harbour lies east three-quarters north, distant about 4 leagues. When off the harbour, Roche’s Tower and the lighthouse are remarkable, on the east point of the entrance. A little without the point, on the east side of the entrance, lie the Stag Rocks. When in mid-channel, between them and Kenly Cove, the course in it is nearly north-north-east. There is clean ground in a moderate depth without the harbour’s mouth, where ships may, with a northerly wind, wait the flood or day-light. The western shore is pretty bold, until you draw up with the Ram Point, Coppo-

site Dog's Nose,) from which a flat of sand extends 150 fathoms south. A white buoy is placed on the edge of the bank off Fort Camden; another white buoy about 1 mile further in, on the east side of the Spike Sand; and a third, of the same colour, off the east side of Spike Island. There are also 3 black buoys on the side opposite, on the edge of the sand. Above these, at the entrance of the east passage, are also the Keg Buoys of the quarantine ground. Having passed the Narrows, which is about 450 fathoms over, the channel continues that width on a north by east and north-east direction, between the white buoys on the west, and black buoys on the east side, to the anchorage east of Spike Island, on sandy ground; thence it leads upwards, narrowing round the beacons on the ground extending south-east from Haulbowline Island, close in to Cove Town on the north shore. Here the tide runs 2 or 3 knots: it is high water on the full and change at half-past 4, and the tide rises from 8 to 18 feet. Large ships going in at or near low water, must be careful to avoid the Harbour Rock, which lies a little within the Stag Rocks on the east side with a red buoy on it; it bears north by west $\frac{3}{4}$ west from Roche's Tower, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, and has 15 feet on it at low water spring-tides. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile north $\frac{3}{4}$ east from the Harbour Rock lies the south end of the Turbot Bank, extending thence north-west, and which has on its shoalest part, the north end, in common tides, but 10 feet water. This bank lies with the Red Cliff to the westward of Spike Island, in a line with the extremity of Ram Point; it has a black buoy placed on it. There are good channels for the largest ships on both sides, but the eastern one is generally preferred. To avoid the Shoals on the east side, keep within two cables' length of the eastern shore; or rather bring the lower part of the white wall, which stands to the southward of the fort upon Dog's Nose, on, or under the west bastion of that fort. To go to the westward of the Harbour Rock and Turbot Bank, keep the fort on Dog's Nose, open to the westward of the lower part of the white wall above-mentioned; or when without the harbour, bring and keep a village, which appears on a hill upon Great Island, over some pine trees, touching the point of Dog's Nose, bearing north 38 degrees east, which will lead clear of all dangers on that side. To go between the Shoals, keep the flag-staff in the fort of Dog's Nose, on, or over, the lower part of the white wall. To avoid the Harbour Rock on the south side, keep the Crow Rock on with Poor Head. The Turbot Bank may be avoided by keeping nearer to the east than to the west side of the entrance. Between the Harbour Rock and the east point are 5 or 6 fathoms; between the Harbour Rock and Turbot Bank are 6 and 7 fathoms; and between the bank and the western shore are 5 and 6 fathoms at low water. About a mile south-east by east east from Haulbowline Island, extends the Spike Sand, which begins to dry on the north side at half-ebb, and shelters the anchorage at Cove. On this bank are 2 perches, one on the east end, and the other on the edge of the north side, opposite to Cove. In going from Dog's Nose for the Cove, keep Dog's Nose Point south by west $\frac{1}{4}$ west; or steer right for the easternmost part of the fort on the north shore, between the black and white buoys, to avoid a flat which extends in some parts a mile from the east shore, and also a rock that lies to the westward of Cork Beg, which appears at half-ebb. The best place for large ships to anchor is off the garrison, in from 8 to 5 fathoms. Merchant ships may ride off the Cove, in smoother water and less tide; they may go

also further up the harbour of Passage, and ride any where between the first house and Ronan's Point. In proceeding from Cove to Passage, do not approach nearer than $\frac{1}{4}$ a cable's length to the south side of Black Point; and give the west side of it a berth of about a cable's length, to avoid a sand which extends from that shore, and dries at low water. You may go westward from Haulbowline Island, until you see Ronan's Point in the channel of Passage; then steer northward along the west side of the channel, for the anchorage. Vessels drawing only 10 or 11 feet may, with spring-tides, go up to Black Rock or to the town of Cork. Between Passage and Horse Head is a spit of sand, of 6 feet water, extending above a cable's length eastward from the Clay Cliff: you will avoid the extremity of this spit by keeping Dunkettle-House on with a grove of trees which stand on the top of a hill above the house. The point of the spit lies with Belveley-Castle and Ronan's Point in one; and vessels which anchor near it, should have the castle fairly without Ronan's Point, or wholly shut in with it. In a small creek called Cross Haven, within the entrance of Cork Harbour, and on the west side opposite Dog's Nose, vessels may ride in 10 or 12 feet."

CORK,

A district formerly constituting the county of the City of Cork, and possessing separate and peculiar jurisdiction, but now subdivided into the borough of Cork, and the barony of Cork, the former civic and municipal, and the latter rural and under the same jurisdiction as any other barony of co. Cork, Munster.

The County of the City.—This was bounded, on the north, by the baronies of Fermoy and Barrymore; on the east by the barony of Barrymore, and by Cork Harbour, which divided it from the baronies of Barrymore and Imokilly; on the south, by the baronies of Kerrycurrihy and Kinnalea; and, on the west, by the baronies of East Muskerry and Barretts. Its greatest length, from north to south, was 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west, was 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles; and its area was 48,000 acres,—of which 1,929 acres were tideway. The river Lee bisects it eastward, nearly through the middle; and the rivulets Glanmire and Awbeg trace parts of respectively the eastern and the western boundary southward to the Lee. The city of Cork is situated very nearly in the centre, and occupies an area of rather less than 4 square miles; and, excepting the villages of Ballintemple, Blackrock, Douglas, Ford, Glanmire, and Springhill—which, after all, are so embowered in woods and villa-grounds, or so intersected with corn-fields, as to be scarcely deductions—the remainder of the land area is all rural. The surface, in a general view, is constantly and delightfully varied with hills and rising grounds and swells; it consists to some extent of congeries or clusters of very gentle and quite verdant uplands; it possesses a large aggregate of wood, demesne, and villa-ground, it acquires singular wealth of scenery from the transit of the Lee, and the intricately cut marine waters of Cork Harbour; and, as seen along the belts which are traversed by the roads from Cork toward respectively Passage, Macroom, Dublin, and Waterford, it discloses an expressiveness of contour, and a sumptuousness of dress, which might easily stimulate a writer into hyperbolic description.—The county of the city, as exhibited in the Census of 1831, contained part of the parishes of Ballinaboy, Carrigaline, Carrigiarvar, Carrigrohane, Inniskenny, Killanully,

Kilnaglorry, St. Finbar, St. Michael, and Whitechurch; and the whole of the parishes of Carricuppane, Holy Trinity, Kileully, Rathcooney, St. Anne Shandon, St. Mary Shandon, St. Nicholas, St. Paul, and St. Peter. Pop., in 1831, 107,016. Houses 11,986. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,967; in manufactures and trade, 10,989; in other pursuits, 6,995.

The Borough and the Barony.—The borough, as defined by its new boundaries, contains part of the parishes of St. Anne Shandon, St. Finbar's, St. Mary Shandon, and St. Nicholas; and the whole of the parishes of Holy Trinity, St. Paul's, and St. Peter's. Area, 2,683 acres,—of which 420 acres are tideway. Pop., in 1841, 80,720; males, 35,489; females, 45,230; families, 16,499. Inhabited houses, 8,773; uninhabited complete houses, 1,316; houses in the course of erection, 24. Families residing in first class houses, 3,898; in second class houses, 10,176; in third class houses, 2,260; in fourth class houses, 163. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,272; in manufactures and trade, 8,529; in other pursuits, 3,698. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,002; on the directing of labour, 8,676; on their own manual labour, 5,557; on means not specified, 1,264. Males at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 3,338; to clothing, 3,369; to lodging, &c., 4,810; to health, 121; to charity, 12; to justice, 372; to education, 173; to religion, 80; unclassified, 7,218; without any specified occupations, 2,957. Females at and above 15 years of age who ministered to food, 870; to clothing, 3,386; to lodging, &c., 178; to health, 63; to charity, 6; to education, 126; to religion, 66; unclassified, 6,577; without any specified occupations, 21,089. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 18,732; who could read but not write, 3,961; who could neither read nor write, 8,298. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 15,400; who could read but not write, 8,104; who could neither read nor write, 17,262. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 5,702; attending superior schools, 680. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 4,817; attending superior schools, 468. Per centage of males at and above 17 years of age, unmarried, 38; married, 55; widowed, 7. Per centage of females at and above 17 years of age, unmarried, 40; married, 42; widowed, 18. School-teachers, 79 males and 52 females; ushers and tutors, 66 males and 25 females; governesses, 47; teachers of music and dancing, 28 males and 2 females. Clergymen of the Established church, 24; Methodist ministers, 5; Roman Catholic clergymen, 32; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 3; Scripture readers, 1.—The barony of Cork contains the whole of the parishes of Carricuppane, Kileully, and Rathcooney, and part of the parishes of Ballinaboy, Carrigaline, Carrigrohane, Dunbulloge, Inniskenny, Killanully, Kilnaglorry, St. Anne Shandon, St. Finbar's, St. Mary Shandon, St. Michael, St. Nicholas, and Whitechurch. Area, 45,323 acres,—of which 1,509 acres are tideway. Pop., in 1841, 25,335. Houses 3,879. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,023; in manufactures and trade, 625; in other pursuits, 533. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,369; who could read but not write, 1,443; who could neither read nor write, 5,011. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,721; who could read but not write, 1,880; who could neither read nor write, 6,797.—The parishes of BALLINABOY, CARRIGALINE, CARRIGROHANE, CARRIGROHANE, INNISKENNY, KILLANULLY, KILNAGLORRY, WHITECHURCH, CURRICUP-

PANE, KILCULLY, MICHAEL (ST.), and RATHCOONEY, are, or will be, noticed in their respective alphabetical places. The other parishes, though chiefly identified with the city and its suburbs, have aggregately a considerable amount of rural character, and will be noticed more appropriately here than in the article on the city.

Parish of St. Finbar.—This is the parent or cathedral parish of the city, yet lies partly in East Muskerry,* partly in the barony of Cork, and partly within the city. The barony of Cork section contains the villages of BLACKROCK and BALLINTEMPLE: which see. Area of the Muskerry section, 878 acres; of the barony of Cork section, 8,447 acres; of the city section, 191 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 14,639; in 1841, 14,606. Houses 2,071. Pop. of the Muskerry section, in 1831, 117; in 1841, 365. Houses 63. Pop. of the rural districts of the barony of Cork section, in 1841, 7,276. Houses 1,119. Pop. of the city section, in 1841, 6,207. Houses 790.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £777 10s. The whole of the tithes of the Muskerry section, compounded for £52 10s., and two-thirds of the tithes of the city of Cork section, compounded for £625 are appropriated to the dean and chapter of the cathedral, and constitute the main part of their economy fund; and one-third of the tithes of the city of Cork section, compounded for £300, is impropriate in the vicars choral of the cathedral. The rectory of Marmulane is united to the rectory of St. Finbar; but the tithes are all paid to the perpetual curate of that parish, and only the patronage of the curacy practically remains with the dean and chapter. See MARMULLANE. The chapel of St. Michael's, or Blackrock, has been erected within the parish of St. Finbar. See BLACKROCK. A curate for the cathedral has a salary of £100; and a chaplain for St. Michael's has a stipend of £50. The cathedral has an attendance of 550; St. Michael's chapel, of 235; the Blackrock Roman Catholic chapel, of 720; and the Blackrock Convent chapel, of 100. In 1834, the parishioners of St. Finbar consisted of 1,826 Churchmen, 48 Presbyterians, 74 other Protestant dissenters, and 12,712 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 98 children; and 7 daily schools had on their books 694 boys and 239 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £20 from the dean and chapter, and £10 Irish from a bequest by Mrs. Sharman; one with £75 from subscriptions, donations, and evening collection at the cathedral; one with £25 from subscription; one with £12 from the National Board, and a fluctuating sum from subscriptions and donations; one, a Lancasterian school, with £70 from subscription, and about £50 from a charity sermon; and two were female schools connected with the Blackrock convent,—the one for poor children, and maintained at the expense of the nuns, and the other for young ladies, and supported by about £42 a-year of fees. In 1840, the National Board had a school at Blackrock, and two schools in the county jail.

St. Anne Shandon.—This parish is situated partly in the barony of Cork, and partly in the city. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the barony section, 1,855 acres; of the city section, 1,288 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 23,741; in 1841, 24,639. Houses 2,908. Pop. of the city section, in 1841, 23,087. Houses 2,761.—St. Anne Shandon is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £240 3s. 3d. Gross income,

* This section was formerly in Barretts, and was transferred to Muskerry by the Act 6 and 7 William IV.

£690 15s. 7d.; nett, £633 2s. 2d. Patron, alternately the Duke of Leinster and Henry Bruen Longfield, Esq. Two curates have each a stipend of £75; and one of them officiates also as chaplain at the barracks. The church was built upwards of a century ago. Sittings 700; attendance 1,000. A chapel-of-ease has an attendance of 600. The chapel of the Foundling Hospital is within the parish, and has its own chaplain. Another church was, a few years ago, in progress of erection. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel is stated in an official report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, to have an attendance of 12,000.—to have 6 services on Sundays and holidays during one part of the year, and 7 services during another,*—and to have 7 officiates, one of whom officiates also at Cloheen chapel, and another at the Presentation Convent and the Magdalene Asylum. The friary chapel has an attendance of 4,200, and is under the care of 4 friars. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 3,551 Churchmen, 19 Presbyterians, 169 other Protestant dissenters, and 20,480 Roman Catholics; the Foundling Hospital Sunday school had an average attendance of 436 children; the Union, St. Anne's, Blackpool, and Brickfields' Sunday schools, had an average attendance of 362 children; and 12 daily schools had on their books 1,270 boys and 1,062 girls. Five of the daily schools were connected with the Foundling Hospital, and supported by a local tax of 1s. per ton on coal; one was the Green-coat Hospital school, supported by small annual subscriptions, and an estate belonging to the Hospital's trustees; one was a parochial school, salaried with about £60 from subscription, and a charity sermon; one was a parochial infant-school, salaried with £50 from subscription; one was a National school in Brickfields, salaried with £14 from the Board, and about £28 from subscription, and a charity sermon; one was a London Ladies' Hibernian Society's school in Brickfields, supported by subscription and a grant from the Society; one was a boys' school in Peacock-lane, superintended by monks, and supported by public contributions and charity sermons; and one was a girls' school connected with the North Presentation Convent, and salaried with about £46 from an annual charity sermon.

St. Mary Shandon.—This parish is partly in the barony of Cork, and partly in the city. It is bounded, on the north, by Whitechurch and Blarney; on the east, by St. Anne Shandon; and, on the west, by Curricuppane; and, excepting Kyril's quay and part of Bachelor's quay, it lies all on the north side of the Lee. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½. Area of the barony section, 2,107 acres; of the city section, 270 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 16,018; in 1841, 15,263. Houses 1,835. Pop. of the city section, in 1841, 14,149. Houses 1,676. The quondam parish of St. Catherine, which still figures ecclesiastically as a rectory, is united to St. Mary Shandon, but has become so completely incorporated with the latter, that no vestige of its separate parochial existence, except its mere name, remains. The old church of St. Mary stood contiguous to Shandon-castle, and was demolished by the Irish in or about the year 1690; and the church of St. Catherine, the site of which is now unknown, was destroyed by the Irish in the reign of James II. St. Mary of Shandon was assumed as a name of distinction from St. Mary de Narde, situated on the south side of the Lee, and now extinct as either a parish or a church. Shandon-castle was long ago demolished, and stood on the site now occupied by a modern Dominican friary and

chapel. The line of the old wall of the castle was the boundary between St. Mary Shandon and St. Anne Shandon, and is now indicated by the east end of the friary chapel. A monastery called Shandon Abbey stood in the parish, where the north wall is now situated; but, in 1819, the only vestiges of it were an ancient well and part of an old chapel, then used as a store. The parishes of St. Anne Shandon and St. Paul were originally parts of St. Mary Shandon, and were, with consent of the patrons, and by act of the Lord-lieutenant and Privy-council, separated from it and erected into distinct parishes, respectively in 1728 and 1737. An official report of St. Mary's, in 1819, says, "The ground set within the parish, especially at Sunday's Well, for villas, brings as high a rent as from 20 to 30 guineas an acre per annum. The ground for tillage varies very much in value, some being taken at £10 or £10 10s. per acre." An official report, in 1837, says that parts of the land "are occupied by gardens attached to villas, and other parts are used for grazing and for town-fields."—St. Mary Shandon is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £25. Gross income, £229 19s. 2d.; nett, £174 3s. 1d. Patron, alternately the Duke of Leinster and the Earl of Barrymore. The denomination of St. Catherine is sought to be identified with the quondam parish of that name, and is the estate of the Earl of Cork, who claims entire exemption from tithes, or any payment as appropriator, to the rector. The incumbent is also chaplain of the county of the city gaol, which is situated in the parish. A curate has a stipend of £75. The parish-church was built in 1693, by means of parochial assessment. Sittings 1,000; attendance 800. A Roman Catholic chapel, attached to the city gaol, has an attendance of 30, besides the prisoners. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1,666 Churchmen, 84 Presbyterians, 63 other Protestant dissenters, and 13,683 Roman Catholics; and 15 daily schools had on their books 451 boys and 363 girls. One of the schools was salaried with £20 from the National Board, and £20 from a charity sermon, one with an annual public collection, and one with £60 from subscription; and each of the latter two was aided also with a portion of the dividends arising from £2,000 3¼ per cent. reduced annuities. In 1840, the National Board had two schools in the parish.

St. Nicholas.—This, though *de facto* one parish, figures in ecclesiastical documents as a union, consisting of the parishes of St. Nicholas, St. Bridget, St. Dominick, St. John of Jerusalem, St. Mary de Narde, St. Stephen's, and St. Maglene; but all these parishes, except the last, are now thoroughly consolidated, and were united on Aug. 3, 1752, pursuant to the act of 25 George II.; and even St. Maglene continues to be distinct chiefly in the separate valuation of its tithes. The whole united parish is compact, and lies in the southern division of the city and its environs. A small part of it is in East Muskerry, a considerable part in the barony of Cork, and the remainder in the city. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1. Area of the Muskerry section, 331 acres; of the barony of Cork section, 573 acres; of the city section, 373 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 17,662; in 1841, 17,473. Houses 1,758. Pop., in 1841, of the Muskerry section, 90; of the barony of Cork section, 1,110; of the city section, 16,273. Houses in the three sections, respectively, 14, 176, and 1,508.—St. Nicholas is a rectory *in partibus*, a separate benefice, and the corps of the chancellorship of Cork cathedral, in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition of the rector's part of St. Nicholas, £57 14s.; tithe composition of St. Maglene

* The attendance of 12,000 must, of course, be the sum of 6 or 7 different congregations connected with the 6 or 7 services.

£21. Gross income, £312 14s.; nett, £221 3s. 11d.; but both of these sums are exclusive of £8 18s. 9½d. paid to the incumbent in his capacity of chancellor. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefice and prebend of Kilmaclenan, in the dio. of Cloyne. Part of the tithes of St. Nicholas, compounded for £108 0s. 10½d., is impropriate as follows,—£62 4s. 9½d. in the Messrs. Meade, £4 19s. 9½d. in Mr. B. Deeble, and £40 16s. 4d. in the lessees of Spital lands corporation. One curate for the parish has a salary of £105, with a share of contingent fees,—£30 of the salary being paid from voluntary contribution; and another, who has special charge of the House of Industry in the parish, has a salary of £75 from voluntary contribution. The parochial church was built in 1723. Sittings 800; attendance 875. The Roman Catholic parochial chapel has 4 officiates, 6 or 7 services on Sundays, and an attendance of 8,700; and the Capuchin friary chapel is under the care of 4 friars, and has an attendance of 3,100. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,321 Churchmen, 57 Presbyterians, 30 other Protestant dissenters, and 14,774 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school connected with the friary and another Sunday school had an average attendance of respectively 500 and 290 children; and 22 daily schools had on their books 1,516 boys and 1,308 girls. Two of the daily schools were connected with the House of Industry, and supported by grand jury presentments and by subscriptions; three, for respectively boys, girls, and infants, are supported, and 55 of the children attending them clothed, by a bequest of about £189 14s. 10d. a-year, from the late Moses Deane, Esq.; one was a female school salaried with about £30 from subscription; one was the school of St. Stephen's hospital, endowed with a bequest from the late Baron Worth, of about £420 a-year, and under the trusteeship of the corporation of the city; one was a female school, supported wholly by Miss Sheehan; one was connected with the Presentation nunnery, and supported wholly by the nuns; one was connected with the friary, and supported by voluntary contributions; and two were under the care of monks, and supported by contributions and a public collection amounting to about £120 a-year.

St. Paul's.—This parish lies wholly in the city. It measures not one-sixth of a mile in length, and not one-fourteenth of a mile in breadth; and its area is only 22 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,028; in 1841, 4,563. Houses 386.—St. Paul's is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Gross income, £266; nett, £252 4s. 7d. Patron, alternately the Duke of Leinster and Richard Longfield, Esq. of Longueville. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Inchegeelagh, in the dio. of Cork. Two curates have salaries of respectively £69 4s. 7½d. and £50. The church was built in 1726. Sittings 600; attendance 450. A Wesleyan meeting-house is attended by 700; a Primitive Wesleyan meeting-house by 600; and a Roman Catholic chapel by 4,000; and the last has 3 officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 936 Churchmen, 61 Presbyterians, 68 other Protestant dissenters, and 4,089 Roman Catholics; two Sunday schools, the one Protestant and the other Roman Catholic, had an average attendance, the former of 80, and the latter of 100; and 10 daily schools had on their books 309 boys and 448 girls. One of the daily schools was a Protestant free-school, supported with £150 a-year from subscription, out of which several of the children were clothed; one was a Protestant free-school for infants, salaried with about £25 from subscription; and one was a free-school for females, supported with dividends on a sum of £450, 3½ per cent. Cons. Bank Annuities, and with £50 a-year from subscrip-

tion. In 1840, a National school was attended by 273 females, and salaried with £18 from the Board.

St. Peter's.—This parish lies wholly in the city. It measures half-a-mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth; and its area is 37 acres. Pop., in 1831, 7,943; in 1841, 8,103. Houses 660.—St. Peter's is a rectory in the dio. of Cork; but has no tithes or glebe. Its share in "the Minister's Money" for the city is £200. The rectories of St. Peter, Carrignavar, Nohoval, Kilmonogue, and Dunisky [see these articles], constitute the benefice of St. Peter's, and the corps of the archdeaconry of the dio. of Cork. All the other parishes are uncontiguous with St. Peter's; and, excepting a small part of Carrignavar, they all lie beyond even the barony of Cork. Two of them—Nohoval and Kilmonogue—have been erected into a perpetual curacy. Pop. of the union, in 1831, exclusive of these two parishes, 12,501. Gross income, £1,098 18s. 5½d.; nett, £943 2s. 11½d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also a vicar choral in Cork cathedral. Two curates for St. Peter's have salaries of respectively £69 4s. 7½d. and £50; and two for the occasional duties of Carrignavar and Dunisky, have salaries of respectively £10 and £5. The parochial church of St. Peter's was built about 46 years ago, principally by means of subscription. Sittings 1,500; attendance 900. A quakers' meeting-house is attended by 280; a Wesleyan meeting-house, by 100; and a Franciscan friary chapel, by 4,500;—and the last is under the care of 5 friars. In 1834, the parishioners of St. Peter's consisted of 2,507 Churchmen, 57 Presbyterians, 77 other Protestant dissenters, and 5,586 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools, 2 of which were Protestant and 1 Roman Catholic, had an average attendance of 520 children; and 12 daily schools had on their books 195 boys and 289 girls. One of the daily schools was Deane's charity school, supported by £66 7s. a-year from a bequest by Moses Deane, and £40 from voluntary contribution; one was supported by £19 17s. a-year from a bequest of Messrs. Pomeroy and Shearman, and £2 2s. from the archdeacon; one was a Wesleyan Methodist school, aided with £20 a-year from subscription; and one was St. Patrick's Asylum for Orphans, under Roman Catholic superintendence, and supported by £220 a-year from voluntary contribution.

Holy Trinity, or Christ-church.—This parish lies wholly in the city. Length and breadth, each half-a-mile; area, 82 acres. Pop., in 1831, 9,567; in 1841, 8,338. Houses 962. This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Cork. Minister's money, £440. Gross income, £456 10s.; nett, £371 1s. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates have a salary of respectively £75 and £50. The church was built in 1829, at the cost of £4,089 18s. 5d., raised by parochial assessment. Sittings 2,000; attendance 2,300. A Presbyterian meeting-house of the Synod of Ulster is attended by 200; a Presbyterian chapel of the Synod of Munster, by 300; an Independent chapel, by 500; a Baptist chapel, by 50; a Separatists' chapel, by 50; and a Roman Catholic chapel, by 3,000; and the last has 3 officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 2,924 Churchmen, 49 Presbyterians, 304 other Protestant dissenters, and 6,459 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools were attended on the average by 261 children; and 10 daily schools had on their books 364 boys and 178 girls. One of the schools was a parochial male school, and supported by £50 a-year from subscriptions and collection, and an endowment of £15 Irish from the late Mrs. M. Sharman; one was a parochial female school, supported with £50 a-year from voluntary

contribution; one was an infant-school, salaried with £65 from subscription; one was salaried with about £20, raised at the Presbyterian chapel; and two were schools connected with the Mechanics' Institute.

CORK,

A sea-port, a parliamentary borough, a city, the assize-town of the county of Cork, the capital of Munster, and the second town of Ireland, stands on the river Lee, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Passage, 7 west-south-west of Glanmire, 10 north of Kinsale, $10\frac{1}{2}$ west of Middleton, 13 south-south-west of Rathcormack, $15\frac{1}{2}$ north-east by north of Bandon, 17 south by east of Mallow, $20\frac{1}{2}$ east of Macroom, 51 south by east of Limerick, $64\frac{1}{2}$ west-south-west of Waterford, $64\frac{1}{2}$ east-south-east of Tralee, and 126 south-west by south of Dublin.

Former State.—The site of the central part of the present city, and of the whole of the ancient town, is the eastern half of a low and flat oblong tract of ground, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ statute miles in length, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in extreme breadth. This tract was, for a long period, cut into numerous islets by small intersections and ramifications of the river, so as to present the appearance of being irrigated by numerous canals; and it continued, till a comparatively recent date, to maintain in part the character which originally belonged to the whole of its area,—that of a swamp or marsh. The name Cork, therefore, is usually supposed to be a corruption of the Irish *Corcagh*, 'a morass'; though it has been derived by some writers from *Corroagh*, the Irish name for a boat,—and by tradition, from an alleged native monarch of the name of Corc, whose palace is said to have stood on a spot now inundated by Cork Lough, immediately without the suburbs on the road to Kinsale. "Cork," says Dr. Smith, who wrote about 92 years ago, "was originally built in the form of an oblong square; the length of which was from the north gate to the south gate, and its breadth from the city wall on the west marsh, to that parallel to it which faced the east marsh. This wall had an interruption towards the middle, at the lower end of Castle-street, called Martingate, defended to the north by a strong castle, which stood near the site of the new market-house, called the Queen's Castle; and within the walls, on the ground where the present county court-house is built, stood another castle called the King's Castle. The former was subsisting in the reign of King James I.; and the latter was taken down in the year 1718, and houses built on the ground. . . . To the south of this castle, at the lower end of Christ-church Lane, stood a strong tower on the city wall, called the Hopewell, from whence I do not find any other till the south-east angle of the wall where there was a small tower; and from thence to the south gate, there was no fortification. Both the north and south gates were defended by old castles, one at each end of the bridge. From the south gate to the south-west angle was a tower about midway, and one at that angle. The watergate was defended by a small old castle, between which and the north-west angle, stood the bellry of St. Peter's church, taken down and rebuilt, anno 1683. From hence, to the north-west angle, is one small tower still remaining, and another at that angle, whence the wall ran, without any fortification, till it came to the north gate, defended by a castle at each end of the bridge, as before-mentioned. There was also a round tower, in the strand near the north bridge, between which and the Queen's Castle were two small towers." Camden, describing the city as it stood in the time of

Queen Elizabeth, says, "It is of an oval form, enclosed with walls, and encompassed with the channel of the river, which also crosses it, and is not accessible but by bridges, lying along, as it were, in one direct street, with a bridge over it." Following the latter authority, and glancing also at the *Pacata Hibernica*, and a statement of Stanishurst, we may believe that, up to the year 1600, the town consisted almost solely of a street of two members, or of one street cut into two by a bridge and a castle whose site came afterwards to be occupied by the Exchange. "A picture of this street, at once just and humorous," says Mr. Crofton Croker, "is given in an admirable little satire which I once met with:—

—'Here you may see
New houses, proudly eminent o'er old,
Confus'dly interspersed—the old are clad
In sober state—the new are gay with brick.
Like new red buttons on an old blue coat.
Time may perchance—long time with chance conspire
To deck them all in livery of brick.
So worsted stockings (I have heard) a pair,
By constant darning, have been changed to silk!'"

Yet the ecclesiastical pile which originally occupied the site of the present cathedral of St. Finbar, and which is, with very high probability, supposed to have been the nucleus of the earliest cluster of habitations upon the Corcach or marsh of the Lee, stood on the south side of the chief south channel of the river, and, of course, was not included within the walls. But both Old Cork, which surrounded the cathedral, and Blackpool, which stood on the north bank of the chief north channel of the river, continued to be mere villages, and had little intercourse with the city except as receptacles for country produce brought on market-days under a military escort.

Architectural Progress.—In 1633, the north bridge and the castle upon it were overwhelmed by a great flood in the river; in 1635, the remains of these structures, and also the wall called Lombard's wall, were taken down; in 1639, a new wooden bridge was ordered to be erected at the north end of the town; about 1670, the south channel of the river was deepened and improved for navigation; in 1676, the south bridge was rebuilt; and, in 1678, draw-bridges were constructed on the north and south bridges. These changes indicate the commencement of a process of renovation which was mainly originated and directed by the spirit of trade, and which, though slow at first, was steady in its progress, and gradually accelerated in movement till it re-edified a large proportion of the old city, and constructed two rivals to it in magnitude, on respectively the north and the south sides of the divided waters of the Lee. Some of the eastern marshes, which afterwards became the site of some of the best parts of the modern city, were now drained, and were variously disposed in garden, a bowling-green, and building-ground for some temporary erections. A siege which the town sustained in 1690 from the celebrated Duke—then the Earl of Marlborough—occasioned serious damage and even partial destruction to some of the new improvements; but the peace which followed so powerfully revived and stimulated the work of renovation, as to have become practically the era from which the existing town takes its date. Almost all the marshy islands adjacent to the old town's site were reclaimed; and some of them, or rather the grounds by which they were superseded, still—as in the instances of Pike's Marsh, Duncombe's Marsh, and Hammond's Marsh—retain their original designations jointly with the names of the persons by whom they were reclaimed. In 1706, a great part of the city walls facing the east marsh was taken down; and several breaches in other parts were stopped up, and all the stairs

leading to them removed. In 1712-13, the wooden bridges at the north and south ends of the city were pulled down, and superseded by handsome stone erections. In 1719, Mr. Edward Webber constructed the public walk called the Mardyke, nearly an English mile in length, westward along a marsh to near the point where the Lee forks into two main-channels; and, at its termination, he built a brick house, and enclosed a tea-garden, which became a favourite summer resort of the citizens. Hammond's Marsh, which lay between the town and the commencement of this promenade, was also provided with public gardens, and had "a large and pleasant bowling-green, planted on its margin with trees kept regularly cut." In 1723, the east marsh and Dunscombe's Marsh had become so extensively edificed and peopled as to be erected into the parish of St. Paul's, and provided with a parochial place of worship. In 1715 and 1728, gaols for the county at large, and for the county of the city, supplanted the old castles and gates which stood at the ends of the main street, and had then become ruinous; but these gaols were inconvenient and ungraceful structures, as insecure as they were lumpish, and they have necessarily been swept away in the progress of a maturing improvement. The various canals and ditches, which cut the site and immediate environs of the old town into a labyrinth of islets, were gradually arched over; and the roadways which superseded them combined with the embankments, and raised grounds upon periodically flooded marshes, to consolidate the whole tract between the two outer channels of the Lee into one island. In 1774, the canal which ran through the middle of the present Henry-street was arched; in 1778, the canal between Hammond's quay and the west side of the city walls was converted into a street which received the name of the celebrated Grattan; in 1780, a canal between Tuckey's quay and the Mall, was formed into the present Grand Parade; in 1783, the canal between Long quay and Colville's quay became Patrick-street; about the same time, the Potatoe quay dock, between the subsequent corn market and bridewell, was covered in; in 1795, the canal called Fenn's quay, was converted into Nile-street; and soon after other canals were formed into Nelson's-place and the South Mall,—the latter the best street in Cork. Improvements, or rather extensions, were commenced also around the quondam villages of Old Cork and Blackpool; and these have so far and rapidly pushed series of street-lines along the extreme sides of the Lee, and up the adjacent slopes, as practically to have placed two large towns in juxtaposition with the renovated and extended river-girt city of the marshes.

Present Condition.—"It is difficult," says the succinct Report of the Commissioners on the Municipal Corporation Boundaries,—"It is difficult to particularize any one quarter of the city; as the extremes of the several conditions of the inhabitants are, with few exceptions, in the immediate neighbourhood of, and occasionally interwoven with, each other. St. Patrick-street, the Grand Parade, the South Mall, Great George-street, St. Patrick's-hill, and perhaps one or two other streets, the Quays, the Glanmire-road, South-terrace, Warren-place, and Lapp's-island, are inhabited by persons of wealth and respectability, or occupied with warehouses; but many of the streets, and nearly all the lanes branching off from these main streets and places, are occupied by numerous families of the lower classes, and many apparently in the lowest state of destitution. The suburbs toward the south, and parts of those toward the north and north-west, are occupied by persons in a condition bordering on pauperism.

The principal streets and quarters of the city and suburbs are well-paved and lighted; but the lanes and narrow back streets are generally neglected." "Cork," says Mr. Inglis, "I call a fine city, surpassed by few in the excellence and width of its streets, or in the magnificence of its outlets; and deficient only in the architectural beauty of its public buildings. Although there is not in Cork so great a contrast between splendour and misery as in Dublin, more of this contrast is visible than English cities of the same size exhibit. The best quarters of Cork are fully upon a par with the best quarters of Liverpool or Manchester; but the worst parts of Cork are worse and more extended than in those towns. The best streets in Cork are the mercantile streets; and in these the shops are little, if at all, inferior to those of Dublin. Few streets in Cork have the appearance of being inhabited by the upper classes. One cause of this is, that so large a number of the merchants live out of town. The passion for country-houses is universal; and the extreme beauty of the environs is a great encourager of this passion. Cork is a picturesque city, in its architecture, in its form, and in its situation. With scarcely an exception, the streets are irregular, every house having a style, height, and size of its own; in its outline, the city is picturesque, for, although the principal part is tolerably compact, it branches out at various points, following the course of the river and its tributaries; and it is eminently picturesque in situation, built as it is upon a most irregular surface, and dominated by the wooded heights that form the magnificent boundaries of the river and its sea-reaches. The best view of Cork is obtained from the elevation which rises to the north, at so great distance from the barracks, but from every elevation on every side, the city is seen to advantage. It is greatly deficient in spires, however. In any continental city of the same size, one could certainly enumerate from twenty to thirty: Cork boasts of but two. The extreme suburbs of Cork are not so wretched as I found them in most other large towns; but if one does not find the long rows of mud cabins which branch out from Waterford and Kilkenny, abundance of wretched hovels are found in the lanes and yards of the city." Nearly all the new and the altered streets are either eligibly wide or airily spacious; but the old streets and the numerous alleys are at once confined, crowded, and filthy. One miserable alley, not more than 10 feet in width, exhibits, in its name of Broad-lane, a memorial of how contracted and squeezed must have been the cluster of ancient streets among which it was pre-eminent for breadth. The picturesque irregularity, noticed by Mr. Inglis, in the style, height, and size of houses, is considerably heightened by whimsical diversity in their colour. "The stone used for building in the northern suburbs," remarks Mr. Croker, "is of a reddish brown, and in the southern, of a cold grey tint. One side of the most conspicuous church steeple, that of St. Anne's or Upper Shandon, has been actually built with red stone, and the other three with limestone. Add to this opposition of colours, houses sheathed with deep blue and purple slates, as a protection from the weather,—some built entirely of red brick,—others stained with a dark yellow wash,—and an idea of the harmony, or rather discord, may be formed. Few cities, therefore, are more calculated than Cork, to impress a traveller with an opinion of the independent feeling of its inhabitants."

About 22 years ago, the aggregate area occupied by the streets and lanes of the city was ascertained by actual measurement to be 600,530 square yards, or about 124 acres. At present, the extreme length

of the town, from north to south, is almost exactly two statute miles; and the extreme breadth, from east to west, is very nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.—The northern division extends upwards of a mile parallel to the river, and the same distance in the direction of north-east by north; but its strictly compact portion is an oblong in the former direction, and measures about 6 furlongs by 3. The streets in this division are thrown together in almost a labyrinth of confusion; and this circumstance, combined with the irregularity of the surface on which they stand, and the motley mixture of edified character which they possess, produces an effect very considerably out of keeping with the general style of the other two divisions. The chief thoroughfares which draw notice for either spaciousness, comparative straightness, or tolerable uniformity or goodness, are the terrace or one-sided street along the river,—Bridge-street, St. Patrick's-hill, and Audley-place, forming jointly one line of nearly 3 furlongs northward from St. Patrick's-bridge,—a street about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a statute mile long, ascending north-north-eastward from near the end of North-bridge,—Water Course and York-streets, partly somewhat parallel with the upper part of the former, but eventually identified with it, and prolonging their joint line, up the ascent, to the forking of respectively the Mallow, the old Dublin, and the upper Glanmire roads,—Dominick-street, a thoroughfare of $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong in the interior, and parallel with the river,—and Fair-lane and Blarney-lane, leading out, the former north-north-westward, and the latter westward, on different routes to Blarney. But the outlets and outskirts of this division of the town possess rich blendings of rural and city beauty, and are overlooked, nearly all round, with vantage-grounds which command thrilling views of the city and the gorgeous valley of the Lee. The Lower Glanmire road skirts the river, and conducts to the wharves and timber-yards; the Upper Glanmire road leads to the extensive and commodious suite of barracks; and both, though now busy and populous streets, were not long ago solitary walks. The Sunday's Well road, running between Blarney-lane and the Lee, leads to the old and pretty little suburb of Sunday's Well, situated on a rising ground, and to the summit of a steep and considerable hill around which is hung the most magnificent and extensive of the many imposing panoramic views of the environs of Cork. Dr. Smith, speaking of Sunday's Well, even in 1748, says, "Here are very great plantations of strawberries, of the largest and finest kind, as the chili and the hautboy strawberry. The planters of those fruit pay considerable rents for their gardens, by the profits arising from them alone; and they have also great plantations of them round other parts of the city."

The southern division of the city is rather the smallest of the three; and may be regarded as extending 6 statute furlongs from east to west, with a mean breadth of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. A section of it on the west, measuring about $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs by $1\frac{1}{2}$, is strictly the successor of the original Old Cork, and consists of an irregular and rather dense group of alleys and short streets around St. Finbar's cathedral. The principal streets, independent of this group, but partly in juxtaposition with its exterior, are Barrack-hill and its continuation, extending 3 furlongs, first west-south-westward, and next westward from the South-bridge, out to the southern road to Bandon and Macroom,—Sullivan's quay, overlooking the river between South-bridge and Parliament-bridge,—Evergreen-street, afterwards continued by Evergreen-road, and jointly with an interval between them, $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in length, extending in the direction of south by east from near

the commencement of Barrack-hill,—Abbey-street, Douglas-street, and High-street, forming a joint line of 5 furlongs south-eastward from near the commencement of Evergreen-street to the outlet toward Passage,—and Nicholas-street, nearly a furlong in length, between Evergreen-street and Douglas-street. The outlet toward Passage is lusciously beautiful, and leads the pedestrian into a wilderness of sweets, a maze of loveliness, an expanse of tumulated garden-ground powdered all over with villas, and feathered with shrubberies, and enclosures, and woods, at least 6 miles down the river. Cork Lough, measuring upwards of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in length, and figuring as the scene of one of Mr. Crofton Croker's 'Fairy Legends,' lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong south of the continuation of Barrack-hill, and is approached by a short street called Lough-lane. In its vicinity is the suburb of Glasheen, formerly famed for its bleachgreen, and for becoming the seat of an extensive cotton manufactory. Friar's Walk, a very partially edified thoroughfare, somewhat parallel with Evergreen-road, and a little west of it, leads to the new cemetery, the Pere la Chaise of Cork. This place was formerly a Botanic Garden, attached to the Cork Institution; and, in 1826, was purchased by the now celebrated Friar Matthew, or the monastic community over which he presides, and devoted, with all its profusion of vegetable beauties, to the uses of a cemetery. "It is therefore perhaps unrivalled in the kingdom," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "being full of the rarest trees, from all parts of the world. Its walls are covered with climbing roses and other shrubs; and, from the nature of its soil and aspect, every thing is growing in luxuriant profusion. The hand of science has laid out its gravelled paths, and the art of the sculptor has been employed to ornament it—occasionally with remarkably good taste and effect, but not unfrequently so as greatly to mar its beauty. . . . We regret to add that the cemetery is completely overgrown with weeds—gigantic nettles and docks have been permitted absolutely to cover the graves, reminding the visitor far too forcibly of the lines on 'the Sluggard,'—

'I went to his garden and saw the wild brier,
The thorn and the thistle grew higher and higher.'"

The middle or insular division of the city measures a little upwards of a statute mile from east to west, by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in mean breadth; and over very nearly all its length, it compactly occupies the island from margin to margin of the encincturing streams. But the island diminishes almost to a point at the east end, and has room at that extremity for only the custom-house and its appendages; and, in the portion which extends west of the town, it has a mean breadth of only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong, and is traversed from end to end in straight and mutually parallel lines by the splendid new western approach to the city, and the fine old promenade of Mardyke,—the latter now shaded by rows of imposing elms. Great George-street, a spacious and finely edified thoroughfare, $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in length, forms the communication between nearly the centre of the business part of the town, or from the Grand Parade across South Main-street, to the new western approach; and it has also occasioned a renewal, to Mardyke and the vicinity of the Mansion-House, of the general public resort which the narrowness and disagreeableness of the previous lines of communication had occasioned to be greatly diminished. A section of town north of this street, and west of the Main streets, and measuring nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, continues to consist almost wholly of a dense packing of numerous lanes and alleys, oriental in their narrowness and Spanish in their filth. The North and South Main streets—the representatives of the whole of the ori-

ginal city—jointly form a line of 3½ furlongs southward from the North-bridge to the South-bridge; they are mutually separated—in name, at least—near the middle of the line, at the spot where now stands the exchange; they still retain, as the site of two of the old parish-churches, and in the character of many of their private edifices, memorials of their quondam importance; and they at different periods, and in compliment to successive sovereigns, temporarily bore the names of Royal-street, the Queen's Majesty's-street, King-street, and His Highness's-street. The Grand Parade, a very spacious street, runs ¼ furlong northward from the river, opposite Sullivan's quay, to the west end of Patrick-street, and is continued to the north side of the island by a street utterly unworthy of so superb an associate. At the lower extremity of the Grand Parade, stands an equestrian statue of George II.; and near this statue is Gingle Stand, a point from which a project existed, in 1832, of throwing a timber bridge across the river to Sullivan's quay. The South Mall extends 3 furlongs eastward from the south end of the Grand Parade to Anglesea-bridge; but, over about one-third of its length, is only a terrace or one-sided street overlooking the river. St. Patrick's-street, a very spacious and crowded thoroughfare, and in some respects the most curious street in the city, goes off east south-eastward from the north end of the Grand Parade, and terminates north-north-eastward at St. Patrick's-bridge; and it consists of three parts, each about a furlong in length, and jointly constituting what, if completed, would be three sides of a heptagon. Another rather spacious street goes northward across the island from Anglesea-bridge; a straight but narrow street runs about 5 furlongs due east from the middle of South Main-street; and very numerous streets, additional to all we have mentioned, lie east of the Main streets, and for the most part are constructed on a tolerably uniform observance of the rectilinear and rectangular alignment, but are nearly all short, narrow, dingy, or otherwise unentitled, except from incidental historical association, to any individual notice. The quays, particularly at the south point of the island in the vicinity of the Custom-House, and the office of the St. George Steam Packet Company, have not only a stirring and prosperous, but an ornamental and occasionally a sumptuous, appearance. Old Brilewell-lane, a very narrow and obscure alley, was formerly the site of the Corn Market,—afterwards converted into a bridewell. Portney's-lane and Dingle-lane were the site of respectively the Assembly Room and a somewhat celebrated theatre. Broad-lane also had at one time a theatre; and, for two or three years about the middle of last century, was the place of public execution. Cross-street has its name from having been the site of a Market Cross. Grafton's Alley has its name from being the scene of the Duke of Grafton's death in 1690, from the shot of a blacksmith. Fish-Shamble-lane, now destitute of the object which obviously originated its present name, is said to have been known, in the days of the Irish Volunteers, as Ireland's Rising Liberty-street. Nile-street was originally a canal arched over in 1795, and has its designation in honour of the victory of the Nile. Grattan-street—which we formerly stated to have been so named in honour of the celebrated Henry Grattan—was ordered by the corporation, in 1796, to be called Duncan-street, in honour of Admiral Duncan; but it required its original name, in 1803, through the influence of Sheriff Penrose.

Ecclesiastical Buildings.—The cathedral of Cork crowns a slight rising ground; and, excepting the tower of the steeple, and a few other remains of its predecessor which were incorporated with it, was

all built between the years 1725 and 1735, by means of a tax imposed by act of parliament of one shilling per ton upon all coal and culm consumed within the city. It is a plain, massive, dull, tasteless, oblong pile, totally destitute of what is usually regarded as cathedral character, and possessing hardly a claim to any sort of architectural consideration. The old tower rises from the west end, and is surmounted by an octagonal spire of most unsymmetrical proportions; the body of the church affects the Doric order, but has windows with wooden sash frames, and presents hardly a feature of attraction to either the superficial observer or the artist; and the interior is distinguished from that of an ordinary parochial place of worship only by the bishop's throne and the stalls of the dignitaries. A pointed doorway is the only one of even the remnants of the ancient structure which draws attention; it is recessed and richly moulded; it consists of two distinct arches, ornamented in low relief,—the outer by cluster columns and a cuneiform head, and the inner by bold and well-relieved mouldings. The surrounding cemetery is densely crowded, and contains a few monuments worthy of notice. A pillar tower formerly stood in the cemetery; but, having sustained much damage from the fort on Barrack-hill at the storming of Cork under Marlborough, it was taken down, and has become completely obliterated. The Diocesan Library, with offices attached, is at the east side of the cathedral, and still contains the books of its founder, Archdeacon Pomeroy. The episcopal palace, built by Bishop Mann, is a large, handsome, square edifice, fronting the west end of the cathedral, and possessing very limited pleasure-grounds.—The church of St. Anne Shandon stands on a considerable eminence, and has an ungraceful, disproportionately large, and pepper-box like steeple of 170 feet in height,—consisting of a square tower and a graduated turret of three stories, but making some amends for its ugliness by the music of a tolerably good chime of bells.—Christ-church is a plain structure, situated on the east side of South Main-street, and surrounded by a cemetery which contains some curious old grave-stones. A steeple, which originally ornamented the church, sunk some feet on one side, and was all taken down, except the tower, from the roof of the church to the foundation. This leans considerably, yet is believed to be perfectly secure; and it has given rise to a common civic proverb, applied to any violent leader of a party,—“All on one side like Christ-church.”—St. Peter's church occupies a narrow recess on the west side of North Main-street; and, though presenting a very plain exterior, is elegantly adorned within, and has a neat Gothic steeple.—The other parochial places of worship belonging to the Establishment, are all plain structures, without either monument, antiquity, or any intrinsic feature to challenge a topographical notice.—St. Luke's church is a chapel-of-ease; and the Episcopal Free Church has attached to it an asylum for distressed widows of ministers of the Establishment. The Independent chapel in George-street is a neat Grecian edifice, raised through the spirited exertions of the Rev. John Burnet, now of Camberwell; and the Presbyterian church in Queen-street was opened, in 1831, by the Rev. Dr. Cooke of Belfast.

The principal Roman Catholic chapel, or that which is regarded as the cathedral of the Roman Catholic diocese, is situated on elevated ground in Chapel-street, near the parish-church of St. Anne Shandon. It was built in 1808, is cruciform, and measures as follow: Length, 109 feet; breadth of the nave and side-aisles, 62 feet; length of the transept, 90 feet; height of the vaulting, 42 feet. The

interior has three altars, is highly ornamented, and displays great magnificence. On one side of the structure is a school-house; and on another is a monastic establishment. The part of the city which environs the chapel is very poor; and the approaches to the pile are squalid and irregular alleys.—The South Parish Roman Catholic chapel is a plain and capacious cruciform structure, with some fine sculptures, and a good monument of Dr. MacCarthy in the interior.—Another parochial Roman Catholic chapel is situated in Carey's-lane; a Roman Catholic chapel-of-ease is situated on the Lower Glanmire-road; and four monastic public chapels are attached to their respective monastic establishments.

Monastic Buildings.—The existing monastic establishments in Cork, are the Augustinian friary in Brunswick-street, with a prior and two friars; the Franciscan friary in Little Cross-street, with a guardian and four friars; the Dominican friary in Dominick-street, with a prior and three friars; the Capuchin, or South Franciscan friary, in Blackamoore-lane, with a provincial, a guardian, and three friars; the house of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, in Peacock-lane; the Presentation Monastery, in Cove-street; the North Presentation Nunnery, in Clarence-street; the house of the Sisters of Charity, in Easonhill; and the house of the Sisters of Mercy, in Rutland-street, adjoining the principal parochial Roman Catholic chapel. The new Dominican chapel, on Pope's quay, has in its front an imposing six-columned Ionic portico, and is one of the most elegant edifices in the city. The Capuchin chapel, on Charlotte's quay, was commenced in 1832, from designs by the Messrs. Pain; and it has cost £20,000, and affects to resemble, in its peculiar style of Gothic architecture, the cathedral of Salisbury. Two large schools are connected with the Presentation Monastery.

Numerous monastic institutions existed previous to the Reformation; but though their sites continue to be well-known, the buildings themselves have, for the most part, been completely erased.—The abbey of St. Finbarr was founded or refounded, in 1134, for regular canons of the order of Augustine; and probably occupied the site of a Culdee establishment, founded about the year 600,—the date usually claimed for the original "abbey." The possessions of this monastery, together with monastic property in the county of Tipperary, were granted, at the dissolution, to Cormac MacTeige MacCarthy; and the last vestiges of the buildings were destroyed about the year 1745.—A monastery for Conventual Franciscans, usually called the Grey friary, and situated in the north part of the city, was founded in 1214 by Dermot MacCarthy Reagh, but was long ago entirely demolished.—A Dominican friary, called the Abbey of St. Mary of the Island, was founded in 1229 by the Barry family, and stood on an island named Cross Green in the south side of the city, but was entirely taken down early in the 18th century.—An Augustinian friary, also situated in the south part of the town, was founded in the reign of Edward I. Its chapel seems to have been a splendid structure, and had a magnificent east window of 30 feet by 50; but, early in the 18th century, its walls and tower were used as a sugar-house and for other trading purposes.—A nunnery, called the Nunnery of St. John the Baptist, was founded in the 14th century by William and John de Barry; and its site was accidentally ascertained in 1740, by the discovery of some ancient tombs, in the course of digging a foundation in the vicinity of the market-house.—A priory or hospital for the support of lepers, and usually designated the Priory of St. Stephen, was founded at an early but unknown date

in the southern suburbs; and, at the dissolution, it was given to the city of Cork, and was superseded, as to site and uses, by the charitable institution called the Blue-Coat Hospital.—A Carmelite friary, and a preceptory of Knights Templars, appear also to have existed in the city, but are rather obscurely mentioned, and seem to have been early overthrown.

Civil Public Buildings.—Numerous public buildings, chiefly fortifications and bridges, figure in the former history or topographical views of Cork, and now no longer exist; but, excepting such as were incidentally noticed in our section on the architectural progress of the town, and one or two others which may be very briefly disposed of, they scarcely deserve to be pictured back from oblivion. A fort on the south side of the town, called Elizabeth's Fort, was rebuilt as a citadel to curb the insubordinate Roman Catholics in the reign of James I.; and it formed a regular square fortification with four bastions. Another small work, called the Cat Fort, stood also on the same side of the river, but never was of material importance. Shandon-castle, on the north side of the city, is variously said to have been built by King John, and by the Barrys soon after the conquest; and it afterwards served as the court-house of the lords-presidents of Munster, and of the itinerant judges. Skiddy's-castle, situated close to the north gate, was built in 1445, by the family of Skiddy, who figured prominently in the civic offices of the city, and eventually retired to France; and it afterwards was long used as a powder-magazine. In an almshouse adjoining this pile, Catherine Parr, the great-granddaughter of the famous old Thomas Parr, died, in 1792, at the age of 103 years.

The island on which the central division of the city stands communicates across the northern branch of the Lee by three bridges, and across the southern branch by six.—Wellesley-bridge, at the upper extremity of the island, and bringing down the thoroughfare from the north to the new western approach to the city, was constructed after an elegant design by Mr. Pain; and consists of a central arch 50 feet in span, and two side arches, each 45 feet in span.—The North Gate-bridge, at the termination of North Main-street, was built in 1712, consists of 5 arches, and has projecting iron footpaths and balustrades.—St. Patrick's-bridge, at the extremity of St. Patrick-street, was built in 1791, partly on the plan of that of Neuilly near Paris; and consists of three semi-elliptical arches, the central one of which is 60 feet in height and 50 feet in span. A drawbridge was formerly attached to it; but the portcullis being of comparatively small value to the navigation, and the line of communication becoming an exceedingly crowded thoroughfare, the drawbridge was removed in 1823.—George IV.'s-bridge, across the southern branch of the Lee, at the upper extremity of the island, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlong south of Wellesley-bridge, consists of three arches of less span than those of the Wellesley.—The Gaol-bridge, 3 furlongs below George IV.'s-bridge, connects the island with the county gaol, and consists of one arch of 50 feet in span.—Wandesford or Clarke's bridge situated at the end of Wandesford-street, which goes off at right angles from nearly the middle of Great George-street, was built in 1776, and consists of one arch.—South Gate-bridge, at the end of South Main-street, was built in 1713.—Parliament-bridge, $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlong below South Gate-bridge, was built in 1806, and consists of one very beautiful arch.—Anglesea-bridge, or popularly 'the metal bridge,' is situated only $2\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs above the eastern extremity of the island; it was constructed, in 1830, by the eminent architect, Sir Thomas

Deane, from a design by Mr. Griffiths; and it consists of two elliptic arches, each 44 feet in span, with a central drawbridge to admit vessels to the upper quays of the south branch of the Lee.

The Mansion-house at the west verge of the central division of the town, near the commencement of the Mardyke, was erected in 1767, and is a plain substantial structure. Two spacious rooms in this building contain, the one a white marble statue of the celebrated Earl of Chatham, and the other a plaster statue of William III. Prince William Henry, afterwards William IV., was entertained in the Mansion-house in 1785, by the mayor and the corporation.—The Exchange, situated between the line of the Main streets and the north end of the Grand Parade, was built in 1708–10 by an Italian architect; its lower or open part is of the Doric order; its upper story is ornamented with Ionic columns and pilasters; but the pile is squeezed on both sides, and partly behind, by a dense pressure of ordinary buildings, and long ago it was justly pronounced unworthy of the city.—The Commercial Buildings—popularly called ‘the Commercial’—have superseded the exchange; and are situated in the South Mall; they belong to a numerous body of proprietors, who are incorporated by royal charter under the designation of ‘the Commercial Buildings Company of Cork;’ they occupy a site for which the high annual rent of £650 is paid; they were erected in 1811 from a design by Sir Thomas Deane; they are commodious, and judiciously adapted to their intended purposes; and they contain a hotel and tavern and a splendid news-room,—the latter 75 feet in length, and nearly 40 feet in width.—The county Club-House, also situated in the South Mall, was erected from a design by the Messrs. Pain.—The Chamber of Commerce, situated in Patrick-street, and said to be a prosperous institution, is a plain structure, variously disposed in shops, a hotel, and a spacious reading-room.—The Imperial or Clarence Hotel, entered from Pembroke-street, near the South Mall, is a splendid establishment, and has been called, perhaps somewhat hyperbolically, ‘the Clarendon of Ireland.’—The Daly’s and Tuckey-street Club-houses are in the Grand Parade.—The Custom-house is situated on the eastern point of the island, and extends across that point between the two channels of the river; it was built about 20 years ago, and shows a rustic base, surmounted by a pediment of cut stone, containing the royal arms; but it has a heavy appearance, and can scarcely be deemed of an ornamental character.—The St. George Steam-packet Company’s Office, adjoining the Custom-house, greatly excels it in effect, and exhibits a tetrastyle Grecian portico, surmounted by a large mounted figure of St. George.—The former Custom-house was built in 1724, on a site higher up the river, and is now the property of the Cork Institution.—The old Corn Market-house was a respectable building, supported by stone pillars of the Tuscan order, and erected by the architect who designed the Exchange, but most inconveniently situated in the midst of narrow streets and a crowd of domestic buildings. The new Corn Market consists of a very commodious suite of edifices, and of a large adjacent open area, in a convenient and quite airy situation, in the immediate vicinity of the south end of Anglesea-bridge.

The City and County Court-house, situated at the western verge of the insular division of the town, is by far the most ornamental and imposing of Cork’s public buildings. It was erected from designs by the Messrs. Pain, and was completed in 1835, at the expense of £22,000. It exhibits a magnificent Corinthian octo-style portico, with two

intercolumniations at each return,—the portico 72 feet long, and supporting a pediment which is surmounted by a group of colossal figures representing Justice between Law and Mercy,—and the front range of Corinthian columns 30 feet high, 20 feet distant from the wall of the edifice, and rising from a platform which is nearly 7 feet above the level of the street, and is ascended by a flight of eleven steps. The entire edifice occupies an area of 280 by 190 feet, and is disposed in two semicircular court-rooms, and in the usual attached offices. In the County Grand Jury-room is a wooden statue, which originally represented James II., but which, after the Revolution, was “beheaded;” and made to represent William III.—The county Gaol, situated on the south bank of the southern branch of the river, consists of a sheriff’s prison, and a separate house-of-correction, with a governor to each, and is at once one of the most extensive and best conducted establishments in Ireland. An esplanade occurs between the bridge and the outer wall; and the entrance of the gaol facing this esplanade has an imposing appearance, and exhibits a Doric portico supporting a pediment. The accommodation consists of 245 cells, 9 other rooms containing 32 beds, 23 day-rooms, 23 yards, a commodious chapel, and a badly situated hospital at the top of the centre building of the house-of-correction. Eighty-two of the cells are sufficiently large for the purposes of the late act, which legalizes the total separation of prisoners; and 34 of these are already heated and ventilated by hot-water pipes. An excellent school exists for the male prisoners. The number of male classes in the prison is 10, of female classes, 5; and the female department has assigned to it 60 cells, and is under the care of a qualified matron and two assistants. In 1841, the average number of prisoners was 228; the highest number, 289; the total during the year, including debtors, 1,499; the number of recommitments, 176. The total expense of the gaol during that year was £4,339 6s. 9½d.; the average cost of each prisoner, £19 0s. 7½d.—The City Gaol is situated in the vicinity of Sunday’s Well, about three-fourths of a mile west-north-west of the North Gate-bridge. It contains 108 single cells, 14 other rooms, with 25 beds, 20 day and work rooms, 8 yards, 6 solitary cells, a good separate hospital, and a chapel divided in classes. No part of it, at the close of 1841, was in a state of adaptation to the total separation of prisoners; and various desirable improvements were postponed, in consequence of the late Corporation Act having legalized the mutual consolidation of this prison and the county gaol. The number of male classes is 4; and of female classes, 2. In 1841, the average number of prisoners was 112; the highest number, 157; the total during the year, including debtors, 946; the number of recommitments, 64. The total expense during 1841, was £2,326; and the average cost of each prisoner, £20 15s. 6½d.—The Bridewell of the City of Cork is used chiefly for drunkards and rioters at night, and for prisoners held over to further examination previous to their removal to the county-gaol; and it contains 8 cells and 6 small day-rooms, and is kept clean and in excellent order.

Institutions.—The Cork Lunatic Asylum is a large quadrangular edifice near the South Terrace; and it existed long previous to the passing of the Provincial Asylum Act, and continued till the close of 1841—perhaps still continues—to be conducted as simply a county institution, under the direction of an excellent board of superintendence appointed by the grand juries of the county and the city at each assizes. It contains 207 cells and 18 sleeping apartments, exclusive of day-rooms; it has been improved

up to as much perfection as its extensive accommodation admits of; and it needs but the addition of a few acres of ground to be rendered as available for all its purposes as any similar institution in the kingdom. The total number of patients admitted, from March 1st, 1826, to March 31st, 1843, was 3,139; of these were discharged or recovered, 1,707; discharged or taken away by friends, or relieved, 350; improper 59; died, 593; remaining on March 31st, 1843, 430. The average expense of this asylum is £12 10s. 9d. yearly; while in the district asylum it amounts to £16 15s. 0d. The sums presented for the support of the institution, in 1843, were £1,850 by the grand jury of the city, and £3,738 by the grand jury of the county.—A House of Industry, but now suppressed in consequence of the Poor-law Act, was erected at first for the city, but was afterwards extended to serve also for the county; and, in 1832, it admitted 1,850 paupers, and was supported by grand jury presentations to the amount of £2,892 6s. 2d., and by a total income from these presentations and other sources of £4,936 1s. 10d.—An hospital for the joint use of the Lunatic Asylum and the House of Industry, contained 140 beds.—The Foundling Hospital, now superseded by the provisions of the Poor-law Act, was founded under authority of an act of parliament passed in 1735, and grew to such obesity as to devour an income of between £6,000 and £7,000 a-year, and rather to patronize vice than to screen misfortune. In 1833, the number of children at nurse was 1,319, and the number within the hospital, 446; and there were 25 officers and servants, whose wages amounted to £637 4s. 4d. per annum. The children were all brought up Protestants, and were always apprenticed under fee to Protestant masters. The male children generally became useful members of society; but the females not unfrequently the reverse.—Skiddy's almshouse was founded by the bequest, in 1584, from Stephen Skiddy, of an annuity of £24, and was rebuilt, in 1702, at the expense of the corporation. Its annual income is now £249 19s., and is expended on 41 widows and 5 old men, who have apartments in the almshouse.—Bertridge's Charity was originated by the bequest of lands, in 1687, from Roger Bertridge, and combines the objects of supporting an almshouse for old Protestant soldiers, and apprenticing the children of such persons, or of other Protestants. Its income is £258 a-year. Seven old soldiers have apartments in the almshouse, and receive 10s. 6d. per week, and £1 per annum; and, from 1818 to 1833, 140 boys and 59 girls were apprenticed.—St. Stephen's Blue-coat School was founded in consequence of a grant, in 1689, by the Hon. Wm. Worth, of lands which are now worth many thousand pounds a-year, but which a subsequent deed of the donor has occasioned to yield only £422 11s. 9d.; and this, together with the interest of £500, saved by the trustees, is expended in clothing, maintaining, and educating 22 sons of respectable reduced Protestants of Cork, and in assisting to support 4 students in Trinity college, Dublin.—The Green-coat Hospital has an endowed income of only about £70, and an income from subscription of only about £20; and it partially clothes and educates 60 Protestant children in its school, and affords lodging to about 40 poor persons, all Protestants, in its almshouses.—Moses Deane's Charity is a benefaction made in 1726 in aid of parochial education; and has yielded £1,200 to the parish of St. Peter.—£1,200, now accumulated to £5,000, to the parish of St. Nicholas,—and £800, since raised by subscription and a legacy to £1,000, to the parish of St. Mary Shandon; and these sums have been partly applied in establishing schools.—Thomas Deane's Charity

was also a school benefaction; but, in 1833, had been alienated, and was the subject of litigation.—Masterson's Charity provides marriage-portions for Protestant serving-maids, giving a preference to such as have been educated in the Green-coat Hospital.—In 1832, W. Lapp, Esq., bequeathed the munificent sum of £30,000 for the support of poor old Protestants in the city of Cork.—The Magdalen Asylum, in Peacock-lane, is supported by Roman Catholics; and the Refuge and Penitentiary, in Dean-street, is supported by Protestants.—The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, in Rutland-street, is supported by Roman Catholics; and two other institutions for orphans are respectively Protestant and Masonic.—The Indigent Room-keeper's Society was founded in 1808, for the assistance of those who, 'by age, misfortune, or infirmity, are disabled from industrious exertion.—The Benevolent Society was instituted, in 1793, 'for the purposes of seeking out and relieving distressed objects, of every religious denomination, labouring under the united pressure of sickness and want.'—The Cork Society for the relief and discharge of persons confined for Small Debts, was instituted in 1774, but has now become a Loan-Fund institution.—A Humane Society, for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was instituted in 1787.—The Lying-in Hospital, about 20 years ago, afforded assistance to about 400 patients in the year, and had the services of the bishop of Cork as both secretary and treasurer.—The North Cork Infirmary is capable of containing 120 beds; and, in 1839-40, it admitted 1,271 intern patients, administered to about 9,000 extern patients, and expended £1,690 4s. 4d. The South Cork Infirmary is capable of containing 104 beds; and, in 1839-40, it admitted 828 intern patients, administered to 9,270 extern patients, and expended £1,707 15s. 9d. Each of the infirmaries has a medical staff of two physicians and two surgeons who receive no salary, and a resident house surgeon-apothecary; and the two institutions have, for 10 or 11 years past, been proposed to be mutually consolidated.—The Fever Hospital is intended for the sick poor of the City and Liberties, but admits many patients from the county; it contains accommodation for 180 beds; and, in 1839-40, it admitted 1,970 patients, and expended £1,494 8s. 1d.—The dispensaries of the City and Liberties are 4 in number, and are situated in Cork, Douglas, Blackrock, and Strand-road; and, in 1839-40, they expended £1,049 12s., and had recommended to them 14,160 patients, or about 13 per cent. of the whole population. But the Cork dispensary alone expended £707 9s. 3d., and had recommended to it 8,937 patients.—In 1841, the earlier founded of two Loan Funds had a capital of £16,412, circulated £46,615 in 12,683 loans, realized a nett profit of £625 6s. 11d., and expended on charitable purposes £1,207 12s. 6d.; and, from the date of its foundation till the close of that year, it circulated £147,829 in 37,061 loans, and realized a nett profit of £1,862 18s. 10d. Its committee, in 1841, advanced £5,000 of its capital to the trustees of the recently established Mont de Piété, and were recommended by the Commissioners of the Central Loan Fund Board to recall the sum in instalments at the earliest opportunity.—The second Loan Fund of the city was originally the fund of the Society for the Relief of Debtors; and it assumed its new character in January 1839, and differs in some of its rules from the other Loan Funds of Ireland. In 1841, it had a capital of £3,146, circulated £8,472 in 1,869 loans, and realized a nett profit of £57 5s. 1d.; and, from its origin till the end of that year, it circulated £28,629 in 9,215 loans, and realized a nett profit of £211 12s. 2d.—The Cork Mont de Piété was insti-

tuted in 1841; it had, at the close of that year, a capital of £10,170; and it, during that year, received 146,663 pledges, worth £24,961 2s. 2d., released 105,909 pledges worth £17,677 5s. 11d., realized a gross profit of £488 6s. 11d., occasioned an estimated saving to the poor as compared with pawnbrokers' charges of £1,163, and incurred a nett loss, including £1,243 17s. for outfit and lease of premises, of £2,316 16s. 3d.

The Cork, or Royal Cork Institution, was founded in 1803, and incorporated by charter in 1807; and has a proprietary of about 200 members. It received an annual parliamentary grant, first of £2,000, and afterwards of £2,500, and was, at the same time, supported by voluntary subscriptions and by the proprietary contributions of members; but it now depends wholly on the latter two resources, the parliamentary grant having, in 1830, been discontinued. Its charter designates it "a public institution for diffusing the knowledge, and facilitating the general introduction, of all improvements in arts and manufactures, especially agriculture, and for teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life;" and Mr. Brewer thus described it in 1826:—"The appurtenances of the institution comprise a botanical garden, a library of the principal works relating to the objects of the society, an observatory, a collection of models relating to useful machinery in different arts and manufactures, a laboratory, and a museum of minerals and other specimens of natural history. Lectures are frequently given on natural philosophy, geology, agriculture, chemistry, and botany. The collection of mineralogical and geological subjects is highly respectable; and we are pleased to observe that, in forming this assemblage, particular attention has been paid to the native productions of Ireland. A periodical work, entitled the 'Munster Farmer's Magazine,' is published under the auspices of the society." But the scope and vigour of the Institution have been considerably lessened by the withdrawal of the parliamentary grant. Its courses of lectures continue to be maintained; its museum, its laboratory, and its fine collection of philosophical and astronomical instruments, continue to be available; and its library, consisting of several thousand volumes, is open to all subscribers of one guinea. Its offices, including lecture-room, museum, library, board-room, gallery, and other apartments, are in the Old Custom-house, a large red brick building in Nelson's-place, held during pleasure from the Lords of the Treasury at the annual rent of £70.—The Cork Philosophical and Literary Society was instituted in 1819, "for the purpose of increasing and diffusing knowledge in science, literature, and the arts, by reading and discussing essays, unconnected with party politics or religious controversy;" and it was revived in 1834.—The Cork Library Society was instituted in 1790; and it possesses an extensive general library, copies of the best periodicals, and a large collection of maps and charts.—The Cork Society for Promoting the Fine Arts, was established about the year 1815; and seeks to elicit and improve native talent by keeping an assemblage of models, casts, and other materials of study, and by an annual exhibition of pictures from the old masters, from living painters of merit, and from neophyte aspirants for artistic celebrity.—Other literary institutions are the Cuvierian Society, the Horticultural Society, the Mechanics' Institute, and the numerous schools, public, classical, and miscellaneous, noticed in our article on the County of the City.—The Royal Cork Yacht Club is the quondam Cork Harbour Water Club, remodelled, in 1828, by some members of the Little Monkstown Club; and it

figures largely and influentially in the maritime matters of the city, yet belongs less to Cork than to Cove: see that article.—The citizens of Cork are noted for their attachment to histrionic and musical exhibitions; and have, we believe, no fewer than three public theatres, and a corresponding number of musical societies.—In 1844, the Cork press maintained, in addition to some minor periodicals, the three newspapers—the Cork Constitution, the Cork Examiner, and the Cork Southern Reporter,—each published thrice a-week.

Trade.—The manufacture of woollens and worsted stuffs was, at one time, very extensive; but it has so very seriously decreased, that, in 1833, there were only one manufactory of woollens, and two worsted-spinning and stuff manufactories of any consequence. The manufacture of leather is in a very thriving state; and large quantities of that article are prepared for exportation to England. Several very extensive distilleries were briskly at work previous to the great teetotal movement; but probably are now much reduced in their scope; other manufactures are metal-castings, iron-work, glass, flour, malt, gloves, paper, and the numerous productions of the various departments of artisanship. About 56 per cent. of all the families constituting the population are employed in manufacture, handicraft, or trade; 10 per cent. in agriculture; and 34 per cent. are not included in either of these categories of the working-classes. In 1838, the total of engines at work was 28, and their aggregate horse-power was 412: of these, 15 engines of jointly 272 horse-power were employed in grinding malt, mashing, &c.; 8 of 60 horse-power, in foundries; 2 of 40 horse-power, in grinding flour; 1 of 12 horse-power, in bleaching linen; 1 of 20 horse-power, in making cloth; and 1 of 8 horse-power, in cutting glass. Messrs. Thompson and Co. make engines of from 10 to 20 horse-power for mills and distilleries; but do not make any for ships or boats.—The principal market is between the Grand Parade and Prince's-street; and is arranged into separate compartments for butcher-meat, fish, poultry, dairy-produce, and vegetables. The tolls of this market, after deducting the costs of collection, amounted, in the year ending 29th Sept., 1831, to £1,354 0s. 5½d., and, in the following year, to £1,314 10s. 10½d. The tolls of what are called the Out-Markets, have been always let; and the rent paid for them in 1830 was £1,461,—in 1831, £1,100,—in 1832, £1,133,—in 1833, £1,111. In addition to the market in the Grand Parade there are five enclosed markets. The corn-market, jointly with the bridge leading to it, cost £17,460; and of this sum, government advanced £4,615 toward the building of the bridge, the Commissioners of the Parliamentary Loan lent £10,000, and £2,500 additional to a free grant of the site, were contributed by the owners of the ground on account of the enhancement which would ensue to the remainder of their property. The average annual gross amount of tolls from this market during the years 1830–33 was £2,700, and during the years 1823–33, £2,317; and the annual expense is about £1,200. So large a quantity as 6,500 barrels of corn have been sold here in one day. Nearly 300,000 firkins of butter are annually brought to sale in the butter-market. A cattle-market is held thrice a-week on a rising ground in the outskirts, and is the scene of so much business, in connection with the provision trade, that Cork has been called 'the Shambles of Ireland'; two annual fairs are held on a hill in the neighbourhood; and the coal-market—a very important one for the city—is held in the open air upon the quays.—The estimated inland traffic of Cork amounts, in carriage to the town, at

80,000 tons for exportation, 82,500 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food, 15,000 tons of agricultural produce for the use of breweries and distilleries, 1,200 tons of exciseable and shop articles not received by direct importation, and 82,500 tons of stone, lime, turf, &c.; and in carriage from the town, to 72,000 tons of imports, 12,600 tons of the produce of breweries and distilleries, and 55,000 tons of coals, manure, &c. The exports, in 1835, were estimated in value at £2,909,846; and the imports at £2,751,684. The chief items in the exports were £2,019,846 worth of provisions, £372,854 of corn, meal, and flour, £263,162 of swine, £50,160 of linen, £42,360 of cows and oxen, £38,085 of spirits, £31,000 of eggs, £11,310 of sheep, £10,958 of feathers, £10,707 of wine, and £7,795 of beer; and the chief items in the imports were £889,287 of cotton and woollen manufactures, £271,000 of haberdashery and apparel, £120,356 of hides, £103,261 of coals, culm, and cinders, £88,529 of foreign sugar, £67,160 of glass and earthenware, £61,375 of tea, £53,281 of British refined sugar, £43,680 of wrought-iron and hardware, £22,399 of hops, £21,588 of unwrought iron, £17,022 of wine, £16,755 of leather, £15,693 of tobacco, £15,573 of herrings and other fish, £11,790 of stones and slates, £11,760 of indigo, £11,196 of oak bark for tanners, £10,830 of salt, £10,090 of wool, woollen yarn, linen yarn, and cotton yarn, £9,790 of unwrought copper and brass, £6,930 of unwrought lead, £6,863 of tallow, and £5,950 of coffee. The amount of customs collected in the Cork district, in 1835, was £216,446, and, in 1841, was £212,047. The amount of excise duties collected in Cork district, in 1835, was £252,452. The number of registered vessels belonging, in 1835, to the port of Cork, including Youghal, Kinsale, and intermediate places, was 328 of aggregate 21,514 tons. The number of vessels in Cork Harbour, in that year, was outward to foreign ports 141 of 27,571 tons, inward from foreign ports 167 of 30,191 tons, outward coastwise 1,422 of 138,767 tons, inward coastwise 1,844 of 235,912 tons. Steam-vessels constantly ply between Cork Harbour and Dublin, and other places, and between the city of Cork and Cove. Under an act of parliament of 1 George IV., the port and harbour were very greatly improved, as well as afterwards kept in order, by a body of special commissioners; and under a new act of the legislature, passed 5 or 6 years ago, great additional improvements, such as were expected to produce a considerable extension of commerce, were projected. The receipts and disbursements of the Harbour Commissioners for the year ending 4th August, 1830, were respectively £7,872 9s. 3d., and £8,388. The cargoes of large merchant-vessels are unloaded at Passage, and taken up to the city in lighters.—Branch-offices of the Bank of Ireland and the Provincial Bank were established in 1825; and branch-offices of the National Bank and the Agricultural and Commercial Bank, in 1835. The public conveyances by land, in 1835, were 3 coaches and a car to Bandon, a mail-coach to Bantry, a coach to Charleville, a car to Cloghnakilty, 2 mail-coaches to Dublin, a coach to Fermoy, two cars to Kanturk, a car to Kilkenny, a car to Killarney, a mail-coach to Kinsale, a mail-coach and a car to Limerick, a coach to Macroom, a coach to Mallow, a car to Mill-street, a caravan to Mitchellstown, a car to Rathkeale, a coach to Tipperary, a mail-coach and a car to Tralee, and a mail-coach and a car to Waterford.

Railways.—The Cork and Passage railway was sanctioned by act of parliament previous to the proceedings of the Railway Commission; and measures had been taken in 1838 for commencing operations as

early as possible. This railway, in at once length, construction, traffic, and returns, will greatly resemble the Dublin and Kingston railway. See *PASSAGE*.—The Cork and Limerick railway was also projected before the Railway Commissioners began their inquiries; and is thus noticed in their report: "Now that one of their railway lines will occupy the best ground between Limerick* and Mallow, I have no doubt the parties promoting the original line will be content to start off from the Cork line at or near the latter town, continuing the route either by Doneraile or by Ballyclough to Buttevant, and thence by Charleville and Bruree to Limerick, so soon as the views of the Commissioners are made public. * * The Cork and Limerick railway, in connection with the lines laid out by your Commission, would be of great advantage to the agricultural and rural districts of the counties of Cork and Limerick, connecting some of their chief towns with the respective shipping-ports, and also with Dublin. The most expensive part of the line from Cork to Mallow, being necessarily formed as part of the main line from the metropolis, will render the completion of the remainder much easier; and by adopting gradients suited to the extent of traffic, and laying down, in the first instance, a single line of railway, the time and cost of contract may be brought within a very moderate extent."—The Cork and Dublin railway, as laid down by the Commissioners, branches from the Main Trunk railway from Dublin, on the west bank of the Suir, a little south of Holycross in co. Tipperary; and soon crosses to the left bank of the Suir, and runs down that bank to the west side of Cashel. The summit south of that town is 332 feet above the datum; and if the rise were uniform thither from the Main Trunk, it would exhibit an ascent of 2½ feet per mile. The line continues on the left bank of the Suir to a point a little above Cahir, and descends thither at a gradient of 1 in 314,—or possibly but 1 in 330; and about midway between Cahir and Cashel, it is intersected by the railway from Limerick to Clonmel and Waterford. The level of the rails at the crossing of the Suir, above Cahir, is 75 feet above that of the valley, and 227 feet above that of high water in Dublin bay. The railway now runs 2 statute miles parallel with the river to a point ½ of a mile from the centre of Cahir, and 108 miles from Dublin; and it then deflects into the line of the new post-road from Cahir to Mitchellstown, and ascends 10 statute miles parallel with its south side, in a gradient of 1 in 452, to the summit near the Mitchellstown caves, and 376 feet above high water sea-level. It now, for 5 miles, descends at the gradient of 1 in 334, along the right bank of the Droebawn, one of the head-streams of the Funcheon; and enters the county of Cork at a point 1 mile north of Mitchellstown, and 126 miles from Dublin. The line then rises toward Kildorrery at the rate of 1 in 634, and continues 2 miles farther with a very slight rise; it then falls 1 in 440 to the Awbeg river, 2 miles north of Castletownroche, and 136 miles from Dublin; and having crossed the Awbeg by a short but high viaduct, it makes a gentle but continuous fall by way of Shanakilty and Anakishey, down the Spa Glen, to the Blackwater at Mallow, 145½ miles from Dublin. The railway passes over the streets of Mallow at a considerable elevation, and crosses the stream and vale of the Blackwater by an expensive viaduct and embankment, 60 feet above the level of the river, and 178 feet above the level of high water in Dublin bay; it then rises, in the rapid gradient of 1 in 173 for 7 miles, to the summit at the water-shed between the basins of the Blackwater and the Lee,

* Apparently a misprint for Cork.

or near the sources of the northward Clodagh and the southward Martin; it then descends $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in the gradient of 1 in 237, to the vicinity of Blarney, at a point where the level is 236 feet above the datum, and whence the line to Berehaven goes off [see *Berehaven*]; and, finally, it descends rather less than 6 miles, in a gradient of 1 in 868, to the terminus at Cork barracks, 200 feet above the level of high water, and 166 statute miles from Dublin. The only expedient to connect the railway at the barracks with the river Lee and the harbour, is an inclined plane of the careering gradient of 1 in 15, and to be worked of course by stationary power. The Commissioners exhibit other lines of approach to Cork from the vicinity of Blarney, other termini at the city, and even other lines of approach to Cork from points at a great distance, and of junction with the Cork and Cove railway; but they show all these to be encumbered with serious objections. The total estimated cost of the railway, from the Main Trunk near Holycross to the city of Cork, is £1,204,029.

Poor-law Union.—The Cork Poor-law union ranks as the 29th, and was declared on April 3, 1839. It lies all in the liberties and county of Cork, and comprises an area of 142,688 acres, with a population, in 1830, of 158,339. Its electoral divisions, together with their respective population, in 1831, are,—the city of Cork, 95,363; Inniskenny, 6,179; Carrigaline, 7,161; Monkstown, 3,906; Ballincellig, 3,398; Cove, 11,089; Blarney, 2,516; Inniscarra, 3,432; Grenagh, 5,043; Whitechurch, 2,856; Carnarar, 4,634; Rathcoony, 4,019; Kilquane, 3,366; and Glanmire, 5,377. The number of elected guardians is 40, and of ex-officio guardians, 13; and of the former, 20 are elected by the division of the city of Cork, 3 by the division of Cove, 2 by each of the divisions of Inniskenny, Carrigaline, Monkstown, Grenagh, and Glanmire, and 1 by each of the other divisions. The total number of tenements valued in the union is 26,286; and of these, 13,949 were valued under £5,—1,084 under £6,—979 under £7,—510 under £8,—943 under £9,—388 under £10,—1,000 under £12,—796 under £14,—296 under £15,—397 under £16,—441 under £18,—446 under £20,—937 under £25,—675 under £30,—909 under £40,—648 under £50,—and 1,888 at and upwards of £50. In the city of Cork division, 6,478 tenements were valued under £5,—693 under £6,—670 under £7,—310 under £8,—760 under £9,—251 under £10,—686 under £12,—560 under £14,—224 under £15,—266 under £16,—313 under £18,—292 under £20,—616 under £25,—419 under £30,—539 under £40,—390 under £50,—and 1,001 at and upwards of £50. The total nett annual value of the property rated is £168,182 8s.; the total number of persons rated is 8,280; and of these, 1,553 are rated for a valuation not exceeding £1,—1,423 not exceeding £2,—662 not exceeding £3,—487 not exceeding £4,—and 366 not exceeding £5. The workhouse was opened for the reception of paupers on 15 Feb., 1840; and it cost £12,800 for building and completion, and £3,000 for fittings and contingencies,—it occupies an area of 12 acres, purchased for £1,000, besides £84 of compensation to occupying tenant, and subject to an annual rent of £53 13s. 10d.—and it contains accommodation for 2,000 persons. The first rate was declared on 30 Dec., 1839. Up to 1 Jan., 1841, the number of persons admitted into the workhouse, or born in it, was 4,452,—the number who were discharged from it, or died in it, was 3,211,—and the expenditure upon the relief of the poor was £12,453 8s.; and on 1 Jan., 1841, the number of persons remaining in the workhouse was 1,549. The two infirmaries, and the fever hospital of Cork, are fully available for the

union, and the four dispensaries at Cork, Douglas, Blackrock, and Stranroad, serve for the portion which lies within the liberties of the city. The medical institutions in the portion which lies in the county, are a fever hospital at Cove, and seven dispensaries, which take their designations from Cove, Blarney, Dunbolloge and Whitechurch, Glanmire, Inniscarra, Ovens, Passage and Monkstown.

Municipal Affairs.—Cork is a very ancient corporate town, and may be regarded as probably a borough by prescription; and it has charters of 26 Henry III., 19 and 31 Edward I., 11 and 12 Edward II., 4 and 5 Edward III., 3 Richard II., 2 Edward IV., 13 Henry VII., 1 and 28 Henry VIII., 3 Edward VI., 18 Elizabeth, 6 James I., 7 Charles I., 3 James II., and 9 and 21 George II. The corporation, according to charter, is called "The Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonalty of the City of Cork;" consists of mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, burgesses, and freemen; and exercises jurisdiction over the whole county of the city. But under the new arrangement, the municipal territory includes little more than the *de facto* city of Cork, and is divided into 8 wards, each of which returns 2 aldermen and 6 councillors. The wards are Lee Ward in the north-west, St. Patrick's Ward in the north, Glanmire Ward in the north-east, Custom-house Ward in the east, Corn-market Ward in the south-east, Finbarr's Ward in the south-west, Mansion-house Ward in the west, and Exchange Ward in the centre. The mayor and sheriffs were elected for a long period by the whole body of the freemen, but eventually by a select body of them called the Friendly Club, and consisting of about 300 resident, and 200 non-resident members. The borough was one of those included in the "New Rules" of 25 Charles II. The officers of the corporation under the old system were 47 in number and 34 in designation. The mayor was a justice of peace for both the county of the city and the county at large, and had, in 1835 a salary of £1,200. The number of freemen, in 1833, was 2,665; of whom 1,072 were resident, and 1,593 non-resident,—2,592 were Protestants, and 73 were Roman Catholics. There are several incorporated trades. The Board of Commissioners for Widening the Streets, expend £3,200 a-year in lighting the streets, and £5,600 in paving, repairing, widening, and cleansing them; and are provided with these funds by grand jury presentment. The constabulary force of the city and liberties is of recent establishment,—the duty of preserving the public peace having formerly been imposed wholly on the military; the number, gradations, and expense of the force, we have stated in the article on the county of the city. In 1833 there was no night watch. Among the most prominent of the civic companies are the Pipe Water Company, who supply the city from the Lee, through a reservoir a mile from the town; and the Gas Light Company, whose works are situated near the Corn-market. The annual income of the corporation amounts to between £6,000 and £7,000. The city sends two members to the imperial parliament. Constituency, in 1841, 4,364; of whom 789 were freemen, 171 were £50 freeholders, 101 were £20 freeholders, 158 were 40s. freeholders, 3 were £5 rent-chargers, 7 were £20 rent-chargers, 3,020 were £10 householders, 37 were £20 leaseholders, 6 were £10 leaseholders, and 9 were £10 freeholders.

The Diocese.—St. Barr, Barroc, or Finbarr, but called by his parents Lochan, is usually regarded as the founder of the bishopric of Cork. Yet so faint is the evidence for his having, at the utmost, done more than founded some religious establishment which the usage of subsequent historiography pronounced monastic, that even Archdall sees nothing in the structure he raised but 'an abbey.' Finbarr, according

to the credulous version of popular story, emerged from the wild mountain solitudes of Gougane Barra, and founded his cathedral on the site of a heathen temple. Though no authentic account whatever exists of his alleged successors, till the era of the Anglo-Norman Conquest, a pretended list of them is preserved, and exhibits such names as might almost produce locked-jaw in any but a Milesian. Even from 1172 till 1266, the list of alleged bishops is rather doubtful. From 1266 till 1430, the number of bishops was 13. In 1430, the see became united to that of Cloyne; and from that date till 1583, the number of bishops who held the united diocese was 10. Three bishops, who were appointed in respectively 1583, 1618, and 1620, now held Ross in union with Cork and Cloyne; one bishop, appointed in 1638, held Cork and Ross; two bishops, appointed in respectively 1660 and 1663, held Cork, Cloyne, and Ross; 12 or 13 bishops held from 1678, till a few years ago, Cork and Ross; and now, in terms of the Church Reform Bill, Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, are permanently united. See CLOYNE.

The diocese, in a general view, extends westward from Cork Harbour to Bantry bay, and its offshoot of Glengarriff, and southward from the river Lee to the Atlantic; but is excluded, with various but generally inconsiderable breadth, by the eastern section of the diocese of Ross, from all that part of the coast which lies between the head of Court-maescherry bay and Roaring-Water. See Ross. Its length, from east to west, is 58 Irish, or 74 English miles; its breadth is about 13 Irish, or 16 English miles; and its area is 600,091 acres, 1 rood, 36½ perches. Pop., in 1831, 314,100. The gross amount of the episcopal revenue, apart from that of either Ross or Cloyne, is £2,630 1s. 0½d.; and the nett amount, £2,313 4s. 8½d. The average gross annual amount of the economy fund of the cathedral, is £786 3s. 6d. The dignitaries, with their respective incomes and corps, are,—the dean, £1,050, Templebreedy, Templemartin, and Cullen,—and holds also Cappagh in the dio. of Derry; the precentor, £943, Carrigrohane, Curricuppane, and Corbally; the chancellor, £315, St. Nicholas,—and holds also Kilmacleanan, in the dio. of Cloyne; the treasurer, £644, Ballinadee, Kilgoban, Rathdownlan, and part of MacKloneigh; the archdeacon, £1,074 13s. 4d., St. Peter's, Dunbollogue, Noboval, Kilmanogue, and Dunisky,—and is also a vicar choral of the cathedral; the prebendary of Kilbrogan, £689, Kilbrogan and Aglish; the prebendary of Killaspugmullane, £1,191 15s., Kilcoane, Templeusgar, Ballydelohar, and Cannaway,—and is also archdeacon of Ross; the prebendary of Cahirlag or Rathrooney, £1,078 4s., Cahirlag, Rathrooney, and Little Island,—and holds also Brinny and Knockavilly in this dio.; the prebendary of Lisleary, £116 13s. 4d., Lisleary,—and holds also the vicarage of Lisleary; the prebendary of Holy Trinity, £396 18s. 5d., Christchurch,—and holds also Powerscourt in the dio. of Dublin; the prebendary of Killanally, £180, Killanally; the prebendary of Inniskenny, £369 4s. 7d., Inniskenny; the prebendary of Kilnaglorry, £335 10s. 9d., Kilnaglorry,—and holds also St. Mary's or Athnowen, in this dio.; the prebendary of Kilbrittain, £305, Kilbrittain; the prebendary of St. Michael's, £129 9s., St. Michael's,—and holds also Macroom in the dio. of Cloyne; the prebendary of Desertmore, £392 15s. 4d., Desertmore; and the prebendary of Dromdaleague, £538 3s., Dromdaleague and Fanlobbus. The vicars choral are 4 in number; they have a gross and a nett income of respectively £1,558 11s. 6d., and £1,221 7s.; and they divide the latter in equal shares, so as to have each £305 6s. 9d.

The total of parishes in the diocese is 90; of benefices, 62; of benefices consisting of single parishes, considering perpetual curacies as such, 50; of resident incumbents, 46; of non-resident incumbents, 16. Gross amount of tithe compositions, £26,135 3s. 6½d.; of minister's money, £1,591 11s. 2½d.; of value of glebe-lands, £1,313 16s. 6d. Gross total income of the benefices, £29,714 6s. 6½d.; nett, £25,747 16s. 0½d. Patron of 4 benefices, the Crown; of 40, the diocesan; of 3, incumbents; of 12, laymen and corporations; of 3, alternate parties,—and in two of these 3 the parties are the Crown and the diocesan. Amount of impropriate tithes, £4,539 12s. 5d.; of appropriate tithes, £1,178 5s. 5d. Total of stated stipendiary curates, 41; of stipendiary curates discharging occasional duties, 8; of benefices without any stipendiary curate, 26. Gross amount of stipends of the stated stipendiary curates, £3,049 3s. 1½d., besides other advantages enjoyed by 6 of them; of stipends of 7 of the 8 other stipendiary curates, £95. Total of benefices with churches, 51; of benefices without churches, 11; of churches and chapels, 54. Cost of erecting 25 of the churches and chapels, erecting and enlarging or repairing 2, and enlarging 3, £23,348 6s. 1½d.,—of which £7,488 9s. 2½d. was gifted by the late Board of First Fruits, £7,661 16s. 11½d. lent by that Board, £3,841 12s. 3½d. obtained from private donations, and £4,356 7s. 7½d. raised by parochial assessment. Total of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 3; of places of worship belonging to other bodies of Protestant dissenters, 16; of Roman Catholic chapels, 73. In 1834, the population consisted of 35,229 members of the Establishment, 510 Presbyterians, 871 other Protestant dissenters, and 303,984 Roman Catholics; and 3 benefices contained not more than 20 members of the Establishment,—8, not more than 50,—12, not more than 100,—11, not more than 200,—13, not more than 500,—and 18 contained each between 500 and 5,000. In the same year 292 daily schools—of which lists were produced—had on their books 11,906 boys and 8,748 girls; 54 schools—of which no lists were produced—were computed to be attended by 3,834 children; 178 of the schools were supported wholly by fees; 108 were supported wholly or partially by endowment or subscription,—and of the latter, 20 were in connection with the National Board, 12 with the Association for Discourteous Vice, 6 with the fund of Erasmus Smith, 1 with Kildare-street Society, and 6 with the London Hibernian Society.

The Roman Catholic Diocese.—The Roman Catholic diocese of Cork is still unannexed to any other diocese. Its parishes are 33; its parish clergy are 33; and its coadjutor-clergy, including 3 chaplains, are 42. The bishop's parish is Cork. The monastic establishments, additional to those in the city and already noticed, are a Carmelite convent at Kinsale, and a Presentation nunnery at Bandon. The names of the parishes, together with the sites of their respective chapels, are, 1. Cork, or North parish and St. Patrick's,—North Chapel, Clogheen, St. Dominick's, North Presentation, and St. Patrick's; 2. East Skull,—Ballydabob, Skull, and Dunbeacon; 3. Bantry,—Bantry, Cockill, and Comhale; 4. Ballymartle,—Ballymartle; 5. Dunmanmay,—Dunmanmay, Ballincarriga, and Tocker; 6. Caghara,—Caghara and Gurtmascreena; 7. Passage,—Passage and Shanbally; 8. Innishannon,—Innishannon and Knockavilla; 9. Ballinbassig,—Ballybada, and Killeady; 10. Ivealey,—Incheelagh and Ballingerrig; 11. Little Island,—New Glanmire and Knockraha; 12. Kilmurray,—Kilmurray, Cloudew, and Canavee; 13. Marragh,—Newcestown and Tarinavee; 14. Watergrass-hill,—Watergrass-hill, and

Glenville; 15. Kinsale.—Kinsale, Ballinamena, and Carnellite Chapel; 16. Douglas,—Douglas and Ballygarraun; 17. Bandon.—Bandon, Kilbrogan, and Presentation Nunnery; 18. Courcye-Country,—Ballinspital and Ballinadee; 19. Tracton,—Miouane-Brigge and Tracton; 20. Ovens,—Ovens and Faren; 21. Kilmichael,—Kilmichael, Townes, and Johnstown; 22. South Parish,—South C., Capuchin C., and South Presentation Nunnery; 23. Blackrock,—Blackrock and St. Michael's; 24. S. S. Peter and Paul,—S. S. Peter and Paul, Augustinian and Franciscan Chapels; 25. West Skull,—Goolen and Ballinaskea; 26. Enniskean,—Enniskean and Castle-town; 27. Ballincolig,—Ballincolig and Ballinora; 28. Four-mile-Water,—Four-mile-Water, O'Donovan's Cove, and Durrus; 29. Desert,—Desert; 30. Drimsleague,—Drimsleague and Drinagh; 31. Carrigaline,—Carrigaline and Crosshaven; 32. Clountade,—Clountade and Ballingarry; and 33. Rathclareen,—Kilbrittain.

History.—St. Finbarr's establishment, founded near the commencement of the 7th century, must be regarded as strong presumptive evidence that all the country around the site of the subsequent city was, up to that period, wholly or chiefly a desert. Similar establishments, at all events, are proved by numerous existing monuments, by records, and by their own genius, to have been usually erected in solitary and even dismally sequestered situations; and that of Finbarr exhibits no feature which can indicate it to have been an exception. His school is said to have been attended by 700 students; and though this statement is probably much exaggerated, it affords an intelligible hint that a village or incipient town speedily rose around his establishment. The Danes are frequently said to have surrounded the town by a wall in the 9th century; but they figure in record as enemies and spoilers of the place down to the year 1013; and they seem to be assigned an earlier friendly connection with it, only by the anachronism of writers who find them in possession of a section of the town at the date of the Anglo-Norman Conquest, and hastily infer that they were its founders. The village, soon after the time of St. Finbarr, acquired such consequence as to be called Courcye-More, or Great Cork; though, after all, this may but have been the name of the marsh, the great marsh, on the edge of which it stood. In 814, the inhabitants are said to have committed great havoc in Muskerry; and, in 822, 833, 839, and 1013, the town was laid waste, or partially burned, by the Danes. In 1172, the town—then walled, and regarded as a place of considerable strength—was surrendered by Dermot MacCarthy, Prince of Desmond, to the English; in a brief period, it returned to the possession of the Irish; in 1177, it was stormed and taken by Milo de Cogan; in 1182, it was besieged by Dermod MacCarthy, but relieved by Raymond le Gros; in 1185, it was again unsuccessfully besieged by Dermot MacCarthy; and, in 1195, it was taken by the Prince of Desmond, probably Dermot MacCarthy's son. The English soon reacquired possession; and they for generations held the place against the united forces of MacCarthy, O'Loughlin, and other Irish leaders; but they almost literally lived in a state of perpetual siege, they never ventured beyond the walls except in strong and armed bodies, and they were compelled, as Hollinshed tells us, "to watch their gates hourly, to keep them shut at service time, at meales, from sun to sun, nor suffer anie stranger to enter the citie with his weapon, but the same to leave at a lodge appointed." But after the invention of gunpowder and the introduction of artillery, Cork ceased to have the power of making any prolonged

resistance; its whole site being so thoroughly commanded by adjacent rising grounds, that no efforts of fortification could render it capable of long sustaining the assault of cannon. "During the reign of Henry VII."—we adopt the summary sketch of a lively writer—"Cork was destined to achieve a fatal notoriety: the mayor, John Walters, having abetted the pretensions of Perkin Warbeck to the throne, was hanged for treason, and the city was for a time deprived of its charter. While the contest continued between the Crown and the Parliament, Cork generally remained firm to the cause of monarchs, but succumbed to Oliver Cromwell, who, during a brief visit, ordered the church-hells to be converted to the purposes of his army; and is said to have answered a remonstrance on the subject, by facetiously remarking, that 'since gunpowder was invented by a priest, he thought the best use for bells would be to promote them into canons.' The city was early in declaring for the restoration of Charles II.; and it is a singular fact that the king was proclaimed there eleven days before the proclamation was made in London. In the revolution of 1688 it supported the cause of James, and sustained a siege of three days' duration; remarkable chiefly as having laid the foundation of the future fame and fortune of the hero of Blenheim. After an unsuccessful effort to reduce Limerick, William III. had returned to England; and Marlborough, anxious to distinguish himself, was appointed to the command of an expedition *for* Ireland—it is believed through the influence of the Princess Anne's party; by whom the necessity was urged of securing Cork and Kinsale, which were open to receive troops and supplies for the support of the army of James II. William, although he could not well refuse his sanction to the proposed expedition, is said to have viewed it with a jealous eye, and to have caused, what is asserted to be, the unnecessary co-operation of the Duke of Wirtemberg, at the head of a body of foreign troops,—which led to a dispute between the two generals as to the command,—Wirtemberg claiming it as a prince, and Marlborough as the senior officer,—and which dispute ended in an adjustment that they should command on alternate days. Marlborough, having commanded on the first and third days of the siege, obtained the credit of taking the city. As a military exploit, it was one of no great difficulty; but in a political view was important, and the achievement at the time was proportionably magnified for party purposes." The English and Dutch, after a breach was made in the wall, waded through the river to the depth of their shoulders, and posted themselves under an embankment of the marsh, which served as a counter-scarp to the wall. They here lost the Duke of Grafton, natural son of Charles II., and were still exposed in some degree to the fire of the garrison: and when preparations were now made for a general assault, the garrison, about 4,500 strong, sounded a parley, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Cork ceased, with this event, to figure in military history; and thenceforth it has acquired very nearly the whole of its importance from the advantageousness of its position as a sea-port, and the enterprise and industry of its citizens as traders.—Sir Richard Boyle, who had been made Baron Boyle of Youghal in 1616, was created Earl of Cork and Viscount Dungarvon in 1620; Richard, the second Earl, was created successively, in 1644 and 1663, Baron Clifford, and Earl of Burlington in the peerage of England; John, the fifth Earl of Cork, succeeded his kinsman Richard, in 1753, and was previously fifth Earl of Orrery; and since his accession, the two earldoms have been uniformly united. Four sons of the first Earl of Cork, besides Richard who succeeded him,

became distinguished in the roll of fame : Lewis was ennobled as Baron Bandon and Viscount Boyle ; Roger was ennobled as Earl of Orrery ; Francis was ennobled as Viscount Shannon ; and Robert was more ennobled than all, as simply the well-known Hon. Robert Boyle, the philosopher.

CORK ABBEY. See BAAT.

CORKAGUINEY, a maritime and peninsular barony of co. Kerry, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the Atlantic Ocean and Tralee bay ; on the east, by the barony of Traghenaclmy ; on the south, by Dingle bay ; and on the west, by the Atlantic Ocean. Its length, from east to west, exclusive of islands, is 24½ miles ; its breadth, exclusive of islets, varies between 2½ and 9½ miles ; and its area is 138,991 acres. The surface may, in a general view, be regarded as a ridge of mountains, "shooting," as Camden says of Kerry, "like a tongue into the sea, roaring on both sides of it ;" but fringed round and occasionally forked or acutely winged with narrow pieces of low ground. The mountain-chain runs nearly due west, along the centre of the barony's length, and is for the most part a continuous ridge ; but it expands toward the west end, sends up there its loftiest and grandest summits, and occasionally stoops precipitously down to the ocean or to a narrow belt of low sea-board. The monarch height is BRANDON, and that which both commands and contains the richest scenery is probably CONNOR : see these articles. The chief part of the range near the east end is Slievemish. Various vantage-grounds command magnificent groupings of alpine, ocean, and bold coast-scenery ; and some spots contain very curious and probably unique monuments of antiquity : see KILMELCHÉDOR. Several large tracts of the south side of the mountains, though now rocky and barren, were formerly cultivated to the top, and still exhibit vestiges of enclosures and of culture.

"The country people," says Dr. Smith, "are possessed with an opinion, that most of the old fences in these wild mountains were the work of the ancient Danes, and that they made a kind of beer of the beath which grows there ; but these enclosures are more modern than the time when that northern nation inhabited Ireland : many of them were made to secure cattle from wolves, which animals were not entirely extirpated until about the year 1710." The same author, though he wrote 87 years ago, says, "The industrious inhabitants have cultivated," near the rivulets of both the north and the south declivities, "several large tracts of ground, that produce good crops of barley, oats, and wheat. They are encouraged to pursue agriculture because of the convenience of sea-sand, which is an excellent manure ; and this barony is thereby esteemed the granary of the whole county." The south coast sends off, near its east or inner end, the long narrow peninsula of Inch, to separate Castlemain Harbour within from Dingle bay without ; and it is indented, near its west end, by the bays or harbours of Dingle and Ventry. The north coast has, at its east end, a very large section of Tralee bay ; near its middle, the sweeping indentation of Brandon bay ; and, near its west end, the considerable indentation of Smerwick Harbour. Various islets and rocks lie off Brandon and Brandon bays ; and a considerable group of isles—consisting chiefly of Great Blasket, Inishtuiskin, Inishnubro, and Inishmacilam—partially screens the west coast from the full roll of the Atlantic.—This barony contains part of the parish of Annagh, and the whole of the parishes of Ballinacourty, Ballinvoher, Ballyduff, Clahane, Dingle, Donquin, Doonorlin, Garfinney, Kildrum, Kilgoblin, Killiney, Kilmelchedor, Kilquane, Kinnard, Maurbin, Minard, Stradbally, and Ventry. The towns and chief villages are Dingle,

Castle-Gregory, Stradbally, Annascallo, Ballinclare, Ballyduff, Milltown, Cappacloogh, Clahane, and Killiney. Pop. in 1831, 38,463 ; in 1841, 38,510. Houses, 6,312. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,294 ; in manufactures and trade, 1,083 ; in other pursuits, 466. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,949 ; who could read but not write, 1,189 ; who could neither read nor write, 11,596. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,390 ; who could read but not write, 960 ; who could neither read nor write, 14,542.

CORKAREE, a barony in co. Westmeath, Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by Demifore ; on the east and south, by Moyashel and Magherademon ; and on the west, by Moygoish. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 8½ miles ; its greatest breadth is 7½ ; and its area is 26,960 acres. Along the northern boundary extends Lough Deraveeragh ; along the western boundary runs the river Inny ; along part of the southern boundary lies Lough Iron ; and in the south-east district lies Lough Owbel. Some hilly ground extends north and south, in a sort of chain, upon the eastern border ; and the rest of the surface has a general westerly declination to the Inny.—This barony contains the parishes of Lacken, Leany, Multifarnam, Portlomon, Portneshaugan, Stonehall, Tugmon, and Tyfarnam. The principal villages are Ballynalack, Multifarnam, and Bunbrusna. Pop. in 1831, 6,630 ; in 1841, 6,762. Houses 1,103. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 834 ; in manufactures and trade, 194 ; in other pursuits, 83. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,250 ; who could read but not write, 561 ; who could neither read nor write, 1,329. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 548 ; who could read but not write, 548 ; who could neither read nor write, 1,630.

CORKBEG, a parish in the barony of Imokilly, 5 miles south-west of Cloyne, co. Cork, Munster. It contains the village of GYLEEN : which see. Length, 4 miles ; breadth, 2 ; area, 2,661 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2,221 ; in 1841, 1,603. Houses 266. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 1,266. Houses 207. The surface extends along the east side of Cork Harbour, from its entrance inward ; and consists, for the most part, of good arable and pasture land,—a considerable proportion of which is in a state of high cultivation. The limestone of the parish was long ago esteemed the best in the county. On the shore of the outer harbour of Cork, nearly at the point where the channel begins to contract toward the entrance to the inner harbour, stands Trabolgan, the handsome seat of Edward Roche, Esq., the descendant of a branch of the Fermoy family. A little farther north stands Rochemount, the seat of another gentleman of the name of Roche. Close to the shore, considerably north of Rochemount, and about 5 miles from Cloyne, are the small, clean fishing village of Whitegate, and several detached and respectfully inhabited cottages. On the point of the small peninsula at the entrance of the inner harbour of Cork, stands Carlisle fort, a regularly military work, opposite Camden fort on the west side of the entrance. The headlands at these ports are little more than half an English mile asunder ; vessels no sooner pass them inward, than they become completely landlocked in a large, deep, and smooth basin ; and the shores rise steeply from the water's edge, and command from their summit the view of a great and interesting extent of sea-coast. On a small peninsula, north of Carlisle fort, and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, are the hamlet, the demesne, and the marine villa of Corkbeg, the latter the property of a branch of the Fitzgerald

family. "Near Corkbeg," says Dr. Smith, "are the ruins of an old castle, said to have belonged to one of the Condons, for whom there is an old tomb in the decayed church of Corkbeg." On the east side of the harbour are the remains of a large regular fortification, with platforms below, for gun batteries, level with the water. This work was erected toward the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, but suffered to go to ruin. Near this is a lesser fortification, which, in the reign of the late King James, was made use of to annoy the landing of the Earl of Marlborough: this battery was soon taken by the seamen." On Roche's Point, immediately west of the seat of Traholgun, are Roche's Tower and a lighthouse. The light in the latter is steady, of a deep red colour towards the sea, and bright towards the harbour; it is exhibited from sunset till sunrise; and it bears from Cork Head south-west by west about 4 miles.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Cloyne; and, previous to the passing of the Church Temporalities Act, was united to Ahadda, but is now a separate benefice. Tithe composition, £369; glebe, £21. Gross income, £390; nett, £368 10s. Patron, the Crown. A licensed house is used as the parochial place of worship. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 143, and the Roman Catholics to 2,175; and 5 daily schools had on their books 96 boys and 83 girls. Two of the schools, respectively for females and for infants, were supported by Mrs. G. Fitzgerald; and a third was salaried with £8 from the National Board, and £10 from a bequest by the late John Roche.

CORKER (THE), a rivulet of the barony of Banagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is a mere mountain-torrent, has a southerly course, and falls into the bay of Bruckless, on the north side of Donegal bay.

CORNAGEE. See MULLAGHDURM.

CORNAMUCKLAGH, a village in the parish of Kilteran, barony of Ballymoe, co. Galway, Connaught. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 128. Houses 29.

COROFIN, CORROFIN, or CUROFIN, a small market and post town in the parish of Kilneboy, barony of Inchiquin, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the road from Ennis to Kilkennora, and on that from Gort to Milltown-Malbay, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-west of Ennis, 9 east by north of Ennistymon, 12 south-west of Gort, and 119 west-south-west of Dublin. It occupies a romantic site between the lakes of Tedano and Inchiquin, on the very brief stream which connects these lakes, and on the plain which lies between the rocky hills of Inchiquin and Burren. The lake of Inchiquin, immediately to the west, has a quay for the landing of turf; and the lake of Tedano, immediately to the east, points the way up a chain of lakes and loughlets, north-north-eastward in the direction of Kilmacduagh. Close to Inchiquin lake stand the ruins of a castle which was the residence of the O'Briens, the senior branch of the sept of the O'Briens of Thomond, and the ancestors of the present Marquis of Thomond, who is proprietor of the town, and of a considerable extent of the circumjacent country. Corofin, as a town, is a poor place; and derives nearly all the little importance it possesses from its commanding a pretty large extent of secluded country. Fairs are held on the day before Ascension-day, and on Nov. 22. A dispensary here is within the Ennistymon Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 13,391; and, in 1839-40, its receipts and disbursements were respectively £85 10s., and £86 16s. 0d. Area of the town, 30 acres. Pop., in 1831, 900; in 1841, 909. Houses 147. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 64; in manufactures and trade, 92; in other pursuits, 42. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9; on

the directing of labour, 90; on their own manual labour, 81; on means not specified, 18. The town, jointly with Rath, gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Killaloe.

COROFIN, co. Galway. See KILMACHEAN.

CORRAN, a barony in co. Sligo, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by the baronies of Lemy and Tiraghbrill; on the east, by the barony of Tiraghbrill; on the south, by the county of Roscommon and the barony of Coolavin; and on the west, by the barony of Lemy. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west, is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 45,628 acres. Its southern extremity is occupied by off-shoots of the Curlew mountains; its eastern border, or a belt somewhat toward the interior, but almost strictly parallel with the eastern border, is occupied by a ridge of heights,—one of the chief of which is perforated with caves resembling Gothic arches; two considerable minor districts in the west, and various interspersed patches and pendicles are bog; and much of the remaining districts are variegated with swells and hills, and comparative uplands; yet the barony, as a whole, contains a large proportion of the best land in the county,—land consisting of a deep, rich, productive soil, fit for every species of tillage, or of the fattening of stock. The Arrow traces part of the eastern boundary; the Owenmore runs partly in the interior, and partly along the western boundary; and these two streams, deflecting at right angles, and flowing respectively west and east, trace the northern boundary to their point of confluence.—This barony contains part of the parish of Kilturra, and the whole of the parishes of Clonoghill, Drumrath, Emlyfad, Killowchalway, Kilmorgan, and Tumore. The only town or considerable village is Ballymote. Pop., in 1831, 17,431; in 1841, 18,489. Houses 3,198. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,641; in manufactures and trade, 460; in other pursuits, 188. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,998; who could read but not write, 1,184; who could neither read nor write, 4,889. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 858; who could read but not write, 1,127; who could neither read nor write, 6,163.

CORRIB, a great and interesting lake, partly between co. Mayo and co. Galway, but chiefly within the latter co., Connaught. It is the largest lake in Ireland, except Lough Neagh; and it greatly exceeds that monarch lake of Europe, as well as many boasted lakes of both Great Britain and Ireland, in the variety, extent, and richness of its scenery. Measured from its foot upward, or from a line 3 miles north of the town of Galway to the south base of Benveny mountain and the vicinity of Cong, it may be distributed into four sections; the first extends $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, with a breadth of from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to 3 miles; the second extends 7 miles north-westward, with a breadth of from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the third extends 7 miles north-north-westward, with a breadth of from 2 miles to $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and the fourth goes off from the west side of the third, a little above its middle, and extends $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward and west-north-westward, with a breadth of from less than a furlong to nearly two miles.* The lake covers about 30,000

* The true area of this lake, as ascertained by the Ordnance Survey, is 43,444 acres, 3 roods, 35 perches, statute measure. A section of 2,624 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches, belongs to co. Mayo; and is divided between the parishes of Cong and Shirule, in the proportions of respectively 1,885 acres, 3 roods, 19 perches, and 738 acres, 3 roods, 20 perches. The remainder of the lake, amounting to 40,560 acres, 39 perches, belongs to co. Galway; and is parochially distributed as follows:—Cong has 11,764 acres, 31 perches; Ross, 226 acres, 2 roods, 5 perches; Kilmacmin, 10,281 acres, 1 rood, 19 perches; Kilmac-

Irish acres; and contains, chiefly in what we have named its third section, a number of islands whose aggregate surface comprehends about 1,000 acres of arable land. The surface of the lake lies 13½ feet above the level of high water in Galway bay; and experiences in floods an average rise of 3 feet. The lowering of it a few feet would save from its waters a great aggregate extent of land round its shores, and protect much valuable existing meadow from being overdown in floods; but so vast and obvious an improvement encounters a powerful obstacle in the circumstance that the whole existing fall from the lake to the sea is occupied by the mill-interest of Galway. The main feeder of the lake is the wonderful subterranean disengagement from the basin of Loughs Mask and Carra (see CONG); and the next in successive importance are the rivers Clare, Bealnabrack, and Fuogh,—the first near its foot, the second at the head of its western projection, and the third at Oughterard. The outlet or the superfluous collection of waters is called variously the Corrib and the Galway river; and runs 3 miles south-eastward and southward to Galway bay, at the town of Galway. The navigation from Galway upward, both as actually existing, and as proposed to be improved, has been partially noticed in the article CONNAUGHT: which see. The project there detailed of connecting Galway and Killalla by a navigation through Loughs Corrib and Mask, and the river Moy, and of cutting a ramified navigation eastward to the Shannon, is, in its great outlines, only the renewal of a project which was suggested early in the 18th century, but which was shamefully allowed to lie in abeyance and become forgotten. According to an official report made about 30 years ago to parliament, the river and lake of Corrib were then navigated from the Wood Quay of Galway to Cong by boats drawing 4 feet of water, and carrying 4 men and one square sail. "Though the lake has many islets and sunk rocks," says a vidimus of the report, "the only serious difficulty in the navigation is at Buncaly shoal, about 4 miles up the lake, and at Newcastle," on the river about a mile above Galway. "These shoals could be deepened for a small sum, and the whole made to admit vessels of much greater magnitude. * * Two docks only would be required; which, exclusive of property of no great value, it was estimated would cost about £6,000."

The scenery of very nearly all the east shore of the lake is either soft, tame, or repulsive,—consisting almost uniformly of low grounds, parts of which are wooded, parts verdant, and large parts brown, morassy, and bleak. The scenery of the east shore of the two lower sections—those which we named first and second—is variously tumultuated, occasionally broken, considerably diversified in artificial feature, and aggregately good, though nowhere superb in the properties of landscape. But the bosom and all the western and northern shores of the great main body, as well as the whole alpine-flanked belt which projects to the west, present to the painter a whole gallery of subjects, either progressively ascending from the blandishingly beautiful to the sternly sublime, or exquisitely blending all intermediate styles into one rich and magnificent grouping. "Lough Corrib," says Mr. Trotter, "is one of the noblest lakes I have ever seen, and rather seems an ocean than a body of fresh water. Several islands can be discerned from Ashford; but

to examine them all would require fine weather and considerable time." "Lough Corrib," says Mr. Otway, who describes it as seen from high ground near its head, "is flat and uninteresting, no doubt, in some places,—as indeed almost all Irish and Scotch lakes are—where their superfluity is discharged by some river; but up here to the north, it has the mountains of Connemara, and Joyce-Country to the west, and very lofty hills that rise to the east, and separate it from the Galway lowlands. It is in truth a noble sheet of water, here and there studded with islands,—some large and fertile, others rugged rocks,—some embattled with the ruins of an old fortress,—some made holy by the crumbling remains of a still older church, where some Culdee made his desert,—a disciple of Columba or Furseo or Ferchin his retreat. If such a lake as this were in Scotland, or indeed anywhere else in Europe, it would be covered with steam-boats and yachts, and there would be hotels and accommodations on its shores, and a country as rich, if not richer, than Cumberland would be opened out and planted and built on." The Corrib hotel, built by Mr. Nimmo while making the roads of Connemara, and Corribdale, the seat of R. Martin, Esq., in the vicinity of Oughterard, take their names from the lake.

CORRICK-BRIDGE, a stage on the road from Ballina to Belmullet, and on the mutual border of the baronies of Tyrawley and Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands at a confluence of streams, the chief of which is the Owenmore, in the midst of the vast expanse of upland and boggy moor which occupies the north-west of Mayo; and is distant 6 miles from Bangor, 10 from Crossmolina, and 16 from Belmullet. "At Corrick-Bridge," says Mr. Fraser, "we meet with a solitary public-house, the first baiting-place on our line; and here we also meet the new road from Castlebar; the Owenmore (a name common to many rivers in Connaught), and its two principal tributaries. Here the mountains of Corslieve and Achillbeg deflect to the south. The aspect of the country here, too, changes, and our road for the next six miles" toward Belmullet "follows the course of the Owenmore river, gliding between the high hills of Croghan and Slieve Fyough."

CORRIGILLAHY, a creek and a fishing station between Castlehaven and Glandore Harbours, about 2 miles east-north-east of Castletownsend, co. Cork, Munster. The fishermen devote their whole time to fishing; they are said to be the most enterprising and successful fishers within a considerable range of coast; and they have acquired some capital, and, 10 or 11 years ago, had 8 hookers and a number of smaller boats; but they were then in momentary danger of losing their hard earnings from the exposedness of the creek, and the want of an artificial harbour. The proprietor of Corrighilly is Mr. French.

CORROGUE, a parish in the barony of Clanwilliam, co. Tipperary, Munster. It contains 21 houses of the town of TIPPERARY: which see. Length, 1 mile; breadth ½; area, 868 acres. Pop., in 1841, 520. Houses 79. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 365. Houses 58.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of LATTIN [which see], in the dio. of Emly. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £22 10s.; and the latter are inappropriate.

CORRONTUBBER, a village in the parish of Achonry, barony of Leneo, co. Sligo, Connaught. Pop., about 110.

CORUG (THE), a rivulet of co. Wexford, Leinster. It runs southward to the head of Bannow bay, and was formerly called the Pill. See PILL.

nin, 4,307 acres, 3 roads, 17 perches; Moyaulen, 3,254 acres, 21 perches; Urnamore, 1,658 acres, 3 roads; Annaghdown, 4,179 acres, 6 roads, 1 perch; Kilcoma, 334 acres, 36 perches; Killeeny, 1,151 acres, 1 road, 15 perches; Cargen, 742 acres, 12 perches; Kiltara, 2,501 acres, 2 roads, 1 perch; and Clare Galway, 468 acres, 2 roads, 9 perches.

COSCRADIA, a small and rude but ancient principality on the coast of co. Waterford, between the bays of Youghal and Dungarvan, Munster. It cannot be traced later than the 7th century, and seems to have been overthrown by the Decii.

COSHBRIDE. See **COSMORÉ**.

COSHLEA. See **COSTLEA**.

COSHMA, a barony in co. Limerick, Munster. It is bounded on the north and north-east, by Pobblebrien; on the east, by Small County and Costlea; on the south, by co. Cork; and on the west, by Connello and Kenry. Previous to recent changes, its greatest length, from north to south, was 14½ miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west, was 7½; its general breadth rarely exceeded 2½; and it formed a narrow belt, exceedingly irregular in outline, extending along the river Maig to a short distance below Adare, and including a stripe on each bank of the stream. But by authority of the Act 6 7 William IV., one townland of Adare, with a pop. of 47, was transferred to it from Upper Connello, one townland of Tullabrack, one of Hackmys, and ten of Bruree, with a pop. of 874, were transferred to it from Small County, and one townland of Ballingaddy, with a pop. of 142, was transferred from it to Costlea.—The barony of Coshma, as now constituted, contains part of the parishes of Adare, Bruree, Croom, Dredharsna, Efin, Hackmys, Killeenoghty, Killonoghan, Monasteranagh, Tullabrack, and Uregare, and the whole of the parishes of Anhid, Athlucra, Bruff, Dromin, Dysert, Killbreedy-Minor, and Tankardstown. The towns and villages are Adare, Bruff, and Croom. Area, 49,053 acres. Pop., in 1831, 20,829; in 1841, 21,705. Houses 3,209. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,534; in manufactures and trade, 573; in other pursuits, 514. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,187; who could read but not write, 1,258; who could neither read nor write, 4,055. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,236; who could read but not write, 1,430; who could neither read nor write, 3,970.

COSMORÉ, and **COSHBRIDE**, an united barony in the extreme west of co. Waterford, Munster. Coshbride forms nearly a parallelogram of 6 miles by 4½, extending north and south, and bounded on the south and west by co. Cork, on the north by the river Bride which divides it from Cosmore, and on the east by the river Blackwater and the upper part of Youghal Harbour which divide it from Decies-within-Drum. The southern division of Cosmore is nearly a parallelogram of 6½ miles by 3½, extending east and west, and bounded on the north and east by the Blackwater, on the south by the Bride, and on the west by co. Cork. The northern division of Cosmore is nearly a parallelogram of 11½ miles by 6½, extending east and west, and bounded on the north by co. Tipperary, on the east by Decies-without-Drum, on the south by the Blackwater, and on the west by co. Cork.—the Blackwater dividing it in nearly equal parts from co. Cork and from the southern district of Cosmore. Area of the whole barony, 89,403 acres,—of which 1,104 acres are tide-way. The fertile and most beautiful parts of the united barony may be understood by reference to our articles **BLACKWATER** and **BRIDE** [which see]; the other parts are all hilly or mountainous; and by far the greater portion of the northern division of Cosmore, in particular, is a congeries of bold, bleak, broken uplands, running up to an alpine watershed, at the acuminations of the Knockmeledown mountains on the boundary with co. Tipperary.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Leitrim, Lis-

more and Macollop, and the whole of the parishes of Kilcockin, Kilwatermoy, Tullow, and Templemichael. The towns are Lismore, Cappoquin, and Tullow. Pop., in 1831, 29,662; in 1841, 32,986. Houses 4,732. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 3,762; in manufactures and trade, 1,006; in other pursuits, 633. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,931; who could read but not write, 1,341; who could neither read nor write, 9,143. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,007; who could read but not write, 1,476; who could neither read nor write, 11,088.

COSTELLO, a barony on the western border of co. Mayo, Connaught. It is bounded, on the north, by co. Sligo; on the east, by co. Sligo and co. Roscommon; on the south-east, by co. Roscommon; on the south-west, by Clanmorris; and on the west, by Clanmorris and Gallen. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 19½ miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west, is 14½; and its area is 144,462 acres. A very large proportion, particularly along the north and east, is bog; a considerable proportion is moorish upland; and a very small proportion presents an inviting or pleasant aspect. Much of the interior may be regarded as elevated table-ground, having in its centre the summit-level between the basins of the Moy on the north-west, the Corrib on the south-west, and the Shannon on the east. The declination toward the Moy comprises rather more than one-half of the whole area, and sends off its drainage by the Owen-Garraw and the Guishden rivers; the declination toward the Corrib includes the southern district, and is traversed by the nascent Clare; the declination toward the Shannon supplies the main head-streams of the Gara or the Boyle; and a patch of bog in the extreme north-east declines toward the basin of the Uicion and the bay of Sligo. Lough Gara briefly touches the eastern border; and a number of shivering, boggy lakes expand their cold bosoms in the interior.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Kilcoleman, Kilturragh, Castlemore, and Knock, and the whole of the parishes of Annagh, Aughamore, Becan, Kilbeagh, and Kilmaree. Four townlands of Castlemore, and two of Kilcoleman, with jointly a pop. of 949, were transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. to the barony of Frenchpark in co. Roscommon. The towns are Ballaghadireen and Ballyhaunis. Pop., in 1831, 44,983; in 1841, 48,389. Houses 8,655. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 7,543; in manufactures and trade, 1,039; in other pursuits, 326. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 4,266; who could read but not write, 2,470; who could neither read nor write, 14,220. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,313; who could read but not write, 1,846; who could neither read nor write, 17,334.

COSTELLO, a bay in the barony of Moycullen, co. Galway, Connaught. It is also called **CASHLEH**; see that article. The rivulet Costello, which falls into the bay, is said to be the best angling stream in Ireland.

COSTLEA, or **COSHLEA**, a barony in the south-east corner of co. Limerick, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by the baronies of Coshma and Small County; on the north-east and east, by the county of Tipperary; on the south and south-west, by the county of Cork; and, on the west, by the barony of Coshma. Its greatest length, from east to west, is 16 miles; its greatest breadth, from north to south, is 9½; and its area is 95,232 acres. Slieveragh mountain, nearly in its centre, is part of the line of watershed between the systems of the Shannon and the Blackwater; and a ridge 2½ miles more

• This of course is the population of the old barony.

to the east, separates both from the system of the Suir. The Maig, the Funcheon, and the Aharlow, which are affluents respectively of the Shannon, the Blackwater, and the Suir, rise near these watersheds, and run divergently toward the barony's boundaries. The south-eastern district is filled with a section of the Galtee mountains; the southern border is, for the most part, upland; and the interior contains some heights additional to Slieveragh; but the northern and western districts, and portions also of the other divisions, consist of practicable land, and are occasionally ornate.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Athneasy, Kilbreedy-Major, and Kilquane, and the whole of the parishes of Ardpatrick, Ballinlanders, Ballingaddy, Ballingarry, Ballyscaddan, Darragh, Emly-Grennan, Knocklong, Particles, Galbally, Kilbenny, Kilfinnane, and Kildyn. One townland of Ballingaddy formerly belonged to COSHMA: which see. The principal villages are Galbally, Ballinlanders, Kilfinnane, and Ballyorgan. Pop., in 1831, 34,389; in 1841, 38,388. Houses 5,800. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 4,767; in manufactures and trade, 847; in other pursuits, 594. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 6,890; who could read but not write, 1,813; who could neither read nor write, 8,102. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,338; who could read but not write, 1,932; who could neither read nor write, 11,197. The barony is-olates or surrounds the Liberties of KILMALLOCK: see that article.

COTLANDSTOWN, a parish, partly in the barony of Uppercross, co. Dublin, but chiefly in that of South Salt, co. Kildare, Leinster. It lies on the river Liffey, 3 miles east by north of Kilcullen-bridge. Pop., in 1831, of the co. Dublin section, 64; of the co. Kildare section, 395. The Census of 1841 takes no notice of either of the sections. Length of the co. Dublin section, 5 furlongs; breadth, 4 fur.; area, 307 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches.—The co. Dublin section is a curacy, and part of the benefice of BALLYMORE-EUSTACE (which see), in the dio. of Dublin. The tithes belonging to the curate are compounded for £8, and the rectorial tithes for £53 15s. 5d.; and of the latter, £4 7s. 11d. belong to the treasurer of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, and £49 7s. 6d. to the bishop of Kildare as preceptor of Tully. In 1831, all the inhabitants of this section were Roman Catholics.—The co. Kildare section is in the dio. of Kildare, and is wholly appropriate; the tithes all belonging to the bishop of Kildare. In 1834, its inhabitants consisted of 20 Protestants and 383 Roman Catholics; and a pay daily school had on its books 24 boys and 17 girls.

COULAGH, a village in the parish of Kiltatherine, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 18 acres. Pop., in 1841, 270. Houses 45.

COUNDEHY, a village in the parish of Ballyheigue, and barony of Clannmaurice, about 64 miles north by west of Ardrift, co. Kerry, Munster. Pop., in 1831, 378; in 1841, not specially returned.

COUNSHENANE, a lake of unique and impressively sublime character, on the southern border of the barony of Uppertbird, co. Waterford, Munster. It is situated in a stupendous chasm, on the south-east side of one of the highest parts of the Cummeragh or Monavoulagh mountains, 3 miles north-west of Kilmacthomas, 9 south-east of Clonmel, and 14 west of Waterford. A precipice of rock, upwards of 1,100 feet in height, and very nearly mural, or only so far altered from the perpendicular as to admit at intervals narrow shelves or platforms of grass-clad debris, rises terrifically up from one end of the lake; and rocky acclivities, nearly vertical at the

precipitous end, and gradually decreasing in steepness as they approach the opposite end, screen the lake's sides, and eventually subside into a confused mass of broken rock at its foot. The face of the cliffs is brown conglomerate, and is strongly foiled in its features by the stripes of verdure which run along its series of shelving recesses. The great depth of the lake, combined with the vast height and the oppressive gloom of the overhanging cliffs, occasions the surface of the water, except round the edges, to have a dark, sombre, and even inky appearance. The view from the immediate vicinity outward is singularly magnificent,—disclosing the greater part of the county of Waterford, and a line of sea-coast upwards of 30 miles in length, with vivid distinctness and impressive effect. In spite both of this view and of its own sublime character, the lake of Coshmenane was, at even a recent date, rarely heard of and very little known; but now it is an object of great and increasing interest, and possesses the fame of being unequalled in its awful and peculiar style of landscape except by the Gap of Dunloe at Killarney. The superfluous waters of the lake are carried off by a rill to the CLONAGH: which see.

COURCEYS, a small maritime barony of the county of Cork, Munster. It lies between Kinsale and Courtmacsherry Harbours, and contains the curiously outlined peninsula which terminates in the Old Head of Kinsale. Its length and breadth, inclusive of the peninsula, are each nearly 6 miles; but the breadth, exclusive of the peninsula, is only 2½ miles.—This barony contains part of the parishes of Kilroan, Kingrone, and Templetrine. Three townlands of Templetrine were transferred by the Act 6 and 7 William IV. to the east division of East Carbery. Area of the barony as now constituted, 8,931 acres; of which 203 acres are tideway. Pop., in 1831, 4,522; in 1841, 4,877. Houses 804. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 697; in manufactures and trade, 67; in other pursuits, 49. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 391; who could read but not write, 169; who could neither read nor write, 1,582. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 196; who could read but not write, 124; who could neither read nor write, 1,776.

COURCEY'S COUNTRY, a Roman Catholic parish, apparently somewhat identical in territory with the barony of Courceys, in the county and dio. of Cork, Munster. Post-town, Kinsale. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

COURT, a village in the barony of Leney, 3 miles west of Achonry, co. Sligo, Connaught. A small friary for Franciscans of the third order, was built here by O'Hara; and, after the dissolution, it was granted to Richard Kyndelinshe. The steeple and several fine ruins still exist.

COURT-MACMARTIN, a spot of some interest to antiquaries, in the vicinity of Cusheadall, barony of Glenarm, co. Antrim, Ulster. The "Court," at present, is merely one of those numerous objects which popular nomenclature indiscriminately calls Danish raths, and is surmounted by a school house, erected by Mr. Turnby; but it is traditionally alleged to have been formed by Martin MacOwen, Lord of the seven great glens on the east coast of Antrim, and to have been crowned by him with a palatial edifice, 100 feet in circumference, octagonal in form, and containing many noble apartments. Legends are told respecting this Martin far too jejune to challenge a topographical notice.

COURT-MACSHERRY, a bay between the barony of Courceys and that of Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. It enters between the Old Head of Kinsale

on the east, and the Seven Heads on the west; it is 5 miles wide at the entrance; it penetrates the land 3½ miles north by westward with a minimum breadth of 3¼ miles; and it then suddenly contracts to a breadth of between 4 and 6 furlongs, and projects 3 or 3½ miles west-north-westward, but, in this upper and narrow division is properly the estuary of the Arigadeen river. The outer or wide part, though sufficiently deep for navigation, offers little or no shelter; the entrance to the inner part, or the estuary, is obstructed by a bar, and has only 10 feet of depth at low water, but is practicable at the west end for vessels of 200 tons burden; and the inner division, both direct up to the mouth of the Arigadeen at Timoleague, and in the small offshoot of Kilbritton bay or estuary toward the north, is practicable only for boats, or for very small sloops. The coast of both sides of the outer bay toward the entrance consists of very lofty and imposing cliffs, some of which are white, and strikingly picturesque. Fish of various kinds are abundant; pilchards were at one time caught; salmon have occasionally been plentiful; and plaice are so good as to be preferred by many persons to turbot.

COURTMACSHERRY, a fishing village in the parish of Lisle, barony of Ibane and Barryroe, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the west shore of the inner division of Courtmacsherry bay, almost immediately within the entrance from the outer division, and 2½ miles east-south-east of Timoleague. A pier was erected here, by means of a grant of £461 10s. 9d. from government, and is highly serviceable both for the protection of the fisheries and for the encouragement of general trade. A comparatively extensive fishery is carried on in the bay by the inhabitants of the village; and several hundred tons of corn are annually shipped at the pier for Liverpool and Scotland,—timber, iron, and other articles being imported in return. In the vicinity is Courtmacsherry-house, the marine villa of the Earl of Shannon, pleasantly situated at the base of a hill, and commanding a view of the estuary up to Timoleague. Smith, describing the locality as it appeared even nearly a century ago, says, "The coast, for nearly half-a-mile inward from this place, forms a semicircle, where are some good houses, and trees planted on a natural terrace above the water, which, with Courtmacsherry, being encompassed with walls and turrets, makes an handsome appearance at a distance." Area of the town, 39 acres. Pop., in 1831, 680; in 1841, 740. Houses 128. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 79; in manufactures and trade, 20; in other pursuits, 44. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 2; on the directing of labour, 41; on their own manual labour, 83; on means not specified, 23.

COURTOWN, a small but interesting sea-port in the barony of Gorey, 2½ miles south-east of the town of Gorey, co. Wexford, Leinster. It stands at the head of a bay which variously bears the name of Courtown and Kilbride, and at the embouchure of the Owenvarra, Ownevarne, or Awinbanna river.—The village consisted, a few years ago, of only 6 good houses and a stone-yard; but in its immediate vicinity stands the village of River-Chapel. A harbour was planned for this place by Mr. Nimmo, to enclose a floating dock at the embouchure of the river, and to consist of a northern breakwater pier, about 500 feet in length, and a southern pier about 600 feet long, and extending into 13 feet of depth at low water spring-tides. The estimated cost was £9,221 0s. 9d. The state of the works was thus reported on by Mr. Donnell: "The promiscuous work of the south pier was carried out about 380 feet, but has been materially damaged and deranged

by storms from the south-east, which also drifted so much sand into the sheltered part as nearly filled it up; but this has since been partially washed out again. The promiscuous work of the northern breakwater has been carried out about 250 feet. The work has been suspended since last spring. From the information I could obtain, £8,000 has been expended; but the contemplated work does not appear to be one-fourth part executed."

There does not appear to be any well-founded expectation entertained that the work will soon proceed." Yet the harbour, if completed, would rank among the first class for utility to the fisheries; and in consequence of a great extent of adjacent coast being destitute of either retreat, shelter, or tolerable landing-place, it would also be highly serviceable for the exportation of agricultural produce, and the importation of lime and fuel.—Adjacent to the harbour is the beautiful demesne of the Earl of Courtown, so sheltered in situation, and so benefited in climate by the saline air, as to produce, in luxuriance, several of the more tender species of trees and shrubs. The mansion stands close on the river, and is rather a convenient than a splendid edifice. In 1798, this place was sacked and otherwise injured by a party of insurgents. An estate of 1,500 Irish acres, together with the river Owenvarra and the mountain Torchil, situated in MacMorris' county in the territory of Hy-Kinselach, was given by James I. to Sir Edward Fisher, one of the Commissioners for settling the county of Wexford. This estate was afterwards erected into a manor which was successively called Fishertown, Fisher's Prospect, and Chichester, and which constitutes the present lordship of Courtown. The estate speedily passed by marriage to Edward, third son of Edward, Viscount Chichester; and, in 1711, it was granted by John Chichester to James Stopford, Esq., who long represented in parliament first the borough, and next the county of Wexford. In 1758, James, the son of the latter gentleman, was created Baron Courtown. In 1762, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Courtown; and, in 1796, James, the second Earl, was made a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron of Saltersford in Cheshire.

COURTSTOWN, a quadrangulate celebrated castle, in the parish of Tullaroan, barony of Cranagh, about 7 miles west-north-west of Kilkenny, co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Its site was at the base of a hill, and on the edge of a rich vale, bounded by an unulating range of heights; and, previous to the destruction of a great extent of circumjacent wood, it must have been distinguished for picturesque effect. The castle is thought to have been erected in the first quarter of the 13th century; it is ascertained to have been altered and enlarged so late as the reign of Henry VIII.; and it is traditionally said to have excelled, in both extent and splendour, every other castle in this part of Ireland, except the Earl of Ormonde's castle at Kilkenny. The architecture was mixed and irregular, of the style which prevailed in the early part of the 13th century, blended with many features of the altered styles of after ages. An outer wall enclosed an area of about an acre, had a round tower at each angle, and was perforated on the south side by an embattled entrance, defended by two round towers and a portcullis. The body of the castle stood within the enclosure; consisted of a hollow polygonal edifice; was considerably thick in the walls; had projectingly from its front a massive quadrangular tower or keep; and presented round its polygonal facade a series of subordinate towers, some square, and others round. The Grace family occupied the pile as their principal residence till the year 1701; and the purchasers of the estate, after

the Graces' forfeiture, doubted the durability of their tenure, and stripped the castle of every object and material both within and without which could be readily converted into money, so that it speedily crumbled into ruin. A little south of the site are some mounds of earth called Bow-Butts, and supposed to have been formed and used for the practice of archery. See TULLAROAN.

COVE, or COVE-OF-CORK, a charmingly-situated town and sea-port, on the south side of Great Island, partly in the parish of Clonmel, but chiefly in that of Templerochin, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. It overlooks, and almost literally overhangs, the spacious basin of Inner Cork Harbour, 3 miles south-east of Passage, $3\frac{1}{2}$ north-north-west of Carlisle-Fort, 5 south of Foaty, and 8 east-south-east of Cork. But its distance from Cork, both by steam conveyance down the Lee, which is often preferred by tourists, and by Glanmire, Drawbridge, and Foaty, which is the most convenient way of access for carriages, is 11 miles. The coast of the island, both at the site of the town, and in its environs, rises steeply from the water in a picturesquely featured ascent of hill; and the coasts of Cork Harbour, as well as the surface of isles and peninsulae, are so expressive in contour, so brilliant in character, and so gay in embellishment, as to form a natural panorama of surpassing attractiveness and beauty. The view from the higher terraces of the town, or from the face or summit of the hill above, discloses with vivid distinctness to the eye the magnificent landlocked harbour, studded with numerous vessels at anchor or in full sail, Hawlbowlne Island with its dock-yard and naval stores, Spike Island with its battery and barrack, a great circular sweep of beautiful shore powdered with mansions and villas, the narrow entrance to the Harbour, overhung by Carlisle Fort on the east and Cambden Fort on the west, and a narrow, elongated section of the ocean seen as through a vista or a tunnel; and so exquisitely does it exhibit these features in common blending into one great picture, in composition with a wondrous number and variety of minuter features, and usually in such powerful play of light and shade, such strength, such toning, that it may boldly brook comparison with the most boasted marine scenes in the empire. We might easily stand at Cove for hours, or even days, and paint or write descriptions which should include the whole gallery of picturesqueness and beauty which extends from Black Rock or Passage outward to the ocean; but we are compelled to be methodical, and must refer, for notices of interesting or beautiful objects which a general observer would associate with Cove, to the articles GREAT ISLAND, CLONMEL, TEMPLEROCHIN, CUSHKINNY, HAWLBOWLINE, SPIKE, PASSAGE, CORRBEG, ROSTILIAN, AGHADA, LEE, CORK, CARRIGALINE, and ANNABOY.

The town occupies the steep and southern face of a hill, and rises, terrace above terrace, from near the edge of the water to a considerable height in the acclivity. The ranges of houses, called the Beach and the Crescent, extend some distance along the base of the hill; and the street or area called the Square, is a principal thoroughfare, and contains a Market-house, which was erected, by Mr. Smith Barry, in 1806. Yet even these sections, in spite of both their business character, and the lowness of their site, do not mar the town's general appearance of being arranged in lines, or upon narrow and shelving esplanades, along the face of a semi-precipitous ascent. But for the fronts of the houses being turned toward the sea, and the terraces on which they are arranged being somewhat regular, one might almost fancy them to represent the forlorn hope of a great army perilously scaling a grand hill-fort. The archi-

ture or rather masonry of the town is for the most part poor, and occasionally mean and dingy; and yet so powerfully picturesque is the site, and so well-composed the groups and terraces, that defects in the style of the individual houses almost wholly escape notice. The southern exposure of the town, and its relative position to hill-ranges and natural funnels in the vicinity, occasion it to be comparatively dry and warm; and the steepness of its site creates the double advantage,—that a shower of rain effects a more thorough cleansing than would be experienced from the labours of an active police, and that the streets and promenades, within an hour of rain ceasing to fall, become thoroughly dry, and fit for the uses of the most fastidious and delicate. The quay, besides serving the purposes of commerce, forms a charming promenade, and commands a pleasant variety of the gorgeous landscape which is fully seen from the higher grounds. A place of worship belonging to the Establishment stands half-way up the hill. The Roman Catholic chapel serves as the cathedral of the Roman Catholic diocese of Cloyne and Ross, and is ornamented with an elegant spire, built in 1838. There are also a Methodist chapel and several schools [see CLONMEL and TEMPLEROCHIN].

The Cove District Bridewell was officially reported, in 1841, to want an addition of 2 day-rooms and a yard. The Fever Hospital and the Dispensary of Cove are designed to serve for Great Island and Foaty, jointly containing a population of about 12,000: the hospital is capable of containing about 30 beds; and, in 1839-40, it expended £244, and admitted 69 patients; and the dispensary, in the same year, expended £110, and administered to 1,700 patients. The town has a Club-room, a Literary Society, a Public Library, and Reading-rooms. The Yacht Club of Cork, though taking designation from the city, flings most of its interest, its scenes, and its advantages, around Cove, and has long been a main cause of very intimately and highly associating the name of that town with whatever is attractive in yachting. In 1830, it acquired to its designation the prefix of Royal; and, in 1831, it received from the French government the privilege of free access to all the ports of France. So successfully has the Club laboured to improve the construction, appointments, and management of all classes of vessels, that even the most common craft of the harbour may now vie with those in any port in England. But while the Club have raised the character of both sailing-craft and seamen, and have occasioned the descent upon the Cove of fitful torrents of seeming prosperity, they must be regarded as having also—however unintentionally—stimulated in no small degree the excitement and the whirl of imprudence which, even in circumstances of calmness, are too liable to characterize the Irish inhabitants of such a place as Cove.

The town has a weekly market on Saturday; and is well supplied with fish and poultry, and with the other necessities and luxuries of life. Provisions, of nearly all kinds, are cheap; and articles in rare request are facily obtained from Cork. A daily communication by steam is enjoyed up the river with Cork during all the finer part of the year; and constant communication with it is maintained by ferry and through the little town of Passage. The weekly exhibitions of the Yacht Club, the annual regatta, the occasional arrival of the fleet, the magnificence of the circumjacent scenery, and the picturesqueness of the town itself, attract great crowds of gay visitors during summer; and the salubrity of the climate, the comparative equality of the temperature, the dryness of the air, and even the power of fame and fashion, bring hither not a small number of consump-

tive patients, and other classes of invalids. During 20 days of August, 1836, no fewer than 20,479 persons passed over to Cove by the ferry at Passage; while possibly a proportionally large number visited it through the other approaches, particularly down the river and by way of Foaty. Mr. Windele, in order to show the comparatively slight variation of temperature which is experienced at Cove, and consequently how preferable a retreat for invalids this place is to some of the boasted localities on the continent of Europe, states, that, in 1833-4, the mean highest and the mean lowest range of the thermometer was in April 53 and 47, in May 63 and 50, in June 63 and 50, in July 70 and 56, in Nov. 57 and 47, in Dec. 52 and 46, in Jan. 49 and 43, and in Feb. 50 and 43. "Nothing is wanting to render Cove a most flourishing town," says Mr. Inglis, "but the outlay of some thousand pounds, in the erection of houses for the accommodation of strangers. At present, houses and lodgings are very scarce and very dear. I inquired the rent of a small furnished house, a mere box, with a few square yards of garden, and found it to be £20 per month. For another, a house of two stories, each story with four windows in front, I was asked 100 guineas for three months. From these prices it is evident that there is no supply equal to the demand, and that £10,000 judiciously laid out, would be very advantageously invested. But nothing is done for the town in this way. Mr. Smith Barry, who is a good resident landlord, and a public-spirited man, is prevented, I believe by certain circumstances, from granting leases; and the other great proprietor, Lord Middleton, an absentee, either knows nothing, or cares nothing, about Cove and its wants. These are misfortunes for Cove; for situated as it is, in so beautiful a country, so near to Cork, with a fashionable reputation, and with extraordinary advantages of climate, much might be made of Cove." Some improvements for the accommodation of strangers have been undertaken in the vicinity at Carrignafay; and, when completed, are to receive the name of New Montpelier. There is in the town a small and apparently not very efficient Loan Fund.

Previous to the North American war of independence, Cove consisted of little more than the mud cabins of a few fishermen. In 1750, Dr. Smith described it as "a village built under a steep hill, inhabited by seamen and revenue officers." In 1752, John Wesley recorded that "there was nothing to be bought there,—neither flesh, nor fish, nor butter, nor cheese;" and adds, that he was obliged to be well contented with some eggs and bread. In 1769, it had not a baker's shop; in 1790, it continued to be an insignificant fishing-village; and even so late as 1797, it was summarily characterized by Mr. Holmes, the tourist, as "a wretched dirty place, inhabited chiefly by sailors and fishermen." Cove is indebted for its prosperity to the war which succeeded the French Revolution, and to its being made, in consequence of that war, the naval station of an Admiral's flag. Almost instantly after this signal change, hustle, activity, and a thriving trade followed. "It was no unusual sight," say Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "to behold from 'Spy-hill,' as the highest point of Cove was called, 300 sail of merchant vessels assembled, waiting for convoy; nor was it a rare occurrence to hear the boom of distant cannon from some daring privateer that, like a shark, had watched the harbour's mouth, until it was brought an honourable prize into port. Cove was then all gaiety: the steady officers, the light-hearted and thoughtless 'middies,' and the 'jolly Jack Tars,' paraded up and down at all hours. The pennant floated in the breeze, redolent with dust, pitch,

whisky, and music; the fiddle and bagpipes resounding in a district named, for what reason we know not, 'the holy ground,' unless that it was sacred to every species of marine frolic and dissipation. With 'dove-like Peace,' the glory of Cove departed. Notwithstanding the arguments and remonstrances of its inhabitants, Cove was reduced from an Admiral's command to a mere naval station, for the supply of water and provisions." Yet, in spite of the alleged 'departure of glory,' Cove promises to be at once, far more truly and far more honourably prosperous, as the retreat of invalids and the resort of the lovers of beautiful scenery, than it could ever have become amidst such riot and ribaldry of the characteristic scenes in which it formerly figured.—Cove gives name to a parish in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. Area of the Clonmel section of the town, 26 acres; of the Temple-robin section, 82 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,966; in 1841, 5,142. Houses 532. Pop., in 1841, of the Temple-robin section, 4,929. Houses 512. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 144; in manufactures and trade, 388; in other pursuits, 543. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 76; on the directing of labour, 449; on their own manual labour, 278; on means not specified, 272. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,068; who could read but not write, 230; who could neither read nor write, 548. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,140; who could read but not write, 383; who could neither read nor write, 1,074. Pop. of the Clonmel section, in 1841, 213. Houses 20. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 5; in manufactures and trade, 26; in other pursuits, 8.

COVE, a village in the parish of Ringcurran, barony of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the east shore of Kinsale Harbour, 1½ mile east of the town of Kinsale; and is comparatively well built. Area, 20 acres. Pop., in 1841, 352. Houses 60.

COVE (WEST), a hamlet in the barony of Dunkerrin, co. Kerry, Munster. It stands on the north shore, and near the entrance, of the Kenmare river, 15 miles west by south of Keumare. A dispensary here is within the Kenmare Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 13,790; and, in 1839-40, it expended £309 5s., and made 7,000 dispensations of medicine.

COW, an islet in the barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. It lies 1½ mile north-west of the west end of Dorsey Island.

COW, an islet on the west side of Lough Derg, nearly opposite Dromineer bay, and about midway between Portumna and Killaloe. It measures only about 200 feet by 60, and consists chiefly of detached pieces of rock round a great central block; and it lies about 230 feet from the mainland. The Shannon Steam Navigation Company, 11 or 12 years ago, formed here a temporary pier, and took a piece of ground on the adjacent mainland as the site of an inn, stores, and other conveniences; and Mr. Rhodes, when surveying the Shannon, with a view to the improvement of its navigation, sketched a design for an improved harbour, and recommended the place as favourably situated both for encouraging the commerce which exists between Portumna and Killaloe, and for very profitably increasing the commercial resources of an immediately circumjacent and very populous country.

CRAIGBUOY, a cove or landing-place, on the west shore of Lough Foyle, 3 miles south-south-west of Greencastle, barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster.

CRAIGINOCK, a bog on the mutual border of

the baronies of Ibricken and Moyarta, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the head of Dunbeg bay, co. Clare, Munster. Area, 1,093 English acres. About one-sixty-seventh is turbary; and the rest is red heath bog. The average depth is 18 feet; and the altitude above high-water level is 92 feet. Some portions are very wet; but all have good falls, and are drained into the river Newer. Estimated cost of reclamation, £1,419 3s. 6½d.

CRAIGNAMADDY AND SQUIRE'S CARN, two mountains behind Moville, and at the north-east extremity of the barony of Innishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. They have an altitude of 1,050 feet, and shelter Moville from westerly gales; and their summits command a magnificent view of Lough Foyle, the shores of Magilligan, and part of the peninsula of Innishowen.

CRAIGS ROCKS, a range of rocks a little east of Dunloy Hill, and about 5 miles south-east of Ballymoney, co. Antrim, Ulster. They contain some artificial caves and Druidical remains, and command a good view of part of the valley and flanking heights of the Lower Bann.

CRANAGH, a barony on the west side of the county of Kilkenny, Munster. It is bounded, on the north, by Galmoy; on the east, by Fassadining and the Liberties of Kilkenny; on the south, by Shillelogher; and on the west, by the county of Tipperary. Its greatest length, from north to south, is 11 miles; its greatest breadth, from east to west, is $2\frac{1}{2}$; and its area is 58,076 acres. The Freshford rivulet flows eastward along the larger part of the northern border; the river Nore traces part of the eastern boundary; and the Munster or King's river rises in the interior, and drains nearly half of the area. The soil of the vale of Freshford is some of the best in the county, but constantly varies, and when it rises up the hills, is changed into a light and gravelly loam. Belts of ground on the Nore and the King's river are part of a rich and extensive plain, which extends to the vicinity of Kilkenny and to the south of Callan, and which has prevalently an argillaceous soil, yet presents every gradation from a stiff clayey loam to a light gravel. The other and more extensive low grounds of the barony appear very light and poor, though naturally inclined to grass; and the centre of the barony consists of hills, which are occasionally moorish, but have everywhere a clay subsoil, and are capable of great improvement. —This barony contains part of the parishes of Coolraheen, Fertagh, Kilcooley, Killaloe, Odagh, Shefin, St. Canice, and Tullaghambrogue, and the whole of the parishes of Ballinamara, Ballycullen, Clasharrow, Garranamanagh, Killybeg, Clomantagh, Freshford, Kilmannagh, Tubrid, and Tullaroan. The part of St. Canice parish in the barony formerly belonged to the county of the city of Kilkenny, and was transferred to Cranagh by the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 108 and 109; and it contained a pop. of 1,373. The chief village is Kilmannagh, and the only town is Freshford. Pop., in 1831, 15,344; in 1841, 17,036. Houses 2,847. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 2,434; in manufactures and trade, 357; in other pursuits, 208. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,242; who could read but not write, 1,448; who could neither read nor write, 3,189. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 1,418; who could read but not write, 2,225; who could neither read nor write, 4,324.

CRANFIELD, a parish in the barony of Upper Foom, 6 miles west of Antrim, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; breadth, $\frac{3}{4}$; area, 834 acres, 2oods, 19 perches, exclusive of 2,691 acres, 2oods in Lough Neagh. Pop., in 1831, 386; in 1841,

367. Houses 68. The surface lies at the middle of the foot or north end of Lough Neagh; and consists, in general, of good land. — This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **DUNKANE** [which see], in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, £35 11s. 11d. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 1 Churchman, 130 Presbyterians, and 274 Roman Catholics.

CRANFIELD, a headland in the barony of Mourne, co. Down, Ulster. It screens the north side of the entrance of Carlingford bay, and is situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Greencastle, and 3 south by west of Kilkeel.

CRANNA, a village in the south corner of the barony of Clanmorris, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Hollymount, co. Mayo, Connaught.

CRATLOE, or **CRATLOE-CROSS**, a village in the barony of Bunratty, co. Clare, Munster. It stands $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-east of Newmarket-on-Fergus, and 6 west-north-west of Limerick, on the road between these towns. It gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Limerick. Post-town, Limerick. The Cratloe and Meelick dispensary is within the Limerick Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of 5,000; and, in 1839-40, its receipts and disbursements were respectively £79 18s., and £84 6s. Cratloe-house, in the vicinity, is the seat of S. A. O'Brien, Esq. Cratloe-wood, the largest remnant of natural forest which exists in this part of the country, stretches a considerable distance along the north side of the Limerick and Newmarket-road, covers high rough lands which connect with the chain of hills running eastward to Lough Derg, and forms a very remarkable feature of an extensive sketch of scenery.

CRAUGHWELL, a village in the parish of Kilmora, barony of Dunkellin, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the Carnamart rivulet, and on the road from Dublin to Galway, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Loughrea. It has a post-office; and gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Kilmacduagh and Killynora. Immediately adjacent is Ballymore, the seat of R. Rathbourne, Esq.; and at some distance on the north are the mansions of Tallyho Lodge, Hollypark, and Persse Lodge. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 274. Houses 45.

CRAWFORD'S-BURN, a village in the parish of Bangor, barony of Lower Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands near the shore of Belfast Lough, 2 miles west of Bangor, and 4 north-east by east of Hollywood. Area, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 178; in 1841, 188. Houses 36. Adjacent to the village, and on the shore of the Lough, stands the beautifully situated mansion of Crawford's-Burn, the seat of the well-known Sharnan Crawford, Esq. A mile south of the village is Ballyleidy, the seat of Lord Dufferin; and near it is Rathgail, the seat of J. R. Cleland, Esq.

CREAGH, a parish in the eastern division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It contains part of the town of **SKIBBEREEN**; which see. Its outline is very irregular. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3; area, 5,802 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5,914; in 1841, 6,415. Houses 1,020. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 3,320; in 1841, 3,567. Houses 616. The surface runs down the east side of the estuary of the Ilan, and across to the head of Barlogh bay; and it is partly indented by Loughyne at the head of Barlogh bay, and includes several islets. Two-thirds of the land are aggregately of middle-rate quality; and one-third is wet and unprofitable. Creagh-house stands 3 miles from Skibbereen, and is the seat of Sir W. Wrixon Beecher, Bart. — This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Ross. Tithe composition, £500; glebe, £22

10s. Gross income, £522 10s.; nett, £463 3s. 8d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built, in 1812, by means of a loan of £369 4s. 7½d., and a gift of £646 3s. 1d., from the late Board of First-Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 100. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 8,800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Tullagh. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 481, and the Roman Catholics to 5,360; and 3 daily schools—one of which was salaried with 10s. for each child, and £3 to a mistress for teaching needle-work, by the rector, and another with £20 from subscriptions collected by the Roman Catholic priest—had an average summer attendance of 295 children. In 1840, the National Board had two schools at Skibbereen; and, in 1839, they granted £73 10s. toward the erection of a school at Creagh.

CREAGH, a parish, occupying the western half of the barony of Moycarnon, and containing a small part of the town of Ballinasloe, co. Roscommon, Connaught. See BALLINASLOE. Length and breadth, each 3 miles; area, 8,867 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches,—of which 109 acres, 34 perches, are in the river Suck, and 1,020 acres, 20 perches, constitute a detached district about a mile to the east. Pop., in 1831, 2,864; in 1841, 2,888. Houses 501. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 2,389; in 1841, 2,583. Houses 453. The river Suck traces the western boundary; and the roads from Ballinasloe to Athlone and Shannon-Bridge traverse the interior. A considerable proportion of the area is bog: see next article. The surface rises into hilly ground in the east, and occasionally swells elsewhere into undulations; but, for the most part, has a champaign character, and, jointly with that of the neighbouring parish of Moore, shows a greater disposition to a dead level than most other parts of the county. Such hills and swells as occur consist principally of limestone gravel; and various spots show limestone rock cropping out from the surface. Good specimens exist of plantation upon bog; and in one place, on the Shannon-Bridge road and toward the Suck, natural wood appears inclined to rise from an old stool. Resident gentlemen have set the example of improving stock and tillage; and the average value of the land is about 20s. per plantation acre. Among the mansions and villas are Fort-William, Suckfield, and Ashford near the Suck, and Birchgrove and Woodmount toward the east.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Clonfert. Tithe composition, £83 1s. 6½d.; glebe, £4 15s. 6d. Yet a portion of the tithes, compounded for £31 18s. 6d., is appropriated to the bishop and dean of Clonfert. The rectories of Creagh, KILCLOONEY, and TAGHMACONNELL (see these articles), constitute the benefice of Creagh. Length, 12 miles; breadth, 4. Pop., in 1831, 14,436. Gross income, £287 12s. 6½d.; nett, £222 11s. 10½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church is situated in the Kilclooney section of the town of Ballinasloe. The Roman Catholic chapel of Creagh has an attendance of 800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilclooney. There are a Roman Catholic chapel also in Taghmaconnell, and two Methodist chapels in Kilclooney. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 135, and the Roman Catholics to 3,027; the Protestants of the union to 1,369, and the Roman Catholics to 13,336; 6 daily schools in the parish—one of which was aided with £12 a-year from Lady Clan-carty and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society, and one with £2 from the rector, £10 from the London Ladies' Hibernian Society, and a graduated allowance from the London Hibernian Society—were averagely attended by from 256 to 312 children; and 15 daily schools in the union

had on their books 307 boys and 100 girls, and were attended also by about 170 children, whose names were not enrolled.

CREAGH, a bog in the barony of Moycarnon, 1 mile east of Ballinasloe, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,758 acres. Average depth, 25 feet; extreme altitude above the level of the Suck at Ballinasloe, 68 feet. The bog declines to the Suck; is bisected and drained westward by the Creagh mill-stream; and, in general—but particularly toward the south end—is very wet. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,041 11s. 2d. On the south border of the parish of Creagh lies also the bog of CULLAGH: which see.

CREAGH, co. Dublin. See CREAGH.

CREAGHDOSS, a village in the parish of Taugh-boyne, barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal, Ulster. Area, 18 acres. Pop., in 1841, 128. Houses 24.

CRECORAGH, a parish in the barony of Pubblebrien, 6 miles south-west of Limerick, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 3,013 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,413; in 1841, 1,284. Houses 202. A section which, in 1831, contained a pop. of 160, formerly belonged to the co. of the city of Limerick; and a section, said to have had a pop. of 17, is exhibited by the Census of 1831 as belonging to the barony of Coshma, but is not noticed by the Census of 1841. This parish includes the separate denomination or small district of Kilgobbin. The land is good in quality, and is variously disposed in pasture and tillage. The interior is traversed by the road from Limerick to Adare. Among the mansions and noticeable residences are Jockey Hall, Richmond, and Greenmount,—the last the seat of J. Green, Esq.—This parish is a vicarage, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Vicarial tithe composition, £75; glebe, £14. Gross income, £89; nett, £57 12s. 6d. Patrons, the vicars choral of Limerick cathedral. The incumbent holds also the benefice of Brosna, in the dio. of Ardferd and Aghadoe. The rectorial tithes are compounded for £135, and are inappropriate in the vicars choral of Limerick, but are held under lease by G. M. Maunsell, Esq. An official report says, that, in consequence of a great number of churches being in the neighbourhood, the erection of a parochial place of worship was esteemed unnecessary. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of about 1,000; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Mungrett. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 21, and the Roman Catholics to 1,449; and 3 pay daily schools had on their books 99 boys and 61 girls.

CRECRIN. See CRICRIM.

CREDEAN, a headland and a bay, in the barony of Gualtiere, and on the west side of Waterford Harbour, co. Waterford, Munster. The headland is situated about a league above the entrance of the Harbour and is pretty high, and projects about a mile. The bay lies on the south side of the headland; has from 20 to 30 feet of depth; and is a good roadstead in northerly winds and in great freshets.

CREEKSTOWN, or CRICKSTOWN, a parish on the east border of the barony of Ratoath, 1½ mile north-north-east of the village of Ratoath, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1; area, 1,432 acres. Pop., in 1831, 209; in 1841, 193. Houses 30. The land is generally good. The road from Dublin to Slane passes through the interior.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of RATOATH [which see], in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £90. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 400; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Donaghmore. In 1834, all the parishioners were

Roman Catholics, and a daily school held in the Roman Catholic chapel was attended by about 30 children.

CREEPING MOUNTAIN. See **SLIEVE-SNAVAN.**

CREESLOUGH, a village in the parish of Clondahorky, barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands on the road from Letterkenny to Dunfanganhy, and near the estuary which forms the head of Sheephaven, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Glenveagh Cross Roads, $4\frac{1}{2}$ from Dunfanganhy, $5\frac{1}{2}$ from Lough Salt, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ from Letterkenny. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 235. Houses 42.

CREEVE, a parish, partly in the barony of Roscommon, but chiefly in that of Frenchpark, co. Roscommon, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Carrick-on-Shannon, Connaught. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2. Area of the Roscommon section, 745 acres; of the Frenchpark section, 3,829 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,159; in 1841, 2,086. Houses 365. Pop. of the Frenchpark section, in 1841, 1,736. Houses 304. Part of the surface is bog; but most is good land. The chief mansion is Portobello. The road from Boyle to Strokestown, goes through the interior.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **ARDCLARK** [which see], in the dio. of Elphin. The vicarial and the rectorial tithes are each compounded for £46 3s. 1d.; and the latter are appropriated to the precentorship of Elphin cathedral. A chapel-of-ease has an attendance of 14. Six Roman Catholic chapels in the benefice to which the vicarage belongs, are returned in cumulo. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 29, and the Roman Catholics to 3,320; and 4 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £16 10s. from the Elphin Diocesan Society and other sources, and another with £8 from that Society and Lord Lorton—had on their books 68 boys and 63 girls.

CREEVE, a ridge of rocks, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east of Newry, co. Down, Ulster. Their mineralogical composition is interesting to the naturalist; and beside them anciently stood a chapel, the history of which is lost.

CREEVELEA, a townland in the vicinity of Dromahaire, barony of Dromahaire, co. Leitrim, Connaught. The uncorrupted name, Craioibhliath, means the Grey Branch, and alludes to the monastic community called Grey Friars. The place is sometimes called—in mongrel mixture of Irish and English—Ballyvuarc and Carrickpatrick. A Franciscan friary was built here—on the river Bonnet, a short distance above Loughgill, and surrounded with the amenities of a fertile and beautiful district of country—in 1508, by Margaret, daughter of Lord O'Brien, and wife of Eugene, Lord O'Rorke. The building, according to Ware, was never finished; yet the part of it which exists is in good conservation, and of the same extent as the abbey of Sligo, but inferior to that structure in the style of execution. Several curious figures appear on the walls of the church, and also over the graves of the Murroughs, the O'Rorke, and the O'Connors; and an effigy of the great O'Rorke lies on a tomb over the burying-ground of his family.

CREGAN. See **TIMOLEAGUE.**

CREGG, a demesne in the parish of Litter or Castle-Hyde, barony of Condons and Clangibbon, co. Cork, Munster. It is tastefully laid out, has steep and umbrageous walks beside the magnificent Blackwater, and contains an old castle which formerly belonged to the Roches, toparchs of Fermoy. The proprietor is Col. Stewart.

CREGGAH, a hamlet in the barony of Garrycastle, King's co., Leinster. Fairs are held on April 1 and Dec. 12. Pop. not specially returned.

CREGGAN, a parish, partly in the barony of Upper Dundalk, co. Louth, Leinster, but chiefly in the barony of Upper Fews, co. Armagh, Ulster. It lies $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Dundalk. The Ulster section contains the villages of **CROSSMAGLEN** and **CULLYHANNA**; which see. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 8. Area of the Leinster section, 2,992 acres; of the Ulster section, 21,823 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 14,261; in 1841, 15,502. Houses 2,859. Pop. of the Leinster section, in 1831, 1,674; in 1841, 1,869. Houses 354. Pop. of the rural districts of the Ulster section, in 1841, 12,903. Houses 2,364. The Creggan rivulet rises, among the Fews mountains, between Creggan and Armagh, cuts the parish south-south-eastward into two nearly equal parts, and eventually makes a joint fall with several confluent streams into the head of Dundalk bay. The parish contains 68 townlands, which vary in size from 30 to 700 plantation acres. Though some subordinate districts are boggy, and some moorish, stony, and upland, the prevailing quality of the land is now good and now excellent. If the whole area be distributed into 20 parts, 4 or 4½ will be found to be in actual tillage, 12½ or 13 occasionally in tillage or naturally arable, and 3 boggy, moorish, under water, or otherwise waste. The surface is singularly bare of wood. Several slate quarries were long ago worked; and they produce an article which, 30 years ago, sold at 26s. per 1,000. The principal roads are those from Dundalk toward respectively Castle-Blaney and Armagh. The principal mansion is Urker Lodge, the seat of T. B. Ball, Esq. The village of Creggan scarcely rises above hamlet-character.—This parish is a rectory, a separate benefice, and the corps of the treasurer's office of Armagh cathedral, in the dio. of Armagh. Tithe composition, £1,050; glebe, £300. Gross income, £1,350; nett, £1,244 1s. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates have each a salary of £75. The church's date or cost of erection cannot be ascertained. Sittings 400; attendance 280. A schoolhouse, situated in the north end of the parish, and built from private funds, serves as a chapel-of-ease. Sittings 130. Another schoolhouse, built from private funds, and situated in the Leinster district, serves as a second chapel-of-ease. Sittings 100. A Presbyterian meeting-house has an attendance of 200. Four Roman Catholic chapels at Shela, Mowbane, Crossmaglen, and Glasdrummond, have jointly an attendance of from 3,100 to 3,700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, they are mutually united, and are under the care of 3 officiates. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 686 Churchmen, 331 Presbyterians, and 12,952 Roman Catholics; 13 daily schools had on their books 587 boys and 238 girls; 3 other daily schools were averagely attended by from 60 to 74 children; and another daily school made no return of its attendance. Two of the schools were salaried with £4 each from the rector; one with £38 or £40 from subscription; one with £8 from the London Hibernian Society; and one with £12 from the National Board. In 1840, the National Board had one school at Dorsey, and another at Anaghavakey.

CREGGAN and **WILLBROOK**, a bog, in the baronies of Brawney and Clonlunan, 2 miles south-east of Athlone, co. Westmeath, Leinster. Length, from east to west, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, 1. It is very irregular in outline; is nearly bisected by the lands of Crosswood; is intersected by several points of land; and is bounded on one side by the demesne of Willbrook. Depth, from 21 to 47 feet; altitude above the level of the Shannon, from 66 to 105 feet. Estimated expense of reclamation, £3 2s. 9½d. per plantation acre.

CREGGS, a village in the parish of Kilbegnet,

barony of Ballymoe, co. Galway, Connaught. It stands on the river Suck, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles north by east of Ballinamore. Fairs are held on May 12, June 12, Aug. 12, and Dec. 19. Area, 10 acres. Pop., in 1841, 163. Houses 24.

CREHELP, or **CRYHELP**, a parish on the west side of the barony of Lower Talbotstown, 8 miles south-south-west of Blessington, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$; area, 2,215 acres. Pop., in 1831, 760; in 1841, 605. Houses 106. Though the surface is partly upland, it prevalently consists of profitable land. The joint road from Dublin and Naas to Balinglass runs southward through the interior.—This parish is a curacy, and part of the benefice of DONARD [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. But in spite of its being called a mere curacy, the whole of the tithes belong to the incumbent, and are compounded for £87 3s. 7d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 764; and 2 pay daily schools had on their books 33 boys and 30 girls.

CREMORGAN, or **KILCOLMANBRACK**, a parish in the barony of Cullinagh, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Maryborough, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 906 acres. Pop., in 1831, 84; in 1841, 67. Houses 10. A portion of the surface is bog; but most is good land. Cremorgan-house is a handsome mansion, and is the seat of Lewes Moore, Esq. The parish is traversed by the road from Monastereven to Kilkenny.—Cremorgan is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Leighlin. Tithe composition and gross income, £38 2s. 4d.; nett, £35 9s. 3d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent is also stipendiary curate of Maryborough, and chaplain of the county gaol. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 7, and the Roman Catholics to 76, and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

CREMORNE, a barony in co. Monaghan, Ulster. It extends from north-east to south-west, quite across the county; and is bounded, on the north-west, by the baronies of Dartree and Monaghan; on the north-east, by the county of Armagh; on the south-west, by the barony of Donaghmoynce; and on the south-east, by the county of Cavan. Its length is 17 miles; its breadth is $\frac{3}{4}$; and its area is 85,430 acres. A line from north to south, through nearly its middle, is part of the summit-level between the eastern and the western seas; and a line from east to west across its north-east corner, is part of the summit-level between the eastern and northern seas; so that the whole land necessarily lies upon a lofty basis. Much of the surface, especially toward the county of Armagh, is hilly and moorish; but the greater part has a far softer, warmer, and more luxuriant appearance than might be anticipated from its geographical position. The highest ground is the hill of **CRIEVE**: which see. Lakes are numerous, and, in several instances, are comparatively large. The Fane river is the main drain toward the Irish Sea; and the Annalee and Cootchill rivulets toward the Atlantic at the disembougement of the Erne. "This district," says the statist of co. Monaghan, "bears its proportion of the great population of the county; but the people are all in the small manufacturing business. Scarcely a cabin is to be seen without a loom or two; and many of the occupiers rent the cabin and the looms from the master-weaver, who only may be said to be above want."—This barony contains part of the parishes of Ballybay, Tullycorbet, and Tyballon; and the whole of the parishes of Aughanmullin, Clontibret, and Mucknoe. The towns and chief villages are Castleblaney, Ballybay, and Ballytrain. The annual valuation, under the Poor-law Act, is £50,215 3s. 1d.; and the sums levied under the grand warrants of spring and sum-

mer, 1841, were £3,272 18s. 4d., and £2,426 6s. 4d. Pop., in 1831, 51,892; in 1841, 53,110. Houses 9,303. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6,086; in manufactures and trade, 2,190; in other pursuits, 491. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 8,684; who could read but not write, 4,843; who could neither read nor write, 9,234. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,295; who could read but not write, 7,413; who could neither read nor write, 13,269. Cremorne gives the title of Baron, in the peerage of Ireland, to a branch of the family of Dawson.

CREVAGH. See **CRUAGH**.

CREVEN, a creek in Inver bay, barony of Ballynahinch, co. Donegal, Ulster. A plan was submitted to the Fishery Board for erecting harbour-works here, but was not adopted.

CREVENISH, an island in the barony of Burnage, co. Mayo, Connaught. It lies in Clew bay, belongs to the Marquis of Sligo, and is inhabited.

CREWMALLY, a quondam parish in the barony of Connello, co. and dio. of Limerick, Munster. Its boundaries are now unknown.

CRICKSTOWN. See **CRICKSTOWN**.

CRICRIM, or **CRICRIM**, a parish, partly in the barony of Rathvilly, co. Carlow, and partly in that of Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{4}$. Area of the Rathvilly section, 927 acres; of the Shillelagh section, 1,544 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 510; in 1841, 722. Houses 114. Pop. of the Shillelagh section, is 184. 478. Houses 76. About one-eighth of the land is unprofitable; and a considerable part is moorland or upland. The declination is to the west.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Aghadea [which see], in the dio. of Leighlin. The vicar's tithes are compounded for £48 5s., and the rectors for £96 10s. 1d.; and the latter are appropriated to the dean and chapter of Leighlin cathedral. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 27, and the Roman Catholics to 688; and a daily school was maintained with £10 from the National Board, and had on its books 135 boys.

CRIEVE, or **BUNNANIMMA**, an isolated and conspicuous hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west of Castleblaney and $\frac{3}{4}$ south-east of Ballybay, co. Monaghan, Ulster. Though only 886 feet in altitude, it is to be the highest ground in the county; and, in consequence of the isolatedness of its situation, it commands a very extensive view of the singularly varied country around it, and even of objects seen 13 miles distant over the top of the Slieve-Blaught mountains. One stream flows from it toward the eastern sea to Dundalk, and another toward the western ocean to Ballyshannon. On its summit is Lough Eagish, possessing great depth, covering about 50 acres, and serving as a reservoir for the supply of water-power to a descending series of no fewer than 14 or 15 bleach-mills. An excellent slate-quarry in the hill has long furnished heavy, but durable and excellent roofing-slate to the surrounding country. Great mists and fogs used to envelop the hill, and were sometimes observed to continue during 10 or 12 successive days; but they ceased to collect after the crowding of the hill's declivities with bleach-mills and population, and are supposed to be kept away by the heat which ascends from the numerous factories and habitations. Sixty or seventy years ago the hill was all an unreclaimed waste; but during probably 50 years past, every inch of it, from Lough Eagish down to the north slopes, has been improved into good ground; and, in 1801, it yielded an average rent of 15s. per acre. At and near the north base of the hill are the loughs of Crieve and the

mansions of Carnaveagh, Jos. Cunningham,—Crieve, S. Cunningham,—Drumfald, J. Cunningham,—and Cremorne Green, J. Jackson.

CRINDLE, a village in the parish of Tamlaght-Finlagan, barony of Kenaught, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Area, 20 acres. Pop., in 1841, 154. Houses 37.

CRINKLE, a village in the parish of Birr, barony of Ballybritt, King's co., Leinster. It adjoins the town of Birr: which see. Area, 49 acres. Pop., in 1831, 531; in 1841, 554. Houses 95.

CRIT, a bog on the mutual border of the baronies of Clonmacnoon and Kilconnel, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Ballinasloe, co. Galway, Connaught. Length, from north-north-west to south-south-east, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; area, 2,705 English acres. It is bounded on the north by the high grounds of Clonbrock and Doon, which separate it from the bogs of Clonbrock and Clonpie; on the east, by Lowville and Sunnagh; on the south, by the gravel ridge of Killure; and on the west, by the high grounds of Colina and Cappagh. The declination is partly to the Killure stream, and partly to the Abascragh rivulet. The average depth is 25 feet. The surface exhibits 519 acres of black bog, and 2,186 acres of red heath bog. Between the eastern edge, and the lands of Lowville, a considerable tract of white marl lies below a thin stratum or surface of bog, and was found upon analysis to consist wholly of carbonate of lime. Estimated cost of reclamation, £3,554 4s. 5d.

CROAGH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Lower Connello, 3 miles north-east by north of Rathkeale, co. Limerick, Munster. Length, 4 miles; breadth, 2; area, 7,221 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3,394; in 1841, 3,185. Houses 501. The surface is flat, tame, and apparently poor, yet consists, for the most part, of good tillage land. The road from Limerick to Rathkeale runs through the interior. Among the mansions are Ballinvirig, Synnfield, and Ballyline. The village of Croagh, though now little more than an obscure hamlet, was anciently a corporate town. In its vicinity are one or two of the mansions, the remains of Amigan-castle, and the tall ruins of the ancient castle of Cappa. In the village are six almshouses, founded and endowed by John Walcott, Esq., for six poor widows. The parish-church, situated at the village, was formerly collegiate. Fairs are held on March 1, May 1, Aug. 3, and Nov. 1. Area of the village, 8 acres. Pop., in 1831, 274; in 1841, 187. Houses 7.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £553 16s. 11d.; glebe, £16 7s. 1½d. Gross income, £570 4s. 0½d.; nett, £474 18s. 8d. Patron, Matthew Barrington, Esq. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church is a very old building. Sittings 60; attendance, about 30. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 600 to 700; and, the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Kilfenny. In 1834, the protestants amounted to 73, and the Roman Catholics to 3,379; and 3 daily schools—one of which was aided with £18 from the Baptist Society, and one with £10 from the National Board—had on their rolls 161 boys and 135 girls. In 1840, the National board had a school at Lishnamuck, and a boys' school and a girls' school at Croagh.

CROAGHMORE, a lofty and conspicuous mountain in the parish of Ballintoy, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. On its summit are a large cairn and other sepulchral remains,—the subjects of numerous vague and incredible traditions.

CROAGHPATRICK, a grand and celebrated mountain in the barony of Morisk, co. Mayo, Con-

naught. It is situated on the south coast of Clew bay, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-west of Westport, and rises to an altitude of 2,530 feet above sea-level. Its lower declivities are spreading and lumpy; but its upper part rises as if from an alpine pedestal, and soars steeply and sublimely aloft in the form of a cone. The summit appears from below to be a literal acumination,—an acutely-pointed peak; but it is actually flattened into a tiny tableau of half-an-acre. The country immediately round the base of the mountain is a series of hills, dells, ravines, and boggy flats and table-lands; and after the interval of a few miles, it recedes toward the horizon in congeries of diversified and often intricately outlined mountains and lofty ridges: so that Croaghpatrick, as seen through many a vista, and from many a distant vantage-ground, appears like a stupendous tower or architectural lantern rising nobly over streets, squares, and a whole vast town of uplands. Its appearance, on almost any near view, but especially from Westport, Clare Island, or a thousand spots at the head and along the north side of Clew bay, is singularly imposing,—impressively sublime; and it usually exhibits such a play of light and shade, such amassments of fleecy cloud in combination with burnishings of sunshine, such foils and contrasts between base and summit, between both and Clew bay, and between all and the o'er-arching heavens, as to be a perfect study to even an adept in painting. One view of it is noticed in our article on CORAAN-ACHILL [which see]; and other views will probably occur in the progress of our work. The panorama hung around the mountain, and seen wholly at favourable moments from its summit, or partially, at most seasons, from its sides, is one of the most gorgeous, richly composed, and replete with character and strength and beauty, anywhere to be seen in the three kingdoms. A very frequent wreathing with clouds round the summit usually prevents the whole panorama from being seen at once; but the zone of declivity immediately below is generally at a sufficient height to permit the view to be perfectly seen in parts.—No place in Ireland is the scene of more superstitious observances, or a more popular resort of pilgrims and devotees, or the site of more numerous small memorials of superstition, or the subject of more generally credited legends of hagiology. Vast crowds of miserable human beings, at certain seasons, swarm all over its summit and sides and skirts; multitudinous objects of reputed sanctity occur along its ascent and on its apex; one grand current legend is almost everywhere believed in the teeth of all credibility, that St. Patrick gathered hither, and swept hence all venomous creatures in Ireland; and several monuments exist of really intrinsic interest, particularly one which was not, till three or four years ago, brought into notice, and which carries back antiquarian association to a period very considerably earlier than that of the pretended exploits of St. Patrick. We are compelled by the limitedness of our space from noticing in detail any of the numerous objects of hagiological, superstitious, or antiquarian notoriety; but may refer any of our readers, who have a taste for such matters, to a spirited chapter on pp. 306—331 of Otway's 'Tour in Connaught.'—The summit of the mountain consists of quartz rock and clay-slate; the west side is invested with serpentine; and other parts invite the researches, and will reward the curiosity, of the geologist and the botanist. At the mountain's base are the village of Morisk, and the ruins of an Augustinian monastery. See MORISK.

CROCKETSTOWN, a village in the parish of Kilmorremoy, barony of Tyreragh, co. Sligo, Connaught. Area, 8 acres. Pop., in 1841, 155. Houses 25.

CROCKGLASS, a mountain in the barony of Innishowen, a little north-west of Muff, co. Donegal, Ulster. The altitude of its summit above sea-level is 1,295 feet.

CROGHAN, a parish 3 miles north of Philipstown, and on the northern border of the barony of Lower Philipstown, and of King's co., Leinster. Length, 1½ mile; breadth, 1½; area, 5,794 acres. Pop., in 1831, 842; in 1841, 915. Houses 154. More than one-half of the surface consists of as excellent land as any in the kingdom; and most of the remainder is flat, irksome, but reclaimable bog. The road from Philipstown to Tyrrel's-Pass traverses the interior; and the Grand Canal is within an easy distance of the southern frontier. The chief mansion is Clonearl, the handsome seat of W. H. Magan, Esq. But the grand feature, not only of the parish, but of a vast extent of low country in the midst of which it lies, is Croghan-hill. "To those desirous of knowing the nature of the surrounding country, the bearings of its various parts, and the great divisions of good and bad soil which the surface presents," says Mr. Fraser, "Croghan-hill will be an object of some interest. It rises near the middle of that immense central plain which occupies so large a portion of the King's and Queen's counties, and of Kildare and Westmeath, and from almost every part it is a prominent object. It is generally grazed by sheep, and is considered the most fertile land in the district. From the summit of this remarkably verdant hill, you can note the different seats around, the meanderings of the rivers, the comparative extent of arable and pasture lands, the vast space which the bog of Allan occupies in the surrounding plain, and the great capabilities for territorial improvement which on every side present themselves." The hill is of comparatively great circumference; it is celebrated by Spenser in his "Faery Queen;" and it has near its summit some ancient monuments which Sir Charles Coote describes as those of a cemetery. At its base are a ruined church, and the cottage of the noble proprietor, the Earl of Charleville.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Kildare, and in the patronage of the diocesan. But the benefice has been suspended under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act. Tithe composition and gross income, £82; nett, £77 2s. The incumbent of an adjoining benefice receives a stipend of £25 for performing the occasional duties. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 1,200. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 17, and the Roman Catholics to 1,109; and a daily school was salaried with £28 from local subscription, and had on its books 168 boys and 131 girls. In 1840, the National Board had a school at Cannighill.

CROGHAN, a village on the mutual border of the parishes of Killaken and Killumod, barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands on the road from Boyle to Strokestown, about half-way between Boyle and Elphin. It crowns the summit of one of the many ridges which the road traverses; and consists of about a score or upwards of tolerably good cabins and small houses. Croghan-house, in the vicinity, is the seat of Guy Lloyd, Esq., an Englishman, one of the most improving landlords of the county, and the proprietor of an estate which extends hence nearly to Carrick-on-Shannon. "If," said Mr. Weld, in 1832, "a position be taken on an eminence near the village, which commands an extensive view, on looking to the eastward, along the road leading down to the Shannon, the whole country as far as the eye can reach in that direction, appears studded with whitened cottages. These are the erection of Mr. Lloyd; in other words, he

insists upon improvements being made by his tenants, and grants a liberal allowance for the purpose out of their rents." Fairs are held on the Wednesday after Trinity Sunday, and on Oct. 28. The dispensary of Croghan is within the Boyle Poor-law union, and has a district of 15,341 acres, with a pop., in 1831, of 8,210; and, in 1840-41, it expended £83 12s. 5d., and made 1,707 dispensations of medicine. A place of some antiquarian interest, which has been erroneously identified with Croghan, and which is really situated in the barony of Roscommon, will be noticed under the word RIAGH-CROGHAN. Pop. not specially returned.

CROGHAN (THE), a rivulet, partly of the county of Leitrim, Connaught, and partly of the county of Longford, Leinster, but chiefly of the county of Cavan, Ulster. It rises in two tiny head-streams respectively within Connaught and Leinster, immediately north of the Cairn or Clonhugh mountains; traces for 4 or 5 miles northward the boundary between Leitrim and Longford; runs across a small wing of Leitrim; and then proceeds about 7 miles north-eastward through Cavan to the Erne at Lough Oughter. It washes the town of Killeshandra and the demesne of Castle-Hamilton; and there forms a chain of beautiful little lakes. See CASTLE-HAMILTON. Near it, and about a mile from Killeshandra, stands Croghan-house.

CROGHAN, a mountain on the eastern border of the barony of Erris, co. Mayo, Connaught. It flanks one side of the continuous vales of Ballymonnelly and Glenco, traversed by the Owenmore rivulet, and by the road from Crossmolina to Belmullet.

CROGHAN, or **SLIEVE-CROGHAN**, a mountain on the western verge of the Island of Achill, barony of Burrischoole, co. Mayo, Connaught. It is said to be 2,500 feet in height; and, if so, must be higher than Croaghpatrick. Its seaward face, from the summit down to the water's edge, is almost perpendicular,—the most tremendous precipice in Ireland. Mr. Otway thinks that "there are evident indications here of Slieve-Croghan being sliced down and left, as it were, a palpable remnant of some great convulsion;" and he disserts on this idea with an animation and a show of plausibility, and describes so graphically the romantic incidents of his personal ascent of the mountain and view of the precipice, that any of our readers who may have access to his "Tour in Connaught," may possibly regard pp. 368—390, as a very fascinating chapter.

CROGHAN, co. Wexford. See CROGHAN-KINSHELA.

CROGHANE, or **CROHANE**, a parish on the southern border of the barony of Slievardagh, 2½ miles east of Killenale, co. Tipperary, Munster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 5,434 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,696; in 1841, 1,817. Houses 276. The surface is drained eastward by a head-stream of the Lingay river, and traversed in the same direction by the road from Killenale to Callan; and it consists partly of excellent land, and partly of coal lands, whose soil is of inferior quality.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of LISMULLEN [which see], in the dio. of Cashel. Tithe composition, £300. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 104, and the Roman Catholics to 1,888; and 2 daily schools—one of which was salaried with £5 5s. from the rector, and £7 from the Society for Discountenancing Vice—had on their books 75 boys and 50 girls.

CROGHAN-KINSHELA, a mountain in the parish and barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is situated on the southern verge of the county, 4 miles west by south of Arklow; and overhangs the road from Arklow to Ferns. Its summit has

an altitude of 2,064 feet above sea-level. Clay-slate chiefly composes it; but is traversed by numerous veins of quartz, some of which are richly metalliferous. The clay-slate formation of the mountain, and of the district which surrounds it, contains no fewer than eleven metals,—gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, tin, tungsten, manganese, arsenic, and antimony. Croghan-Kinsheila is famous in both fable and story as the site of the "Wicklow Gold Mines." An old schoolmaster, whose hopes and aspirations are ably ridiculed in a dramatic brochure by O'Keefe, is believed to have first discovered gold upon the mountain about the year 1775; and he and a few neighbouring peasantry, remained for 21 years, the only parties acquainted with the secret. In 1796, a man, while crossing the Ballinvalley stream [see BALLIN-VALLEY] found a piece of gold about half-an-ounce in weight; and upon his discovery being made known, the population of the circumjacent country abandoned the labours of agriculture and the cares of the household, and swarmed upon the mountain in enthusiastically excited search after the precious metal; and so successful were they in their examinations and washings of the sands of the Ballinvalley stream, that, in the short space of two months, they found, as was computed, 2,066 ounces of pure gold, which sold for about £10,000. The government stationed a party of the Kildare militia on the mountain, to disperse the peasantry, and guard the great natural treasure; and they procured, by act of parliament, the appointment of directors to superintend the gold-gathering for filling the public coffers of the nation. The directors saw their works destroyed during the rebellion of 1798; they afterwards returned to their charge, and worked for a brief season with some success; and they began, in 1801, to drive levels into the depths of the mountain in search of auriferous veins; but they speedily found that the mineral substances which they exhumed were not rich enough in either gold or other metals to compensate the cost of mining operations; and they abandoned the "Wicklow Gold Mines," to the laughter of the peasantry whom the soldiery had driven away, and the general taunt and jest of writers upon Irish mining. The quantity of gold found by them, through means of their stream-works, amounted in value to only £3,675 7s. 11½d.

CROGHAN-MOIRA, a large hill, adjacent to the mountain of **CROGHAN-KINSHEILA**, Leinster. This height also is supposed to contain gold in the alluvium of its rivulets.

CROGHANNE, a mountain in the barony of Glanerought, co. Kerry, Munster. It has a conical form, and is separated by a narrow glen from the curious, huge, well-known mountain-mass of Mangerton.

CROHANE. See **CROGHANE**.

CROMAC, a suburb, or rather section, of the town and borough of **BELFAST**; which see.

CROMIGLAUN, a mountain, flanking the south side of the Upper Lake of Killarney, and rising from the very verge of its water, co. Kerry, Munster. Its name means the drooping mountain.

CROMLIN. See **CROMLIN**, co. Dublin.

CROMPTSTOWN, a quondam parish in the barony of Middlethird, 1½ mile east by north of Fethard, co. Tipperary, Munster. It figures in some records as a vicarage, and part of the benefice of Fethard, in the dio. of Cashel; but it appears to have become completely merged in the parish of **CLOONEE**: which see.

CRONAGH (THE), a rivulet of co. Roscommon, Connaught. It rises near the centre of the barony of Athlone, and has a course of about 7 miles east-south-eastward to the Shannon, at a point 1½ mile below Athlone.

CRONAN'S (ST.). See **ROSCREA**.

CRONBANE, a metalliferous mountain on the west border of the barony of Arklow, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It is situated on the left bank of the Ovoca, 3½ miles south by east of Rathluram. Other mountains and hills in the immediate vicinity are metalliferous,—particularly Connery and Tigrony, on the same bank of the river as Cronbane, and Ballymurtagh, Ballygahan, Kilcassell, and Knockanade on the opposite bank; but Cronbane is regarded as the most productive, and, together with **BALLYMURTAGH** [see that article], gives name to the whole mineral field. The Cronbane Company were the discoverers of the celebrated Parry's mine in the Island of Anglesea; and, after they lost their lease of that Welsh locality, they purchased the fee of Ballymurtagh, and part of Tigrony. In 1787, they commenced mining operations on their new property; in 1798, they were incorporated by act of parliament, under the designation of the Associate Irish Mine Company; and from that period, they conducted their enterprise with much spirit, and eventually drove their line of subterranean operation to the extent of 1,000 fathoms. The most valuable mineral stratum yet discovered is situated in the west side of Cronbane, and consists principally in the upper part of Black copper ore, and in the under and very deep part of copper and iron pyrites. Cronbane produced, during the first 12 years, about 7,530 tons of ore; but, in consequence of the great and permanent depreciation which occurred in 1808, it has since been worked to the extent of only a few tons per annum. By an ingenious process for procuring a precipitate from the superfluous waters of the mine, upwards of £12,000 worth of copper has been obtained at the expense of only £2,620 for iron. Sulphur has also been manufactured by extract from the copper pyrites. The Ballymurtagh mine is now the property of the Hibernian Mining Company.

CRONROE, a village in the parish of Rathnew, barony of Newcastle, co. Wicklow, Leinster. It stands on the coast in the vicinity of Ashford. Cronroe-house, the seat of Isaac A. Eccles, Esq., occupies an elevated site, backed by a stupendous rocky eminence, called the Great Rock of Cronroe. The summit of this rock commands an exquisite view of the valley and town of Wicklow, the woods of Rosanna, the hills of Ballyguile, and Killarney, and a considerable extent of coast and sea. Fairs are held on May 12, and Oct. 2. Pop. returned with the parish.

CROOK, a parish on the east border of the barony of Gualtier, in the immediate vicinity of East Passage, and 5 miles east by south of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,935 acres. Pop., in 1831, 976; in 1841, 814. Houses 139. It lies along the upper part of Waterford Harbour, is traversed by the road from Passage to Waterford, and consists of land of middle-rate quality. A castle, now in ruin, was erected in the 13th century by Le Poer, Baron of Curraghmore, and was occupied by the Knights Templars.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Waterford. Tithe composition, £190 5s. 3d.; glebe, £9. Gross income, £199 5s. 3d.; nett, £135 4s. 1d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent holds also, at a salary of £50, a readership under one of the dignitaries of the cathedral. A subdenomination of the parish is wholly inappropriate. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 14; and the Roman Catholics to 996; and there was neither church, chapel, nor school.

CROOKHAVEN, a bay in the western division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It opens at a point 7½ miles north-west of Cape

Clear Island, with a width of 2½; and penetrates the land northward to the extent of 2½. But Crookhaven proper is a narrow inlet from the west side of this bay; strikes off from it at right angles almost immediately within the entrance; and runs 1½ mile westward to a narrow isthmus which divides it from Barley Cove. At its head it has a depth of 18 or 20 feet; and farther out, an average depth of 20 fathoms. It offers clean anchorage, and completely landlocked shelter; but, in consequence of the remoteness of its situation, and the rocky rudeness of its shores, it serves little other purpose than that of an asylum from adverse winds. In 1841, a light-house was erected on Rock Island. The distance of the entrance of the harbour from Mizen Head, measured in a direct line, is about 4 miles.

CROOKHAVEN, a village in the parish of Kilmoe, western division of the barony of West Carbery, co. Cork, Munster. It stands at the head of the cognominal harbour, 19 miles west-south-west of Skibbereen. It was once a place of considerable note, but is now an obscure fishing village. The lands around it are exceedingly rocky, and barren. Near it are the ruins of an old castle, which is variously said to have been built by the Meghans, and the O'Heas. Area, 16 acres. Pop., in 1831, 424; in 1841, 395. Houses 82.

CROOKSTOWN, a demesne in the parish of Moviddy, barony of East Muskerry, co. Cork, Munster. It belonged to the Earl of Clancarty; but was irrecoverably lost in the rebellion of 1641; and it is now the property of Robert Warren, Esq. Its former name was Inshirahill; and its present name was imposed by the family of Crook, who obtained possession of it after the Clancarty forfeiture.

CROOM, a parish partly within the barony of Upper Connello, partly within that of Pubblebrien, but chiefly within that of Coshma, co. Limerick, Munster. The Coshma section contains the town of Croom; see next article. Area of the Connello section, 288 acres; of the Pubblebrien section, 2,343 acres; of the Coshma section, 10,806 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,978; in 1841, 7,097. Houses 1,053. Pop. of the Connello section, in 1831, 99; in 1841, 88. Houses 13. Pop. of the Pubblebrien section, in 1831, 1,386; in 1841, 1,437. Houses 223. Pop. of the rural districts of the Coshma section, in 1831, 4,225; in 1841, 4,102. Houses 611. The surface is part of the rich, flat vale of the river Maig; and is pleasantly variegated by the low but interesting height of Tory Hill. The road from Limerick hither ramifies from the Limerick and Adare road at Patrick's Well. Among the mansions are Caherass, David Roche, Esq.; Tuoreen, James D. Lyons, Esq.; and Cherry Grove, Mr. Harding.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Limerick. Tithe composition, £1,200; glebe, £18. Gross income, £1,218; nett, £1,130 0s. 9d. Patron, Edward Croker, Esq. The church's date and cost of erection are not known. Sittings 100; attendance, from 20 to 50. The Roman Catholic chapels at Croom and Ballinahogue have an attendance of respectively about 1,600, and about 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 208, and the Roman Catholics to 7,063; and 4 pay daily schools had on their books 285 boys and 121 girls. In 1840, two National schools at Croom had on their books 158 boys and 203 girls.

CROOM, a post-town, in the Coshma section of the above parish, is situated on the river Maig; 4 miles south-east by south of Adare, 7 west-north-west of Bruff, and 112½ south-west of Dublin. Though now obscure and inconsiderable, it appears to have

made a conspicuous figure in very early times. "The very name of Croom," remark Mr. and Mrs. Hall, "is redolent of its heathen origin, as a temple of the ruler of the Irish gods, the formidable Croom, or Tarran, the Thunderer." Some Druidical remains are traceable in its vicinity. An old castle at the town was the residence of the Fitzgeralds, and furnished them with their war-cry of Croom-a-boo; and within its walls, the present proprietor, John Croker, Esq., of Balinagard, has fitted up a comfortable residence. At Carrigeen, about a mile to the west, are the remains of a pillar tower, which have generally escaped notice. Area 37 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,268; in 1841, 1,470. Houses 208. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 113; in manufactures and trade, 113; in other pursuits, 80. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 7; on the directing of labour, 116; on their own manual labour, 151; on means not specified, 32.

CROSS, a village in the parish of Kilballyowen, in the barony of Moyarta, co. Clare, Munster. Area, 14 acres. Pop., in 1841, 150. Houses 28.

CROSS, a village in the parish of Faliascreen, barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It is so closely connected with the village of Draperstown in the same parish, that the two are sometimes jointly called Draperstown-Cross. Pop., in 1831, 218; in 1841, returned with Draperstown.

CROSS, a village in the barony of Tyrkerran, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It stands on the Faughas rivulet, and on the road from Londonderry to Dungiven, 4 miles south-east of Londonderry. Cross-house, in the vicinity, is the seat of J. Smith, Esq. Pop. not specially returned.

CROSS, a hamlet in the parish of Cong, barony of Kilmair, co. Mayo, Connaught. It stands about 3 miles from Cong, on the road thence to Headfort.

CROSS, one of the Copeland Islands. See **CORP-LAND**.

CROSSABEG, a Roman Catholic parish, in the dio. of Ferns, Leinster. Post-town, Kyle. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

CROSSAKEEL, a village in the parish of Kilskeyre, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. It crowns the summit of a hill, on the west border of the barony, 5½ miles west of Kells, and 7 north-west of Athboy. Fairs are held on May 9, Aug. 16, and Dec. 15. Crossakeel dispensary is within the Oldcastle Poor-law union, and has a district of 17,210 acres, with a pop. of 5,393; and, in 1839-40, it expended £71, and administered to 865 patients. Area, 18 acres. Pop., in 1831, 290; in 1841, 316. Houses 52.

CROSSBOYNE, a parish in the barony of Clannorris, 1 mile south of the town of Clannorris, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, southward, 9 miles; extreme breadth, 5½; area, 16,234 acres, 1 rood, 24 perches, of which 76 acres, 26 perches, are water. Pop., in 1831, 5,765; in 1841, 6,702. Houses 1,174. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1841, 6,254. Houses 1,097. The land, though partly boggy, is prevalently good, and averages in value about 24s. per plantation acre. The roads from Clannorris to Dunmore and Hollymount traverse the interior; on the former are the village of BALLINDINE, and the noble demesne of CASTLE-MACGARRET [see these articles]; and between Castle-Macgarret and Clare, is Brookhill, the handsome villa and improved farm of Joseph Lambert, Esq. The other chief seats are Mayfield, Farnhill, Prospect, and Ballyglass.—This parish is a rectory in *partibus*, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Tuam. Tithe composition, £200 18s. 4½d.; glebe, £48. Gross income, £257 17s. 3½d.; nett, £222 6s. 6½d. Patron, the diocesan. One part of the rectorial tithes, compounded for £62 6s. 1½d.,

is inappropriate in J. Bucknall Lyndsay, Esq.; and another part, compounded for £34 16s. 11d., is appropriated to the deanery of Tuam, and the prebend of Killybegs. The church is of unknown date and cost; and, in 1820, it received the addition of a tower, a vestry-room, and some other improvements, by means of a loan of £324 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 200; attendance 30. Two Roman Catholic chapels at Drynalls and Ballinlune have an attendance, the former of 650, and the latter of from 600 to 700; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. The Roman Catholic chapel at Crossboyne has an attendance of from 900 to 1,000; and is united to Curraghmore chapel in the parish of Tagheen. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 61, and the Roman Catholics to 6,127; 6 daily schools hail on their books 232 boys and 187 girls; and 2 other daily schools were averagely attended by about 100 children. One of the schools was aided with £15 a-year and a free house from Mrs. Browne of Castle-Macgarret; two, with respectively £10 and £5 from the Right Hon. Dominick Browne; and one with £5 from George Vesey, Esq., and £15 from the Tuam Diocesan Society. In 1838, the National Board granted £160 toward the erection of a school at Ballinlune, and £45 toward the erection of one at Lisduff or Scardan.

CROSSDONEY, a small village, and the site of a post-office, in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Clonmahon, co. Cavan, Ulster. It stands on the river from Dublin to Killeshandra, 1 mile east of the river Erne, 1½ west-north-west of Ballinacagh, 5 south-west by south of Cavan, and 50 north-west of Dublin. The country immediately around it is fertile, highly embellished, and lusciously beautiful; and contains, among other mansions and villas, Lismore Castle, Major Nesbitt, — Lisnamulla, G. L'Estrange, Esq., — the Rocks, John Tatler, Esq., — Belleville, Capt. Fleming, — Castle Cosby, Mr. Whitethorn, — Drumcardin, Mr. Booth, — and Drumhiel, Mr. Bell. In the line of the Erne to the west occurs the beautiful scenery of Lough Oughter. The Crossdoney dispensary is within the Cavan Poor-law union; and, in 1839-40, it expended £44 16s. 3d., and made 4,136 dispensations of medicine. Fairs are held on April 5, May 27, Aug. 26, and Nov. 17. Pop. returned with the parish.

CROSSDUFF. See **AUGHNAMULLEN**.

CROSSENHARE. See **BALLYMONEY**, co. Cork.

CROSSERLOUGH. See **KILDRUMFERTON**.

CROSSFARINOGUE, a fishing-station near the Salter's Islands, and on the south coast of co. Wexford, Leinster. It was, a number of years ago, proposed to the Fishery Board as the site of an artificial harbour.

CROSSFERRY, a ferry station on the Lower Bann, barony of Coleraine, co. Londonderry, Ulster. It is situated 2½ miles south-west of Ballymoney.

CROSSGAR, a post-village in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Upper Castlereagh, co. Down, Ulster. It stands 4 miles north by west of Downpatrick, on the road thence to Saintfield. A fair is held on the second Wednesday of every month. In the immediate vicinity are Crossgar-house, and the demesne of Redemon. Area, 40 acres. Pop., in 1831, 474; in 1841, 605. Houses 149. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 35; in manufactures and trade, 103; in other pursuits, 24. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 7; on the directing of labour, 77; on their own manual labour, 76; on means not specified, 5.

CROSSHAVEN, a harbour and a village in the parish of Templebreedy, barony of Kerrycurryhy, co. Cork, Munster. The harbour is a creek or small bay on the south side of the estuary of the Annabuo

or Carrigaline river, a brief distance within its entrance round Camden Fort. It was the scene of Sir Francis Drake's snug retreat and dexterous manoeuvre, when chased into Cork Harbour by a superior Spanish fleet,—an incident which seems to figure in every topographical and tourist's notice of Carrigaline, Annabuo, Cove, Cork Harbour, and almost every spot with which it can be dragged into connection. See **ANNABUOY**. The creek has 3 fathoms of depth at low water; is completely landlocked, so as to be sheltered from every wind; and possesses a singular combination of advantages as a fishing-station; but it has neither pier nor quay, and seems to have sustained a neglect as unaccountable as it is undeserved. The village looks from the shore of the creek toward Cove; and is sheltered by a large hill which rises on the opposite shore, is crested with a rude cairn, and bears the name of Curribunagh. Area, 20 acres. Pop., in 1831, 513; in 1841, 514. Houses 104.

CROSSMAGLEN, a small market-town in the parish of Creggan, barony of Upper Fews, co. Armagh, Ulster. It stands 8 miles north-west of Dundalk. A market is held weekly; and fairs are held on Feb. 3, March 24, June 30, Sept. 22, Nov. 3, and Dec. 27. The Crossmaglen dispensary is within the Castle-Blaney Poor-law union, and has a district of 58,400 acres; with a population of 34,000; and, in 1839, it expended £148 15s. 8d., and administered to 1,192 patients. Area, 36 acres. Pop., in 1831, 545; in 1841, 546. Houses 112.

CROSSMOLINA, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in the centre of the barony of Tyrrawley, co. Mayo, Connaught. Length, 5½ miles; breadth, 4½; area, 67,201 acres, 2 perches,—of which 3,675 acres, 2 perches, are in Lough Conn, and 468 acres, 10 perches, are in small lakes. But the length, as thus stated, is exclusive of 6 miles of waste mountain. Pop., in 1831, 11,679; in 1841, 12,221. Houses 2,135. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 10,198; in 1841, 10,549. Houses 1,826. A very large part of the surface is waste mountain; a large part also is bog; most of even the arable part is cold, naked, shivering, light, and wretchedly cultivated; and very little, except the demesne grounds, and some choice spots among the mountains and on the shore of Lough Conn, presents a pleasing appearance to the eye of either tourist or farmer. The two highest grounds are the summits of Bullaunamore and Triestagh mountains, both situated on the southern border, and respectively possessing an altitude of 1,274 and 1,067 feet above sea-level. The Deel river drains most of the surface eastward to the head of Lough Conn; and a small part of that great and picturesque lake defines the parochial boundary. The chief roads are those from Ballina to Belmullet, and from Crossmolina to Killalla. An extensive proprietor is Sir William Palmer, Bart. Among the mansions are Deel Castle, Capt. Cuff, in the midst of a wooded and extensive demesne at the head of Lough Conn; Gortner Abbey, Mr. Ormsby, also on the shore of the lake; Enniscoe, Mervyn Pratt, Esq., on the road leading to the Pontoon; and Rappa and Greenwood, Messrs. Knox, near the road to Killalla. The hamlets are numerous but poor.—This parish is a vicarage in the dio of Killalla. Vicarial tithe composition, £230; glebe, £54. The rectorial tithes, of the four parishes which constitute Crossmolina benefice, are divided into three parts: one part is compounded for £388, and is inappropriate in the vicars choral of the two cathedrals of Dublin; another part is compounded for £149 3s. 3d., and is appropriated to the precentorship of Killalla cathedral; and a third part is compounded for £18 2s. 10d., and is appropriated to the prebend of Errew in

Killalla. The vicarages of Crossmolina, ADDENGOOLE, KILFYAN, and MAGAUNAGH [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Crossmolina. Length, 16½ miles; breadth, 4½. But the length, as thus stated, is exclusive of 5½ miles of waste mountain. Pop., in 1831, 25,841. Gross income, £604; nett, £514 11s. 4d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the sinecure prebend of Errew. A curate has a stipend of £75. The church was built, in 1818, by means of £1,281 4s. 7½d., raised by parochial assessment, and £923 1s. 6½d. borrowed from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 600; attendance 95. A private house in Magaunagh is used as a parochial place of worship. A Wesleyan meeting-house has an attendance of 90. Two Roman Catholic chapels in Crossmolina parish have jointly an attendance of 1,800; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, are mutually united. There are 4 other Roman Catholic chapels in other districts of the benefice. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 834, and the Roman Catholics to 11,488; the Protestants of the union to 1,375, and the Roman Catholics to 26,363; a Sunday school in the parish was averagely attended by 50 children; 13 daily schools in the parish had on their books 691 boys and 385 girls; and 26 daily schools in the union had 1,140 boys and 518 girls. Three of the daily schools in the parish were aided with a graduated allowance from the Irish Society; one, with about £4 a-year from the Irish Society; one, with about £6 from the Irish Society, about £6 from local subscription, £10 from Mrs. Palmer, and advantages worth £10 from the late Mrs. Palmer; one, with £12 from the Baptist Society; and one, with £0 from the Irish Society, and £8 from the National Board.

CROSSMOLINA, a market and post town in the above parish, stands on the river Deel, and on the road from Ballina to Belmullet, about a mile north-west of the head of Lough Coni, 6½ west of Ballina, 26 east by south of Belmullet, and 13½ west-north-west of Dublin. It is of modern date, and stands on the large estate of W. Palmer, Bart. It has a clean, neat, and pleasant, but sequestered appearance; and consists principally of low slated houses, arranged into two streets. The parish-church and the parsonage-house have a character which, for so secluded and remote a locality, might almost be called pretending. The Methodist chapel is in the town. Near the church are the remains of an old castle; and in the burying-ground, which is situated within the enclosures of the small demesne of Abbeytown, are some vestiges of an old abbey, which some writers pretend to have been erected in the 10th century. A market is held weekly; and fairs are held on May 23, Sept. 12, and Dec. 17; but they are the scenes of comparatively little business. A mail-car runs between the town and Ballina. The Crossmolina dispensary is within the Ballina Poor-law union, and has a district of 132,834 acres, with a population of 18,410; and, in 1839-40, it expended £182 15s. 8d., and administered to 1,187 patients. Area of the town, 41 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,481; in 1841, 1,672. Houses 300. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 132; in manufactures and trade, 157; in other pursuits, 53. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 13; on the directing of labour, 156; on their own manual labour, 160; on means not specified, 13.

CROSSNA, a village in the parish of Ardcarne, barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon, Connaught. It stands on the crest of a hill, within three-fourths of a mile of the north shore of Lough Key, and about 3½ miles south-west of Keadue. Its site commands a superb view southward of Lough Key, the woods

and demesne of Rockingham, and the adjacent low country. Here is a large Roman Catholic chapel. Pop. returned with the parish.

CROSSPATRICK, a parish, 7½ miles west by south of Arklow, and lying partly in the barony of Gorey, co. Wexford, and partly in that of South Ballinacor, co. Wicklow, but chiefly in that of Shillelagh, co. Wicklow, Leinster. Length, 4½ miles; breadth, 2½. Area of the Gorey section, 1,794 acres; of the Ballinacor section, 117 acres; of the Shillelagh section, 2,737 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,481; in 1841, 1,506. Houses 238. Pop. of the Gorey section, in 1831, 362; in 1841, 438. Houses 62. Pop. of the Ballinacor section, in 1831, 26; in 1841, 27. Houses 5. Part of the surface is bog and marsh, and part is mountainous ground with a light soil; but the greater part is good tillage land.—This parish is a rectory, in the dio. of Ferns. Tithe composition, £217 16s. 11½d. The rectories of Crosspatrick and KILCOMMON [see that article], constitute the benefice and the prebend of Crosspatrick. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 3½. Pop., in 1831, 4,969. Gross income, £674 15s. 5d.; nett, £578 6s. 5d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £75. The church of Crosspatrick was built in 1828, by means of a gift of £900 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 240; attendance 435. There is a church also in Kilcommon; and there are 3 Roman Catholic chapels in the union. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 436, and the Roman Catholics to 1,063; the Protestants of the union to 1,226, and the Roman Catholics to 3,650; 2 daily schools in the parish—one of which was salaried with £6 from Lord Fitzwilliam—had on their books 100 boys and 75 girls; and 7 daily schools in the union had 200 boys and 165 girls.

CROSSPLATTEN, a hamlet in the parish of Duleek, barony of Lower Duleek, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 79.

CROSS-ROADS, a hamlet in the barony of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It stands 5 miles west-south-west of Dunfanaghy, on the coast-road thence to Dunglo.

CROT', a hill on the northern border of the barony and county of Longford, Leinster. It stands near the north-west shore of Lough Gouna, and commands a good view of that richly varied and highly picturesque lake.

CROUGHNAMALLEN, a mountain on the north border or seaboard of the barony of Tyrawley and county of Mayo, Connaught. It is situated 6 miles south-west of Downpatrick Head.

CROVEHY, a mountain in the barony of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It has an altitude of 1,033 feet above sea-level; and is the principal height in the great, dismal, chaotic, tumulated granite plain of Boyleagh.

CROW-HEAD, a cape in the parish of Kilmanaght, barony of Bere, co. Cork, Munster. It is the most southern ground in the mainland of the barony; and is situated about 1¼ mile east of the island of Durey.

CROW-HILL, a hill about a mile south of the romantically situated village of Glenavy, barony of Massarene, co. Antrim, Ulster. It commands a good view of the great inland sea of Lough Neagh, and of the flat circumjacent country.

CROW-ISLAND, an islet in the Lower Lake of Killarney, co. Kerry, Munster. A copper mine was worked here by the Ross Island Company; but, not proving sufficiently productive, it was speedily relinquished.

CRUAGH, CREACH, or CREVAGH, a parish, 6 miles south of Dublin, and formerly in the barony of Newcastle, but now in that of Uppercross, co. Dub-

lin, Leinster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 4,460 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,216; in 1841, 979. Houses 154. The whole surface consists of a section of the southern Dublin mountains; yet is diversified by low grounds and practicable declivities, which are variously disposed in demesnes, villa-plots, and corn-fields. Several spots within the demesne of Killakee, the property of Samuel White, Esq., as well as various other vantage-grounds in the parish, command brilliant views of the luxuriant and picturesque country lying toward the metropolis. Here begins the military road to Aughavanagh, extending 32 miles hence, in a solitary mountainous route, and now seldom travelled except by tourists and the local upland farmers.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of TALLAHOY [which see], in the dio. of Dublin. Tithe composition, £181 17s. 5d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 135, and the Roman Catholics to 1,026.

CRUAGHMORE, a hill, a little west of the village of Ballintoy, barony of Carey, co. Antrim, Ulster. Its summit exhibits a specimen of the columnar basalt which flings an aspect of so great romance over a large part of the north coast of the county.

CRUANACARRA, an islet, off the south side of the entrance of Birterbuy bay, barony of Ballinabinech, co. Galway, Connaught.

CRUANAKEELY, an islet off the centre of the entrance of Birterbuy bay, barony of Ballinabinech, co. Galway, Connaught. It is used by Mr. Martin as a deer-park.

CRUCKFALLA, a mountain in the barony of Kilmacrennan, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated about 24 miles south-east of Bloody Foreland.

CRUSETOWN, a parish on the north-east border of the barony of Lower Kells, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Nobber, co. Meath, Leinster. Length, 34 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$; area, 1,863 acres. Pop., in 1831, 427; in 1841, 432. Houses 66. The land is of good quality. Crusetown-house is the seat of Mr. Shaw.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Meath. Tithe composition, £100; glebe, £3 3s. Gross income, £103 3s.; nett, £95 5s. 8d. Patron, the Crown. The incumbent is also stipendiary curate of Ardee, in the dio. of Armagh. There is no church. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of from 200 to 300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Nobber. In 1834, the parishioners were all Roman Catholics; and a hedge-school at Altinosh had on its books 28 boys and 12 girls.

CRUIT, an island in the barony of Bannagh, 4 miles north by west of Dunglo, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is separated from the mainland of the Rosses by a sound of about half-a-mile in breadth; and it measures about 2 miles in length, and is inhabited. Mr. Nimmo, in the report of his coast survey, says, "Cruit-Island forms a safe anchorage within it for small vessels: it is said to be getting shallower. A little pier or landing-place should be built on the Mullaghdearg side, which would soon be the means of collecting a village about it, this shore being populous, although the people seem in comparative misery. The expense might be £500 or £600."

CRUM, the demesne of the Earl of Erne, on the west border of the barony of Coole, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Newtown-Butler, co. Fermanagh, Ulster. Crum-castle, the present residence of the Earl, is a modern and splendid pile, situated at the head of a narrow peninsula, amidst the romantic and exquisitely beautiful labyrinth of land and water which characterizes the head of Upper Lough Erne. The ruins of the old castle, the former or feudal residence, are in the vicinity. The demesne, including the

principal peninsula, several isles and islets, and belts and promontories, of adjacent land, is richly wooded with fine timber, chiefly indigenous; and exhibits to the lovers of arboriculture various gigantic oaks and ash trees, and a singularly unbragous spreading yew. The surrounding estate is all one sheet of beauty, exquisite in both natural and artificial feature, and altogether refreshing in the morale of its management. "This demesne, in its general character," says Mr. Fraser, "resembles the wooded islets and promontories connected with Farnham; and what is of far more importance, the comparison may also be carried on in the moral aspect and condition of the tenantry, as well as in the general improvement of the estate. From a little above Crum-castle, where the Erne loses the river character, till it joins the head of the larger body of the Upper Lough, a distance of 6 miles, the waters, from the nature of the surface, spread over a great extent of country, assuming the most fantastic and intricate outlines. It is only those who have sailed through this labyrinth of little lakes, or have traversed their shores, can form a correct idea of their devious windings, their endlessly varied creeks and bays, or the numerous pretty islets they contain. Among the latter, some are wholly wooded, others in tillage; but generally speaking, the larger are inhabited; and it adds not a little to the interest of the scenery to see the peasantry who are located on the islands or along the shores of the mainland, rowing their little home-made skiffs over the smooth waters, from isle to isle, or from shore to shore, at which men and women, young and old, are equally expert."

CRUMARAD, a mountain, 2 miles north of Killybegs, barony of Boylagh, co. Donegal, Ulster.

CRUMLIN, a river. See CAMLIN.

CRUMLIN, a small market and post town in the parish of Camlin, barony of Upper Massarene, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is situated on the verge of the parish, on the Camlin river, and on the road from Banbridge to Coleraine, 2 miles east of the head of a bay of Lough Neagh, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Antrim, 94 north-north-east of Lurgan, 10 west by north of Belfast, and 77 north of Dublin. It is a neat, regularly built, and pretty little town; and consists of one long and spacious street, extending parallel with the river, and a smaller street, going off from the centre of the former, and extending along the road to Antrim. It contains a Presbyterian meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Its dispensary is within the Antrim Poor-law union, and has a district of 48,644 acres, with a pop. of 5,336; and, in 1839-40, it expended £106, and made 4,161 dispensations of medicine. A market is held on the first Friday of every month; and fairs are held on July 23 and Nov. 20. At the embouchure of the Camlin river is a wharf for commanding the ramified navigation of Lough Neagh and its connected canals. The town is on the estate of Col. Heyland; and owes most of its prosperity to the instrumentality of his fostering care. Adjacent to it are Glendarragh-house, the handsome mansion of Col. Heyland, and Ben Neagh, the modern and beautifully situated villa of J. Macauley, Esq.; in the vicinity are the villas of Thistleborough, J. Whittle, Esq.,—Gobrana, J. Whittle, Esq.,—and Cherry-Valley, C. W. Armstrong, Esq.; and on the peninsula which screens the north side of Sandy bay is Langford Lodge, the beautiful seat of the Hon. Gen. Pakenham. On the Camlin, beside the town, are very extensive flour-mills, the successors of the first flour-mill in this part of the country erected by Mr. Heyland, in 1765, and now the property of the Messrs. Macauley. These mills, about 20 years ago, manufactured about 2,200 tons of wheat flour annually, besides large quantities of

the flour of other grain; and they continue to yield a very bulky produce in flour and oatmeal for exportation to Scotland and England. Area of the town, 24 acres. Pop., in 1831, 643; in 1841, 568. Houses 98.

CRUMLIN, or **CROMLIN**, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in the barony of Newcastle, co. Dublin, Leinster. Length and breadth, each 2 miles; area, 1,817 acres. Pop., in 1831, 958; in 1841, 1,024. Houses 170. Pop. of the rural districts, in 1831, 414; in 1841, 756. Houses 131. The land is of good quality, and averages in value about £4 per plantation acre; but owes much of its worth to its lying in the near vicinity of the metropolis. The road from Dublin to Naas passes through the interior.—This parish is a perpetual curacy, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Dublin. Glebe, £5 12s. Gross income, £107 12s.; nett, £105 0s. 6d. Patrons, the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The tithes are compounded for £233 16s. 5d., and are all appropriated to the patrons. The church was built, in 1825, by means of a loan of £923 1s. 6d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 151; attendance 135. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 500; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to two chapels in the benefices of Rathfarnham and Tallaght. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 113, and the Roman Catholics to 928; and a daily school was salaried with £20 from the National Board, and had on its books 117 boys and 83 girls.

CRUMLIN, or **CROMLIN**, a village in the above parish, stands 2½ miles south-west of Dublin. It contains several handsome dwellings, and was not very long ago a place of fashionable residence; but it has suffered from the caprice of fashion, and has fallen into neglect and comparative desolation. The church is a neat plain building, attached to an old tower in the pointed style of architecture. The Crumlin dispensary is within the South Dublin Poor-law union, and has a district containing a pop. of about 4,000; and, in 1839, its receipts amounted to £115 10s., and its expenditure to £98 12s. 3d. The site of part of the village is said to have been anciently occupied by a heathen temple. The manor was one of four royal manors in the county mentioned in the Chronicles of Hollinshed; the other three being Saggard, Esker, and Newcastle. The Purcell family long held the manor, as well as much the larger part of the other lands of the parish; and the mansion which they inhabited is a substantial structure, not very agreeably situated. In 1594, the village was burned by Gerald, brother of Walter-Rauch Fitzgerald, then at the head of the Wicklow rebels. In 1690, King William encamped here with his army, settled the method of granting protections, and issued his proclamation for deprecating the brass currency of James II. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 544; in 1841, 268. Houses 39.

CRUMP, or **ELLEN-A-GREEN**, an island near the entrance of Ballinakill Harbour, barony of Ballinabinech, co. Galway, Connaught. Area, 70 acres.

CRUSHEEN, a village in the parish of Inchicronane, barony of Upper Bunnatty, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the road from Ennis to Loughrea, 7 miles north-north-east of Ennis, and 8 south of Gort. A dispensary here is within the Ennis Poor-law union, and serves for a pop. of upwards of 8,000; and, in 1839-40, its receipts amounted to £111 6s., and its disbursements to £85. In the vicinity are the mansions of Ballylilly, Augustine Butler, Esq.; and Port. Hugh O'Loughlin, Esq. Area, 19 acres. Pop., in 1831, 316; in 1841, 194. Houses 32.

CRUVIN, a small fishing harbour in the barony

of Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster. It is situated near the head of the north side of Donegal bay, between Donegal and Brucklas. It was formerly provided with a sort of quay; and it has 18 feet of depth at high water.

CRYCRIM. See **CRICRIN**.

CRYHELP. See **CREHELP**.

CULDAFF, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the north coast of the barony of Innishowen, 8 miles north-north-west of Moville, co. Donegal, Ulster. Length, 10 miles; breadth, 5; area, 20,080 acres, 1 rood, 28 perches,—of which 512 acres, 2 roods, 29 perches, are fresh lacustrine water, and 42 acres, 3 roods, 4 perches, are tideway in the Culfadd river. Pop., in 1831, 5,995; in 1841, 5,883. Houses 984. It is cut into two separate parts by an intersection, about a mile wide, of the parish of Cloncha; and it extends along the Atlantic, about mid-distance between Malin Head and Innishowen Head. The surface consists variously of good land, inferior land, low islet bog, and coarsely-wooded or heathy mountain. A great expanse of low bog extends along the shore, and is interspersed throughout with cultivated knolls, called the 1-les of Greelagh. The most extensive bog is that of Drumley; and both this and others of smaller extent, abound in buried pines and oaks, and produce good fuel. The principal mountains are Cruicknannonan, Clonkeen, Carthage, and Crough; and they are covered with black heath, thinly interspersed with coarse grass, which yields a scanty summer grazing to cattle. Clay, bog, and limestone are generally so near one another among the arable lands, as jointly, with the abundance of sea manures, to offer every facility for georgical improvement and fertilizing culture. A lake at Moneyderragh abounds with char. The Culfadd rivulet issues from a loughlet near Cruicknannonan, and, after many circumvolutions, falls, 4 miles to the north-east, into Culfadd bay. This bay is a large open roadstead extending from Dunmore to Glengad; and though occasionally visited by vessels in summer, is very unsafe in storms, or during nearly the whole of winter. A circular earthen fort occurs at Cashel; two small uninscribed stone-crosses, at Baskill; the remnant of a fort on the steep isolated rock of Dunowan, half-a-mile north of the embouchure of the Culfadd rivulet; and a cromlech, near Kindrabad. The mansions are Culfadd-house, Mr. Young; and Grouse-hall, Mr. Butler. The village of Culfadd or Milltown stands on the Culfadd river; and consisted, 27 years ago, of the church, a schoolhouse, a mill, and 19 cottages. Fairs are held on Feb. 10, May 10, Aug. 10, and Nov. 10. The Culfadd dispensary is within the Carndonagh Poor-law union, and has a district of 39,732 acres, with a pop. of 12,911; and, in 1839, it expended £109 4s., and administered to 2,420 patients. Area of the village, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 133. Houses 27. The principal roads lead from the village toward respectively Malin, Greenenstle, and Londonderry. The road hither from Moville, runs along the south side of Squire's Cairn, and through a series of wild but interesting glens.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £482; glebe, £93 14s. 6d. Patron, the Marquis of Donegal. The incumbent holds also the adjoining benefice of Cloncha. A curate has a salary of £75. The church was built upwards of a century ago. Sittings 250; attendance, from 80 to 100. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 361 Churchmen, 322 Presbyterians, and 5,426 Roman Catholics; 3 Sunday schools had an average attendance of from 260 to 290 children; 1 daily school had an attendance of from 50 to 60; and 8 other daily schools—one of which was salaried with

£5 from Mrs. Young, one with £14 from local subscription, and two with respectively £12 and £10 from the National Board—had on their books 454 boys and 232 girls. In 1840, the National Board had schools at Ballycherry, Bogan, Carraghmore, and Dristern.

CULFEIGHTRIN, a parish on the coast of the barony of Carey, 1½ mile east of Ballycastle, co. Antrim, Ulster. Length, 7 miles; breadth, 5½; area, 26,337 acres. 3 roads, 21 perches. Pop., in 1831, 5,012; in 1841, 4,577. Houses 803. It occupies the north-east corner of the county, from the vicinity of Ballycastle, round to the village of Cushendun. About 10,000 acres are arable; and the remainder consists almost wholly of heathy mountain. The coast possesses some of the most romantic and richly picturesque sections of the magnificent seaboard range, both basaltic and conglomerate, of the county; but, in its chief features of scenic interest, it will be noticed under the words **FAIR-HEAD**, **TOR**, **MURLOCH**, and **CUSHENDUN**; and in its mining features it has already been noticed under the word **BALLYCASTLE**: see these articles. The coast-road from Cushendun to Ballycastle abounds in attractions for the mineralogist and the geologist, presents to the man of taste unsurpassed boldness and sublimity, and almost endless sources of admiration and astonishment, and offers to the poet, the painter, and the antiquary, splendid views across the North Channel, and various incentives to reflection on the ancient intercourse between the Irish and the Scottish Dalriadas; but this road is practicable only for pedestrians. Adjacent to Cushendun are the mansion and grounds of Mr. MacNeill; a little farther north are the ruins of Castle-Carra; thence to the bay of Murloch, beyond the point of Tor, extend the cliffs of Cush-leak, consisting of micaceous schist, with subordinated beds of primitive limestone, syenite, and felspar porphyry; projecting from these cliffs is the headland of Tor, crowned with the ruins of the great fort; farther on is the bay of Murloch, with its curious admixtures of micaceous schist, basalt, and conglomerate; thence to Fair Head, the base of the cliffs is strewn with enormous fragments, chiefly of columnar greenstone. Fair Head itself presents an unparalleled display of columnar basaltic masses soaring into cliffs; and finally occur the curious abandoned coal-mines noticed in the article on **BALLYCASTLE**. The hills which rise inland from the cliffs of Cush-leak become covered with beds of red sandstone and chalk; and the summits of some of the highest are capped with basalt. The detached conical hill of Drinnakill, to the north of Murloch bay, exhibits a vast sub-sided mass of columnar greenstone, thrown together with such confusion as to seem almost chaotic. Two other roads than the shore one, lead through the interior of the parish from Cushendun to Ballycastle; and, though both are practicable for carriages, the more inland is the superior in both facility and scenery. This road crosses the river Dun; leaves the long, narrow, fertile Glenlun to the west; ascends Grange-hill; traverses 4 miles of wild, dreary, unprofitable moor; and then—to borrow the description given in Curry's "Guide to the Giant's Causeway"—"the Island of Raghery appears in front, the Paps of Jura in the distance, and the strait between Raghery and Fair Head. To the left, across the mountain country, are discovered the lofty hills of Knocklade, 1,820 feet high, and Sliebh-na-aura, 1,530 above the level of the ocean. Ballycastle soon becomes visible in the low country to the left; and beyond it, projecting into the sea, are seen the snow-white cliffs of Kenbane. As the traveller is above Fair Head, the flat table-land upon its summit, and the little loughs which have collected

in that very elevated situation, alone are presented to his view. The descent to Ballycastle is very rapid: the scene before you is converted into a more minute view of what was but indistinctly seen from the heights of the Carey mountains; and passing Acrevally and Culfeitrim church, the Abbey of Bona-Margy is seen close to the road, within a walled cemetery." See **BONA-MARGY**, and **KNOCKLADE**.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Connor. Tithe composition, and gross income, £350; nett, £293 14s. 6d. Patron, the diocesan. A curate has a salary of £50. The church was built, in 1829, by means of a loan of £600 from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 180; attendance 65. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of upwards of 1,300; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Innispolin. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 464 Churchmen, 60 Presbyterians, and 4,739 Roman Catholics; and 4 pay daily school had on their books 129 boys and 45 girls. In 1840, five National schools at Ballyverlough, Glensheek, Craigfad, and Cushendun, were aggregately salaried with £46 3s. 4d., and had on their books 182 boys and 169 girls.

CULLAGH, a bog in the barony of Moycarraun, 2 miles south-south-east of Ballinaloe, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1; area, 1,709 acres. It lies along the river Suak; has an average depth of 26 feet; declines 27 feet from the outer edge to the river; and is traversed and naturally drained by three rills. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,310 4s. 2d.

CULLEN, the lower and smaller division of Lough Conn, or that which lies south of the Pontoon, co. Mayo, Connaught. See **CONN**.

CULLEN, a parish 3 miles north of Mill-street, and on the west border of the barony of Dubhallow, and of co. Cork, Munster. Length and breadth, each 4 miles; area, 13,674 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4,385; in 1841, 5,490. Houses 826. It extends between the rivers Dullau and Blackwater, and isolates near its centre a small tract of the county of Kerry, called the East Fractions. A large portion of the surface is mountain, moor, and bog; yet the prevailing quality of land is middle-rate arable. A part of the small coalfield of western Cork is within the limits. Dr. Smith notices some ruins of an ancient nunnery, not mentioned in any record; the ruined castle of Du Aragil, built by the O'Kiefs; and the quadrangular fortified castle of Drum-bicane, well-built, towered, and turreted,—situated near the Blackwater,—and anciently the property of the O'Kiefs,—but all quite demolished, and unplanted by a modern mansion of the family of Chinnery.—This parish is a vicarage, and part of the benefice of **DROUNTARIFFE** [which see], in the dio. of Ardferret and Aghadine. The vicarial and the rectorial titles are each compounded for £150; and the latter are impropriate in the Earl of Donoughmore. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to three chapels in Kilmene, and one in Drountariffe. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 32, and the Roman Catholics to 4,511; and 4 hedge-schools had on their books 181 boys and 107 girls.

CULLEN, a parish in the barony of Kinnalea, 5 miles north-north-east of Kinsale, co. Cork, Munster. Area, 4,250 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,251; in 1841, 1,330. Houses 225. A large part of the surface is occupied with Derryleeve-Hill. The drainage is partly eastward by the Ringabella rivulet, and partly southward by the stream which falls into Oyster Harbour.—This parish is a rectory, and part

of the benefice of **TEMPLEBREADY** [which see], in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £253 16s. 10d.; glebe, £20. The curate of an adjoining parish receives a small salary for performing the occasional duties. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 22, and the Roman Catholics to 1,259; and a pay daily school had on its books 15 boys and 5 girls.

CULLEN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, 3 miles north-west of Tipperary, and on the western border of the barony of Clanwilliam and co. Tipperary, Munster. Length, 1 mile; breadth, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile; area, 1,986 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,412; in 1841, 1,013. Houses 147. Area of the village, 13 acres. Pop., in 1831, 498; in 1841, 275. Houses 49. The parochial surface, though lying at the watershed between the river-systems of the Suir and the Shannon, consists of good land; and it is traversed west-north-westward by the road from Tipperary to Limerick.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Emly. Tithe composition, £122 7s. 6d.; glebe, £37 10s. The rectories of Cullen, **SOLLOCHODBOG**, and **SOLLOCHODMORE**, and the vicarage of **TOUGHCLUGGIN** [see these articles], constitute the benefice of Cullen. Length and breadth, each 5 miles. Pop., in 1831, 5,178. Gross income, £704 5s. 8d.; nett, £557 10s. 1d. Patron, the diocesan. The incumbent holds also the benefices of **Clane Mainham**, **Killybegs**, and **Clonchamboe**, in the co. and dio. of Kildare. A curate has a salary of £35, and the use of glebe-land worth £55 per annum. The church is an old building. Sittings 300; attendance 25. Two Roman Catholic chapels have each an attendance of 600. In 1834, the Protestants of the parish amounted to 19, and the Roman Catholics to 1,461; the Protestants of the union to 39, and the Roman Catholics to 5,418; 3 daily schools in the parish—one of which was aided with £4 4s. a-year from the rector—had on their books 105 boys and 53 girls; and 8 daily schools in the union had 283 boys and 157 girls.

CULLINAGH, a bog in the baronies of Maryborough, 2½ miles south-west of the town of Maryborough, Queen's co., Leinster. Length, 2½ miles; breadth, 7 furlongs; area, 1,524 acres. The highest and the lowest points lie respectively 383½ and 346 feet above the level of high water in Dublin bay; and the maximum and medium depth are respectively 27 and 20 feet. The bog lies on the summit-level between the river-systems of the Nore and the Barrow, so as to send part of its waters toward both rivers. A portion around the summit is quagmire; the remainder is fibrous peat; and the edges are pretty firm, and were long ago partly reclaimed and partly cut up as turbarry. Estimated cost of reclamation, £1,952 7s.

CULLINAGH, a barony. See **CULLINAGH**.

CULLEN'S WOOD, a village in the parish of St. Peter, barony of Uppercross, 1 mile south-south-east of Dublin, co. Dublin, Leinster. Many neat villas have been erected in consequence of the salubrity of the climate and the beauty of the situation; and an elegant chapel-of-ease was built, in 1826, at the private cost of Lord Mount Sandford. See **SANDFORD** and **RANELAGH**. The phrase, "Black Monday," is said to have originated in the massacre on Easter Monday, 1209, by a body of the Irish, of 500 citizens, colonists from Bristol, who were assembled at Cullen's Wood to play at games. Area of the village, 118 acres. Pop., in 1841, 546. Houses 86.

CULLENWAINE, a parish in the barony of Ikerrin, co. Tipperary, but chiefly in that of Clonlick, King's co., Leinster. The King's co. section contains the town of **MONEYGALL**: which see. Length, 5 miles; breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Area of the

Tipperary section, 657 acres; of the King's co. section, 4,088 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 1,653; * in 1841, 2,327. Houses 375. Pop., in 1841, of the Tipperary section, 108; of the rural districts of the King's co. section, 1,455. Houses in the Tipperary section, 13; in the rural districts of the King's co. section, 238. The surface comprises a large proportion of bog, yet consists, to a great extent, of good tillage-land; and it is traversed by the road from Dublin to Limerick. The mansion of Greenhills is the seat of Mr. Minchin. Fairs are held on Aug. 20 and Nov. 11.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of **TEMPLEHARRY** [which see], in the dio. of Killaloe. Tithe composition, £227 9s. 10d. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 232, and the Roman Catholics to 1,467; and 2 daily schools—one of which, for females, was free, and was supported by the two London Hibernian Societies and by subscription—had on their books 30 boys and 80 girls.

CULLIN. See **BUTTEVANT**.

CULLINAGH, a barony in the middle of the south border of Queen's co., Leinster. It is bounded, on the north, by the baronies of Maryborough and Portnebhinch; on the east, by the baronies of Stradbally, Ballyadams, and Slievemargy; on the south, by the county of Kilkenny; and on the west, by the baronies of Upper Ossory, and Maryborough. Its length, from north to south, is 10½ miles; its breadth is 9½; and its area is 44,085 acres. The eastern and the south-eastern districts are hilly and to some extent mountainous; and the western and south-western districts comprise a considerable area of bog. The declination is partly to the Barrow, but chiefly to the Nore; and the drainage is effected partly by the Nore itself, but principally by the Owbeg.—This barony contains part of the parishes of **Abbeyleix**, **Clonenagh**, **Fossey**, **Kilcolemanbane**, and **Rosconnell**; and the whole of the parishes of **Ballyroan**, **Dysert-Gallon**, and **Kilcolemanbrack**. The towns are **Abbeyleix**, **Ballyroan**, and **Ballinakill**. Pop., in 1831, 15,447; in 1841, 16,663. Houses 2,649. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 1,853; in manufactures and trade, 569; in other pursuits, 544. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 3,031; who could read but not write, 1,622; who could neither read nor write, 2,649. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 2,017; who could read but not write, 2,344; who could neither read nor write, 3,120.

CULLINSTOWN, or **CUSHINSTOWN**, a parish in the barony of Skreen, 4½ miles south by west of Duleek, co. Meath, Munster. Area, 1,200 acres. Pop., in 1831, 298; in 1841, 366. Houses 70. It lies along the road from Dublin to Slane.—This parish is a curacy in the dio. of Meath, and is loosely included in the benefice of Duleek. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 3, and the Roman Catholics to 303; and a daily school was slightly aided from local subscription, and had on its books 18 boys and 12 girls.

CULLOHILL, a village in the parish of Aghmacart, barony of Upper Ossory, Queen's co., Leinster. It is a mean place, and remarkable only for the ruins of an old castle. Fairs are held on May 27, and Oct. 2. Pop., in 1831, 130; in 1841, not specially returned.

CULLOVILLE, a village in the barony of Fews, co. Armagh, Ulster. It is situated on the river Fane, and on the road from Dundalk to Castle-

* The Census of 1831 does not notice Cullenwaine, and places the town of Moneygall in Templeharry. Our statement of pop. here, in 1831, is copied from the Ecclesiastical authorities.

Blayney, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-south-west of Crossmaglen, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of Dundalk.

CULLUMKILL. See **COLLUMKILL.**

CULLEYBACKEY, a village in the parish of Aboghill, barony of Lower Toome, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the river Maine, 3 miles north-west of Ballymena. Area, 12 acres. Pop., in 1831, 235; in 1841, 238. Houses 47.

CULLYHANNA, a village in the parish of Creggan, barony of Upper Fews, co. Armagh, Ulster. Area, 11 acres. Pop., in 1841, 154. Houses 29.

CULMORE, a townland, claiming to be extra-parochial, but usually regarded as the northern corner of the parish of Templemore, in the Liberties of Londonderry, Ulster. It lies along the west shore of Lough Foyle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north by east of Londonderry. The fort of Culmore made a prominent figure in the stirring and important events of the 17th century. The original fort is of uncertain date, but was probably erected in the 16th century by the O'Dohertys, and was in the possession of the Crown so early as 1556; and it was captured by Sir Cahir O'Doherty in 1608, and granted to the London Corporation in 1609. The present fort was built, or greatly enlarged and remodelled from the original one, in 1616; and it acted a prominent part in the celebrated siege of Derry, and was eventually surrendered to the army of James II. Though unoccupied as a military station during the last 150 years, it still preserves, to some extent, its original character and form. "The barrack and also the parapet wall which surrounded the tower," says the Reporter of the Ordnance Survey, "have both disappeared; but the earthen rampart, and ditch, which, extending across the tongue of land, defended the fort on the land side, still exist, and have been partly planted by Anderson McCausland, Esq., whose father, Abraham, saved the tower from ruin by a temporary repair at his own expense in 1785; and General Hart, soon after his appointment to the governorship of the fort, about the year 1824, repaired it in a permanent manner. This tower is rectangular, and measures 25½ feet by 24; the walls are 6 feet thick; and consist of three floors or stories." The governorship of the fort was continued as a sinecure, and, in 1756, was united to that of the city of Londonderry. The church of Culmore seems to have been built for the use of the Protestant garrison of the fort; and, during the siege of Londonderry, was occupied as the hospital of the besieging army. It consisted of a nave and a transept, respectively 54 and 46 feet in length; and of a square steeple rising from the west end. The walls of the whole pile, excepting the west end, are still standing. See **LONDONDERRY** and **TEMPLEMORE.**

CULMULLEN. See **COLMOLYN.**

CULTRA, a small fishing-harbour and a demesne on the north margin of the barony of Castlereagh, 2 miles east-north-east of Hollywood, and 9 west of Donaghadee, co. Down, Ulster. A quay at the harbour was erected, and is maintained, from private sources. The demesne is well wooded, and forms a pleasant and picturesque feature of the south shore of Belfast Lough; and its mansion is a large and commodious edifice, with a somewhat ancient and castellated appearance. The Cultra estate is the property of the Kennedy family; consists for the most part of strong, argillaceous, wheat-bearing land; and comprises about 4,000 Cunn. acres.

CUMBER, co. Down. See **CUMBER.**

CUMBER-CLADY. See **CLADY.**

CUMBER (LOWEN), a parish in the barony of Tyrkeeran, 5 or 6 miles south-east by east of Londonderry, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Length, 8 miles;

breadth, 4; area, 14,782 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches. Pop., in 1831, 4,584; in 1841, 4,510. Houses 822. A very large proportion is uncultivated mountain and bog; but the arable land, consisting of alluvial grounds and inferior declivities along the Faughan river, and its tributaries, is, for the most part, good. The statist of the county's summary view of the vale of the Faughan, finely exhibits the appearance and character of Upper and Lower Cumber: "The solid strata are schist; the summits wild; the declivities, in favourite spots, are not unfertile; and the loams are, as usual, enriched by the deposits from the mountain torrents. From Drumcooil to Learmont, the aspect of the country is cheerful, and frequently romantic. In the valley of Strade, there are beautiful gravel swells; and, as in all similar circumstances, the surface has that tumulated appearance, which may be observed at the confluence of two rivers, or what is the same thing, where one river empties into another. The gravelly swells of the district where the Faureglen opens into the valley, are remarkable. About Cumber church, too, there are some nice gravels, both in the shape of high banks and swells. The cause of these is the entrance of the Glenrandle river into the Faughan. The same surfaces occur where the Bonds-glen rivulet joins; and again, where the Burntolloght comes in from the other side. How high and powerful the currents have been, whose vortexes accumulated these masses, may be exemplified in their effects. At the confluence of the Burntolloght with the Faughan, these round gravel hills are, as I take it, not lower than 300 feet above the bed of the river. In short, wherever any streamlet makes its way into this vale, the same kind of materials are disposed in corresponding shapes." The interior is traversed by the road from Londonderry to Dungiven, and adorned with the demesnes of Cross, J. Smyth, Esq., Oaks, Acheson Lyle, Esq., and Oaks Lodge, Hugh Lyle, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, and a separate benefice, in the dio. of Derry. Tithe composition, £500; glebe, £81 14s. 2d. Gross income, £641 14s. 2d.; nett, £527 2s. 7½d. Patron, the diocesan. The church was built, in 1796, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance 130. A Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 550, and a Roman Catholic chapel by 500; and the latter is united, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, to the chapel of Glendermott. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 656 Churchmen, 2,422 Pre-byterians, 7 other Protestant dissenters, and 1,683 Roman Catholics; a Sunday school had an average attendance of 150 children; and 6 daily schools—one of which was aided with £12 a-year from the National Board, two with £3 each from the rector, and two with respectively £10 and £2, and with other advantages each from the Grocers' Company—had on their books 266 boys and 134 girls. Part of Lower Cumber is included in the perpetual curacy of LEARMONT: which see.

CUMBER (UPPER), a parish 8 miles west of Dungiven, and partly in the barony of Strabane, co. Tyrone, but chiefly in the barony of Tyrkeeran, co. Londonderry, Ulster. The Londonderry section contains the village of CLADY and PARK: which see. Length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; breadth, $6\frac{1}{2}$. Area of the Tyrone section, 3,130 acres; of the Londonderry section, 23,199. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 7,745; in 1841, 7,052. Houses 1,242. Pop. of the Tyrone section, in 1831, 269; in 1841, 361. Houses 59. Pop. of the rural districts of the Londonderry section, in 1831, 7,164; in 1841, 6,500. Houses 1,154. Pop. of the parish, *quoad sacra*, in 1831, 5,430. The surface is to a large extent mountainous; and, as to its general

features, has been noticed in the preceding article on CUMBER (LOWER): which see. The principal mansions are Cumber-house, the seat of J. H. Browne, Esq.; and Learmont, the seat of Barre Beresford, Esq.—This parish is a rectory, a prebend, and a separate benefice, in the dioc. of Derry. Tithe composition, £740; glebe, £670, exclusive of 246 acres, 3 roads, 22 perches of unprofitable mountain-glebe. Gross income, £1,410; nett, £1,197 12s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. Part of the parish is included in the perpetual curacy of LEARMONT: which see. A curate has a salary of £75. The church is very old. Sittings 200; attendance 80. The Presbyterian meeting-house is attended by 150 in winter, and 300 in summer. The Roman Catholic chapel at Clady is attended by 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the chapel of Learmont. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 836 churchmen, 2,127 Presbyterians, 8 other Protestant dissenters, and 2,677 Roman Catholics; 6 Sunday schools were attended, on the average, by 223 children; and 8 daily schools had on their books 549 boys and 269 girls. One of the daily schools was salaried with £30 from the Board of Erasmus Smith, and £7 and three acres of land from the rector; two at Killycor and Gortalea, on the estate of the Company of Fishmongers, were supported by that Company; one at Clady was salaried with £8 from Mrs. Brown; another at Clady, with £8 from the London Hibernian Society; one at Ballyaston, with £12 from the London Hibernian Society, and £4 from subscription; and one at Kilkattin, with £4 from the rector and Mr. Ogilby.

CUMMARA, a rivulet and a small series of bogs in the barony of Iveragh, co. Kerry, Munster. The rivulet has a westerly run of about 7 miles to Lough Currane, a little east of the bay of Balinskelligs; and it expands, not far below its source, into Lough Derriana, and carries off by its affluent the superfluous waters of some other lakes. Its basin is a comparatively broad glen, or a vale screened with mountains; and a large proportion of its banks is bog and reedy marsh, frequently under water. The bogs comprise an area of 3,391 English acres; and, though very flat and wet near the margin of the rivulet, are, for the most part, shallow, and on sloping ground. "The best mode of employing these tracts," says the official report, "would be to plant them with timber." Estimated cost of reclamation by drainage, £713 7s. 4d.

CUMMER. See KILMAGREAN.

CUMMERAGH, or MONAVOULAGH, a lofty and conspicuous range of hills and mountains in the county of Waterford, Munster. It bisects the county into nearly equal parts; and extends from the immediate vicinity of Duugarvan to the vale of the Suir, about midway between Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir. The range is rather a series than a chain, consisting of heights which are only partially connected; and it has a somewhat irregular or sinuous direction, yet bears, in a general view, from south to north. The sides of the mountains are extremely wild and precipitous; and, as seen from the Dublin and Cork road, the Waterford and Cork road, or any other line at a similar distance, they present a remarkable appearance of bold projections, deep receding cavities, and vast masses of light and shade. Several lakes, called Cummeeloughs and Stilloughs, on the summit of the mountains, are highly picturesque, and, in some places, magnificent; and one of them exhibits a character at once stupendous and unique: see CUMSHENAKE. Clay-slate forms the great body of the mountains, and is, in some places, of a beautiful purple colour. Over this are found a close-grained, light-grey sandstone, argillaceous red sand-

stone, and an exceedingly beautiful slaty conglomerate. Large beds of hornstone porphyry occur on Monavoulagh Proper; and there are several veins of quartz and pink fels-par. General Blakeney, an eccentric man and a misanthrope, constructed a sort of hermitage on one of the wild and lonely Cummeeloughs; and, with a single male attendant as taciturn as himself, spent there a large portion of his earthly existence. "The recluse," says Mr. Ryland, "was mostly engaged with his fishing-rod or gun, and was often seen, clad in an apparently impenetrable garment, braving storm and rain, even in the wildest weather. He was seldom known to leave his solitude, and never sought or enjoyed society, except when obliged to give shelter to a benighted sportsman." Cummeelagh Lodge, the seat of Wray Palliser, Esq., is situated on the beautifully shaped table-land at the base of the mountains, about 3 miles west of Kilmacothomas.

CUMMINEER. See COOLRAGH.

CUNNEMARA, or CONNEMARA, the most western district of the county of Galway, Connaught. The Galwegians of both town and county apply the name only to what strangers call Cummeelagh Proper, or a district nearly identical with the barony of Balinaghinch; but Mr. Nimmo—whose account of it, published in 1814, is more or less copied in the majority of subsequent descriptions—has given such currency to a much larger application, that, for the sake of using the information he supplies, we must follow him in defining Cunneemara to be the whole of the country which extends southward from the Killeries to the bay of Galway, and westward from Lough Mask and Corrib to the Atlantic. Its greatest length, in a direction half a point south of westward, is 34 miles; its greatest breadth southward, is 24½ miles; and its area, as estimated by Mr. Nimmo, is 350,000 Irish acres. It is subdivided into Cunneemara Proper, in the west and centre; Iar-Connaught, in the south; and Joyce-Country, in the north. Cunneemara etymologically means 'the Bays of the Ocean'; and Cunneemara Proper is bounded by the Atlantic, and by a line drawn from Killery bay along the mountain-ridge by Maam-Turk to Shannanofa mountain, and thence by Lough Ouria to the head of Kilkerran bay; but, in a loose sense, it is sometimes supposed to extend to Costello bay. Iar-Connaught, or 'Western Connaught,' extends between Cunneemara Proper and Galway bay, includes on the east about one-half of the barony of Galway, and is elsewhere nearly identical with the barony of Moycullen. Joyce-Country, so called from the prevailing name of its inhabitants, is bounded by a line drawn from Shannanofa mountain to the upper part of Lough Corrib, and by the boundary-line thence to the Killeries between the counties of Galway and Mayo; and is nearly identical with the barony of Ross. The population, as estimated by Mr. Nimmo at the date of his report, was about 30,000; and was supposed by him to be distributed in the proportion of one-half in Cunneemara Proper, one-third in Iar-Connaught, and one-sixth in Joyce-Country. But assuming the three districts to be strictly identical with the baronial divisions, and excluding the important because thickly-inhabited portion of Iar-Connaught which belongs to the barony and town of Galway, the population of Cunneemara Proper, in 1831, was 28,630,—of Iar-Connaught, 25,140,—of Joyce-Country, 8,083,—of the whole territory, 62,564. More than nine-tenths of the Cunneemara Proper population Mr. Nimmo stated to be settled along the sea-shore; and the portion of it in the interior, not to amount to 300 families, and to reside chiefly along some of the bridle-roads which had been

made through the country. "In Iar-Connaught also," he adds, "the population is either on the seacoast, or on the northern slope of the hills next the limestone country. In Joyce-Country, the upland parts are uninhabited." "The rental of the whole district," he says, "I find to be about £50,000 per annum, of which the kelp may produce about £6,000, so that the land averages 2s. 7d. per acre: from this also there should be deducted the value of some salmon fishings, and the export of turf. The profit-rents may amount to about £25,000; so that each individual pays about £2 10s.; but of this £2 only can be in money, the remaining 10s. arising from the sale by the landlord of manufactured kelp." But Cunnemara has prodigiously improved since Mr. Nimmo wrote, and must have already far more than doubled its value. The largest proprietor is Mr. Martin of Ballinabine; and four other extensive proprietors—Messrs. D'Arcy, Blake, Lynch, and O'Neill—divide among them nearly the whole of the remaining ample territory.

Cunnemara has long been regarded as one of the most uncultivated parts of Ireland, a wilderness of bog and mountain, a dreary and barbarous terra incognita; but it has, in many respects, been shamefully belied; and it possesses—as will be shown in the course of this article—more varied, facile, and ample means of general improvement than probably any other mountainous region of equal extent in the United Kingdom. Mr. Nimmo's general introductory view of its physical condition is sufficiently repulsive, and yet terminates in an impression very different from what its limnings might be expected to produce: "On a general view, it seems one continued tract of bog and mountain, the quantity of arable land not amounting to one-tenth, perhaps not one-twentieth of the whole. Where cultivation has made the greatest progress on the south shore of Lough Corrib, the arable or dry land is interspersed with extensive tracts of naked limestone rock of a most desolate aspect; and it appears to be only after incredible labour, that a few patches of soil have been won from the general waste. Nevertheless, such is the fertility of these spots, and the value of the pasture among the limestone, that this land, even including rock, produces a rent of 15s. per acre, and, where tolerably cleared, lets as high as in any part of the kingdom. The other parts of the district are, for the most part, bare moors, consisting of bog of various depth, upon a bottom of primitive rock of difficult decomposition and affording little soil; but several strings or beds of limestone run through the country, and are distinguishable by the verdure and cultivation which has taken place in their vicinity. . . . Though the general improvement and cultivation of Cunnemara would seem an undertaking of the most arduous description, it is not without facilities which might, upon a candid consideration, make it appear a subject more worthy of attention than many other of the waste lands of the kingdom." "If the map does justice to its subject," says a periodical writer, "Cunnemara will appear black with mountains, dotted with lakes, and studded with bogs; its coast will be seen rugged and indented with fine harbours, while the inland country, though wild, mountainous, and ill-cultivated, and so little known and visited that its name is a proverb, is yet equal to the finest part of Wales or of Scotland; and the traveller who ventures to enjoy its romantic picturesque scenery, and who, from natural or acquired taste, can relish the 'lone majesty of untamed nature,' may here have his feelings gratified to the full."

Though Cunnemara is mountainous, it possesses no such upland character as seven-eighths of conti-

mental Scotland north of the Caledonian Canal, or west of the frontier range of the Grampians, or as the central tableau of Wales or the region distinctively known as Snowdonia, or as the broad belt of uplands on the mutual border of Kerry on the one side, and Cork and Limerick on the other, or even as the greater portion of the far-famed but extensively desolate county of Wicklow. Cunnemara Proper is certainly magnificently and sternly upland in the region of Binabola or the Twelve Pins; yet, over three-fourths of its extent, it lies lower than 100 feet above sea-level. Iar-Connaught rises from the shore of Galway bay in a gently ascending plain, to the height of about 300 feet; shoots up there in some hills of about 700 feet in altitude; and then sinks down into a low limestone country, but little elevated above the level of Lough Corrib, whose surface lies only 14 feet higher than that of the sea. Joyce-Country is a territory of flat-topped hills and mountains of from 1,300 to 2,000 feet above sea-level; yet so freely intersected with glens, or deep and narrow valleys, as not to present the character of mountain-masses resting on a common lofty basis.

—The climate is so mild, and the varied surface and northern hill-screens afford such shelter, that snow is little known, and cattle are never housed; yet the summers are wet, and heavy westerly winds prevail. —The interior of the country is so deeply and ramifiedly penetrated by various great inlets of the sea, and by the main body and the western arm of Lough Corrib, that no part of it is distant four miles from existing navigation; and it is so profusely interspersed with chains and clusters of deep fresh-water lakes, that it might, at a comparatively small expense, be minutely traced with navigation in almost the profusion of a kind of great water-network. On Lough Corrib, it has about 50 miles of shore; on the sea, including the coast of mainland and of islands, it has not less than 400 miles of shore; in the interior it has about 25 navigable lakes of each a mile or upwards in length, besides hundreds of smaller lakes; and, on the sea-board, it has upwards of 20 safe and capacious harbours, fit for vessels of any burden. "There are perhaps," says Mr. Nimmo, "as many miles of shore of the sea or navigable lakes as there are square miles of surface."—Extensive banks of calcareous sand occur in almost every bay of the coast; and beds of limestone occur on the banks of nearly all the navigable lakes, and in numerous other parts of the interior. The supply of turf fuel is so universal and abundant as to furnish a large article of commerce, and may be regarded as, in the accommodated sense of the word, inexhaustible. Though the country is so destitute of wood that only a few scrubby patches, and a very limited amount of recent plantation, relieve its prevailing nakedness, it possesses an extensive stool of timber, and exhibits, on almost every dry knoll or cliff, such sheets of rising oaks, birches, and hazels, as only require a little care in order to be nursed into valuable forests; and the sheltered vales, the navigations, and the abundant water-power, would form great advantages in the cultivation of timber.

The relative extent of different soils and surfaces, as estimated by Mr. Nimmo, is about 25,000 Irish acres of arable land, 120,000 of bog, 200,000 of mountain and upland pasture, and 5,000 of bare rock, much of it limestone. The soils may be arranged under the four zones or designations of the Limestone Field, the Granite Moor, the Middle Division, and the Northern Division.—If a straight line be drawn from the town of Galway to Lough Corrib at Oughterard, and another line be drawn westward from Cong to Benleva, and deflected thence to Lough Mask, they will cut off within the eastern margin of

Cunnemara two pieces of the western edge of the great limestone field of Ireland; and the hollows of these belts are usually filled with bog, many hundred acres show the bare limestone rock at the surface, and a narrow stripe is fertile land, with hillocks of gravel partly calcareous, but much encumbered with granite boulders, and not always cultivated. If two lines be drawn from Oughterard, respectively west by northward to the bay of Ardber, and west-north-westward by the hill of Glan to the north side of Ballinakill Harbour, they will enclose a very acute but prolonged triangle within which are found many rocks of primitive limestone.—The granite moor occupies nearly all the country south of this triangle, and west of the larger belt of carboniferous limestone; it is, for the most part, a dismally moorland region, covered with bogs of various depth, and totally destitute of limestone; but all its coasts, especially in the bays of Kilkerran, Birterbuy, Bunown, Mammín, and other inlets, possess banks of shell and coral sand, and throw up very abundant supplies of red sea-weed. The original population of this district seem to have all lived on the coast, and occupied themselves wholly in fishing,—the old churches, chapels, and other monuments of former ages, being all on the shore; and even yet the vast bulk of the inhabitants reside on the sea-board, and either wholly, principally, or partially, live by fishing.—The Middle Division includes the most interesting and peopled part of Cunnemara Proper, and also the triangular or primitive-limestone part of what was named in connection with the Limestone Field; and though it contains many steep mountains, and bog-filled hollows, it presents a considerable aggregate area of grassy, arable, and otherwise softly-beautiful surface. The beds, veins, patches, and nodules of limestone which occur throughout it are so numerous and so benignly diffused, that almost every farm has good limestone either within its own limits, or at the maximum distance of half-a-mile. A great number of the limestone rocks are also situated on long and deep lakes, which offer facility for their transport, and whose superfluous waters have usually so excellent a fall as to invite the erection of machinery for pounding the limestone.—The Northern Division includes about the northern three-fourths of Joyce-Country, and the northern corner of Cunnemara Proper; and though it does not contain, either in its interior or on its coast, any limestone or calcareous matter, it is situated on one side so near Ballinakill bay as to be able easily to procure there abundant supplies of both limestone and coral sand, and is so deeply penetrated on the other side by Loughs Corrib and Ma-k as to be everywhere within three miles' distance of limestone by water carriage.—All the three seaward divisions, too, are so copiously provided, along their multitudinously ramified coast, with numerous species of fuci, that the inhabitants' favourite sea-weed manure not only affords a plentiful supply to their own lands, but furnishes, in common with their turf, a very bulky article of commerce to the less favoured districts of the county which depend on the port of Galway.

The granitic district has a contour nearly as tame as its surface is dreary and sterile; and scarcely anywhere presents a height remarkable for either altitude or outline. To the north of that district, a hollow valley, distinctly marked by a chain of narrow lakes, and nowhere higher than 164 feet above sea-level, runs through the whole extent of Cunnemara, from Lough Corrib to Mammín bay; a cross valley runs from nearly the middle of this, over to Killery bay; and various plains and valleys stretch southward from it across the granite district, and terminate at the several inlets which indent the seaward coast of

Galway bay. The country strictly mountainous extends from Lough Corrib to Agbris Point, and sends up summits of from 1,200 to 2,500 feet in height above sea-level. The chief group, as to at once extent, altitude, central position, and scenic power, is that of BINABOLA: which see. On the east side of Binabola lies the vale of Lough Ina, with the isolated and panorama-viewing hill of Coolnacarton at its mouth: see COOLNACARTON. On the east side of Lough Ina vale, and extending parallel with Binabola, and along the western boundary of Joyce-Country, northward to near the Killeries, is the chain of the Maam-Turk mountains, acclivitous, round-topped, pierced with gullies or passes called Maams, and lifting their highest summit—that of Shannonafoia—about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. At the south-eastern extremity of this chain occurs a low opening, for about a mile along the shore of the western arm of Lough Corrib; and then steeply rises the hill of Glan to the height of 1,060 feet, and descends slowly on the opposite side toward the village of Oughterard: see GLAN. Some of the best landscapes in Cunnemara occur on several of the marine inlets, and around BALLINAHINCH, CLIFDEN, and CORRIB LODGH: see these articles.

Previous to 1813, the only roads of Cunnemara were footpaths over bogs and rocky heights, or narrow bridle-roads highly dangerous or quite impracticable in winter, and scarcely passable by a mounted stranger even during summer. But one excellent carriage-road now makes the circuit of the whole coast, and brings all the numerous marine inlets and their valleys into overland communication by way of Costello bay with Galway; another and still more valuable road proceeds from Galway to Oughterard, and thence along the great central valley, quite through the country, to Clifden; and other improvements, in the form of subordinate roads, and of quays and piers, have been made to so great an extent as to render communication from every valuable or tolerably reclaimable part of Cunnemara easy with Galway, and thence with the rest of Ireland. "The effect of the various public works, as well roads as piers, and of paying the labourers in hard cash, upon the general prosperity of this country, since 1822, says Mr. Nimmo, is quite surprising to every one; and though I may have been supposed somewhat sanguine in my expectations, the result has far outrun what I had anticipated. Trade and commerce have been introduced into the extremity of Cunnemara, capital has accumulated in a surprising degree, and with it enterprise and exertion in the fisheries, in agriculture, and in foreign trade. Cargoes of country goods, salt, timber, &c., are now imported direct into Cunnemara; the poor village of Clifden has become a considerable market town, exports herrings, marble, &c. The peasantry, who were almost entirely unacquainted with money, now pay their rents in cash, a thing heretofore unknown; they are well clad, evidently in new stuff; they bring to the markets of Clifden a variety of articles for sale, and never depart without making some purchases."—"It was impossible," says Mr. Inglis, "to cast the eye over the vast inclined plains of bog-land, skirted by fine water-levels, which seemed to invite draining, without feeling a conviction of the immense capabilities of this part of Ireland, and seeing in prospective these vast tracts bearing abundant produce, and the chains of loughs carrying that produce on the one side to Lough Corrib and Galway bay, and on the other to Birterbuy bay, or one of the other bays which lie to the westward." "Most encouraging proofs are everywhere to be seen of the capabilities of the bogs of Cunnemara. On the same land, I saw heaps of turf newly cut out of the bog, and close by the finest crops of oats, pota-

toes, barley, and even wheat. There is no crop that cannot be produced by the aid of either limestone or of other natural products of this neighbourhood,—coral sand and sea-weed. These have an advantage over limestone, inasmuch as they need no quarrying or preparation. First-rate crops are here produced the third year. Potatoes are generally taken off for the two first crops; and these, by the operation of trenching, drain the land. Oats then follow, and extraordinary crops are produced; sixteen barrels, 207 stone to the barrel, is not reckoned an uncommon product of an acre."

CUNEY. See CONEY.

CURDANGAN. See CARDANGAN.

CURLEW MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in the counties of Roscommon and Sligo, Connaught. Their northern declivities are in Sligo; their southern declivities are in Roscommon; and their watershed is the boundary-line between the counties. The name is variously applied to the part of the range which acuminate nearly due north of Boyle, and to the extensions and offshoots of this central nucleus. The summits attain a considerable height; and are, in some parts, so narrow that a spectator may within a few minutes look down first on Lough Arrow in Sligo, and next on Loughs Skeen and Meelagh in Roscommon. Limestone, as well as sandstone, belongs to their composition; and on the crest of the ridge, especially on the Sligo side, it frequently occurs in large disrupted masses curiously piled up, and forms in other places long mural precipices, which are remarkably straight, and break sheer down into the dark ravines. The southern declivities of the mountains appear at the distance of 1 or 1½ mile from Boyle; and there, though seeming to the eye to be inconsiderable in height, they present a lovely spectacle,—houses sprinkled far up their sides, cultivation annually approaching their very crest, and either tillage, pasturage, or arboriculture, laying their whole surface under contribution.

CURNASASE, a village in the parish of Duleen, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 108; in 1841, not specially returned.

CUROFIN. See COROFIN.

CURRACLONE. See CORACLONE.

CURRAGH, a hamlet in the parish of Duleen, barony of Upper Kells, co. Meath, Leinster. Pop., in 1831, 78.

CURRAGH, the principal race-ground of Ireland, on the east border of the barony of East Ophaly, 2½ miles east of Kildare, co. Kildare, Leinster. It is about 6 miles long, and 2 broad, and comprises an area of 4,885 acres, 2 roods, 3 perches,—2,141 acres, 1 rood, 30 perches, of which are in the parish of Ballysax, and 2,744 acres, 13 perches, are in the parish of Kildare. It is a fine undulating down, rich in perpetual verdure, exceedingly soft and elastic in its sward, pleasingly variegated in its swells and irregularities of surface, and usually dotted and sprinkled all over with numerous flocks of sheep. It forms part of the great central tableau of the county; and its highest ground has an altitude of 404 feet above sea-level. In its vicinity are many villas and sporting lodges, built by nobility and gentry who are addicted to the pleasures of the turf. The land is the property of the Crown; an annual grant of two plates of £100 each was procured through the suggestion of Sir William Temple, with the professed design of improving the breed of Irish horses; and George IV. gave great éclat to the Curragh by attending one of its meetings during his visit to Ireland. In 1234, Richard Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, and Earl Palatine of Leinster, headed a rebel army on the Curragh against the Viceroy, Lord Geoffrey de Monte-

marisco, and was slain in battle. The plain was the scene of several other remote conflicts; and it still exhibits numerous earthen works, most of which appear to have been sepulchral. See KILDARE.

CURRAGHBOY, a village in the parish of Camma, barony of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Area, 9 acres. Pop., in 1841, 232. Houses 42.

CURRAGHMORE, the demesne of the Marquis of Waterford, chiefly in the parish of Clonegan, barony of Upperthird, 2 miles south of the river Suir, and 10½ west-north-west of Waterford, co. Waterford, Munster. It consists of a section of the vale and hill-screens of the Clodagh, the small vales of tributary rills of that stream, and a portion of the golden valley of the Suir. Its area is about 4,000 acres; and is covered over at least half of its extent with wood. Its character is grandeur,—not so much the superbiess of princely embellishment, as the gorgeous magnificence of nature. Its features consist of lofty hills, rich vales, and almost impenetrable woods; and present every variety of attraction to the man of taste, from the far-seeing summit of a panoramic mountain, to the sequestered and unbragous walk in the close dell of a purling rivulet. The front approach to the mansion lies through an oblong court-yard of extraordinary dimensions, flanked by two magnificent ranges of offices, and closed at the farther end by the front of the ancient castle, surmounted by a figure larger than life of 'a stag lodged,'—the Le Poer or Beresford crest. The mansion itself is contiguous to the rear of the castle, and is a splendid and commodious pile, erected by the grandfather of the present Marquis; but it necessarily has no front view, and can be appreciated, as to its imposing extent, only when seen from the grounds behind. Its rear commands a series of splendid views, extending over woods which seem like a vast forest, to mountains which cut a lofty sky-line on the horizon. See CLONEGAN.

CURRAGHMORE, a bog on the east border of the barony of Athlone, 1 mile north-north-west of the town of Athlone, co. Roscommon, Connaught. Length, 2½ miles; area, 2,647 acres; average depth, 22 feet. It is bounded, on the north, by the high ridge of Curraghmore; and, on the east, by Lough Ree and the river Shannon. It is for the most part extremely wet, and contains several ponds or loughlets near its summits. Estimated cost of reclamation, £2,780 12s. 9d.

CURRAGHROE, a cluster of mountains on the western verge of the barony of Omagh and county of Tyrone, Ulster. They are situated about 4 miles north of Lough Derg, between the rivulets Derg and Mourne.

CURRAGLASS. See CURRYGLASS.

CURRAGRANGEMORE, a prebend in the dio. of Ross, co. Cork, Munster. Gross income, £55 7s. 8d. The incumbent holds the office of reader and preacher in Ross cathedral.

CURRAHA, a village in the barony of Ratoath, co. Meath, 13½ miles north-north-west of Dublin. Post-town, Ashbourne. This village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Meath.

CURRAN, a village in the parish of Maghera, barony of Loughisholin, 2½ miles north-north-west of Magherafelt, co. Londonderry, Ulster. Fairs are held on June 23 and Nov. 22. Area, 7 acres. Pop., in 1831, 174; in 1841, 203. Houses 31.

CURRAN, co. Monaghan and Fermanagh. See CURRIN.

CURRANE, a lake on the mutual border of the baronies of Iveragh and Dunkerrin, and approaching within half-a-mile of Ballinskelligs bay, co. Kerry, Munster. It measures about 8 miles in circumference; has a very broken and intricate outline; and

lies amidst very wild and bold scenery. The Cummar river [see CUMMARA] flows into its north-east corner; and the Copal rivulet, bringing off the superfluous waters of the small lake Copal, enters it on the south-east. Several islets variegated the bosom of Lough Currane; and on the largest of these, called Church Island, are some ecclesiastical ruins and the remains of what is termed a Celtic tower. The river Currane, which carries off the superfluous waters of the lake, has a run of only about half-a-mile to Ballinskelligs bay; and is stemmed by even a spring-tide, over a distance of not more than about 100 yards. The mountain torrent, called the Finglas, flows into its south side, about half-way between the lake and the sea, and is sometimes greatly flooded. Lough Currane is probably the most attractive of all Irish lakes to the angler; and the river has a salmon weir across the line at which the tide and the fresh water meet. All the rights of fishing are private property, and were granted, with the lands of Currane, in the reign of Charles II., to Robert Reading, afterwards Sir Robert Reading.

CURRENROE, a hamlet in the parish of Abbey, barony of Burrow, co. Clare, Munster. It stands on the northern verge of the county and province, 6½ miles north-west of Gort. Pop., in 1831, 92.

CURRENS, a parish, partly in the barony of Magonihy, but chiefly in that of Trughenackmy, co. Kerry, Munster. The two sections are mutually separated from east to west by the Maine river; and they belong to different benefices.—The Trughenackmy section is part of a rectory, and part of the benefice of BALLYMACLELLIGOT [which see], in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Length, 3½ miles; breadth, 2; area, 5,221 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1,968. Houses 318. Tithe composition, £58 3s. 1d.—The Magonihy section is part of a rectory, and part of the benefice of KILTALLA [which see], in the dio. of Ardfert and Aghadoe. Length, 3 miles; breadth, 2; area, 8,875 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,565. But this section, as exhibited in the Census of 1841, has an area of only 724 acres, and a pop. of only 99. Tithe composition, £104; glebe, £10 10s. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600. In 1834, the Protestants amounted to 48, and the Roman Catholics to 1,626; and a hedge-school had on its books 33 boys and 13 girls.—One-fifth of the Magonihy section, and a larger proportion of the Trughenackmy section, consist of mountain; and the rest of the surface is, for the most part, inferior pasture and arable land, but improves in quality toward the margins of the Maine. Currans house stands on a rising ground not far from the river, and 3 miles west by south of Castle-Island. The village of Currans is situated in the Trughenackmy section, and on the south bank of the Maine, 6½ miles east-north-east of Milltown. Fairs are held on Aug. 21 and Oct. 29. Area of the village, 18 acres. Pop., in 1841, 149. Houses 27.

CURRICUPPANE, or CARRIKIPPANE, a parish in the barony of Cork, 2½ miles west of the city of Cork, Munster. Length, 2 miles; breadth, 1½; area, 2,709 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1,040; in 1841, 990. Houses 164. It lies along the north side of the river Lee, presents an aspect of luscious beauty, and is adorned with the plantations of Leemount, the seat of Thomas Gollock, Esq., and with the lawns and shrubberies and woods of various villas. The soil is for the most of a very light description.—This parish is a rectory, and part of the benefice of CARRIGROHANE [which see], in the dio. of Cork. Tithe composition, £280; glebe, £7. A military chapel, belonging to the Ordnance establishment at Ballincollig, is situated in Curricuppane, and is open

to the civilian parishioners. Sittings 350; attendance, from 100 to 200 soldiers. The Roman Catholic chapel has an attendance of 600; and, in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement, is united to the North Chapel, in the city of Cork. In 1834, the parishioners consisted of 57 Churchmen, 11 Protestant dissenters, and 1,010 Roman Catholics; and a daily school was aided with £3 a-year from subscription, and had on its books 50 boys and 36 girls.

CURRIGLASS. See CURRYGLASS.

CURRIN, a parish, 3¼ miles south-south-west of Clones, and lying partly in the barony of Coole, co. Fermanagh, but chiefly in the barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan, Ulster. Length, 6 miles; breadth, 3. Area of the Fermanagh section, 335 acres; of the Monaghan section, 10,937 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 7,180; in 1841, 6,928. Houses 1,170. Pop. of the Monaghan section, in 1831, 6,888; in 1841, 6,697. Houses 1,132. The surface is nowhere mountainous; it has, principally about its centre, a considerable extent of bog; it consists for the most part of good land; it is variegated by 13 lakes; it contains the large and beautiful demesne of Hilltown-house, and the small demesnes of Laurel-Hill, Kellyfargy, Scot's-house, and Sandhills; and it is traversed by the roads from Clones toward respectively Cavan and Dublin. The villages are SCOT'S-HOUSE and DRUM; see these articles. Hilltown-house, the handsome seat of Col. Madden, stands in the midst of highly improved and tastefully disposed grounds, which are rich in water-scenes and plantations, and command a fine view toward a mountain perspective.—This parish is a rectory in the dio. of Clogher. Tithe composition, £400; glebe, £111 15s. 9d. The rectories of Curriu and DRUMKIN [see that article], constitute the benefice of Currin. Length, 8 miles; breadth, 5. Pop., in 1831, 10,931. Gross income, £695 15s. 9d.; nett, £653 14s. 2d. Patron, the diocesan. Two curates are employed for the parish of Currin, and one for that of Drumkin, each at a stipend of £75. The church was built about the year 1813, by means of a gift of £461 10s. 9d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 400; attendance 160. A chapel-of-ease, in the townland of Cortubber, adjoining the village of Drum, was built, about 13 years ago, by means of a gift of £830 15s. 4½d. from the late Board of First Fruits. Sittings 250; attendance 150. Two Presbyterian meeting-houses, the one of which was formerly of the Secession Synod, and the other of the Synod of Ulster, have an attendance of respectively 220 and 250. A Roman Catholic chapel has 2 officiates, and an attendance of 807. There is a Roman Catholic chapel also in Drumkin. In 1834, the inhabitants of the district attached to the chapel-of-ease consisted of 1,186 Churchmen, 807 Presbyterians, 10 other Protestant dissenters, and 900 Roman Catholics; the inhabitants of the whole parish of Currin consisted of 2,000 Churchmen, 951 Presbyterians, 10 other Protestant dissenters, and 4,421 Roman Catholics; and the inhabitants of DRUMKIN were returned in the assumption of its being a separate benefice. In the same year, 6 Sunday schools in Currin were attended on the average by 321 children; and 12 daily schools—2 of which were in connection with the National Board, 1 with the Kildare Place Society, and 6 with the London Hibernian Society—had on their books 569 boys and 350 girls.

CURROHILL and MENTAUGHS, or MINTIAGHS of BARR-OF-INCH, an extra-parochial district in the barony of Imishowen, co. Donegal, Ulster. Area, 3,258 acres. Pop., in 1831, 311; in 1841, 334. Houses 59.

CURRY, a village in the parish of Achonry,

barony of Lenev, co. Sligo, Connaught. Post-town, Tolercurry. In its vicinity is Doo-castle, the seat of J. M. MacDonnell, Esq. The village gives name to a Roman Catholic parish, in the dio. of Achoury. See ACHOURY. Area, 20 acres. Pop., in 1831, 167; in 1841, 108. Houses 23.

CURRYGLASS, a village in the parish of Moregeely, barony of Kinnataloon, co. Cork, Munster. It stands on the eastern verge of the county, and on the river Bride, 2 miles west of Tallow, at the forking of the road thence toward respectively Cork and Middleton. It is a neat and pleasant place, prettily planted, and well watered. Curryglass-house, in the vicinity, is the seat of Richard Gambleton, Esq. The lands around the village, and particularly in the demesne, have long been famous for the size and healthfulness of their trees, and for their property of nourishing tender shrubs. So long ago as the date of Dr. Smith's History of Cork, there grew on the demesne probably the largest holly in Ireland, a seed-bearing witch-elm, and a large well-grown cedar, which not many years before had been raised from seed, and whence many other cedars had been propagated by layers. Area of the village, 36 acres. Pop., in 1841, 262. Houses 42.

CURRYQUIN, or MACKLIN, a village in the parish of Kilmore, barony of Upper Ormond, co. Tipperary, Munster. Post-town, Nenagh. Pop., in 1831, 157; in 1841, not specially returned.

CUSHENDALL, or NEWTOWNGLENS, a small market and post town in the parish of Layde, barony of Lower Glenariff, co. Antrim, Ulster. It stands on the great coast-road of Antrim, or that usually travelled by tourists from the south to the Giant's Causeway, 3 miles south by west of Cushendun, 10½ north-north-west of Glenariff, and 36 north of Belfast. Its site is on the river Dall, at the bottom of the glen of Ballyneim, and somewhat less than ¼ of a mile from the sea. The name Cushendall is supposed by some to have been imposed by an early Scot, called Dallas, who figures in local legendary story; and is supposed by others to be derived from either of two Erse phrases, which mean respectively 'the foot of the river Dall,' and 'the river foot of the two swans.' This name was substituted by Surgeon Richardson, for the less euphonious and more inappropriate one of Newtownglens; but was restored by Mr. Turnly, the great improver of the village and its vicinity, and has for some years been re-adopted into general use. The village is one of the most recently edificed and pleasantly situated in the north of Ireland; and possesses, at once in its accommodations, its interior appearance, and above all in its romantic, varied, and imposing environs, a character worthy of its position as a favourite halting-place on the grand route to the Giant's Causeway. Its vicinity abounds in objects and associations of interest to students of mineralogy, antiquities, legendary literature, the elements of poetry, and the language of nature. The basaltic ranges are singularly grand, and present features of pre-eminent attraction to the geologist. The surrounding heights are both a museum to the naturalist and a gallery to the painter; particularly the very handsome hill of Lurgeidan, with its verdant clothing, its chalk base, and its flat basaltic summit, 1,100 feet high,—the lofty Tieve-buelli, soaring to an altitude of 1,235 feet, and capped with a deep covering of basalt,—and the majestic Trostan, the monarch-hill of the district, shooting aloft amidst a group of lower summits, and attaining an elevation of 1,810 feet above sea-level. See LURGEIDAN. The remnants of Danish invasion are prominent features of the vicinity; some monastic remains exist which have escaped the compilers of the monastic histories of Ireland; and nu-

merous legends are current among the peasantry which identify various localities with probable ancient events of historical interest. See CURRY-MAC-MARTIN and LAYDE. On the shore of the central part of the small bay of Cushendall is an agreeable patch of verdant mead on which various versions of popular story assert Dall or Dallas, a Danish or Scotch intruder or pirate, to have been summarily cut down and buried by the sickles of a posse of reapers or by the hand of the celebrated poet Ossian! Cushendall even claims, among many other localities in Ireland and Scotland, to have been the birth-place, or at least the favourite residence, of Ossian; and seems to be nearly as well acquainted with his poems as some thoroughly Celtic places in the Scottish Highlands.

The village was described 24 years ago as consisting of 4 tolerable shops, 4 minor shops, 6 public-houses, a post-office, a barrack for 20 men, a considerable number of private houses, a corn-mill about to be supplanted by a market-house, a building in course of erection for a mill, a recently erected flax-mill, and a large and convenient structure built as a mansion, and about to be converted into a hotel. But the changes which it was then undergoing were conducted by its energetic and patriotic proprietor Mr. Turnly, and have been followed by a series of others under his guidance, which have materially added to at once its prosperity, its comfort, and its beauty. Among the various new buildings in and around it, the most extraordinary and conspicuous is a tall, square, tapering tower, at the cross-ways in the centre of the village, erected as a place of confinement for illers and rioters. The bay of Cushendall is a mere creek, quite unsheltered, and possessing no advantageous site for an artificial harbour. A market for yarn is held weekly; and fairs are held on Feb. 14, March 17, May 14, June 29, Aug. 14, Sept. 29, Nov. 14, and Dec. 22. A dispensary here is within the Ballycastle Poor-law union, and serves for a district of 29,956 acres, with a pop. of 4,173; and, in 1839-40, it expended £97 13s. 2d. and made 2,932 dispensations of medicine to 984 patients. In 1841, the Cushendall Loan Fund had a capital of £680, circulated £2,324 in 536 loans, and realized £14 14s. of nett profit. Adjoining the village are Mount Edward, the seat of General Cuppage, and Glenville, the residence of the Rev. M. MacAuley. Cushendall gives name to a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Down and Connor. Area of the village, 21 acres. Pop., in 1831, 481; in 1841, 545. Houses 79.

CUSHENDUN, a village on the mutual border of the baronies of Carey and Lower Glenariff, co. Antrim, Ulster. It is delightfully situated on the shore of a small sheltered bay at the mouth of the rivulet Dun, 3 miles east by north of Cushendall. It consists of a small number of cottages, chiefly inhabited by fishermen,—a house lately erected for the water-guard,—and one or two neat cottages, let during the bathing season to visitors. A number of years ago, no fewer than 15 carrying-vessels belonged to the village, when scarcely half as many houses were to be seen on the shore. "A curve in the stream, near its outlet," says Mr. Nimmo, "forms a tolerably well sheltered pool. The bar has only 2 or 3 feet water, but, being close to the shore, may be greatly improved by a small pier on the north side. Without is a small bay or road, with 2 or 3 fathoms water. The cost of the pier might be £2,000 Irish." A pier has since been erected, and greatly assists the fishing and export trade of the village and its vicinity, and also accommodates the small vessels which occasionally run in for shelter. This is the nearest harbour in Ireland to any part of the mainland of Great

Britain; but, though it may have subserved the intimate connection which in ancient times existed between the Irish and the Scottish Dalriada, it communicates with too remote a part of Scotland—the very point of the long peninsula of Kintyre—to be brought into subserviency to the purposes of modern intercommunication. The Cusbendun dispensary is within the Ballycastle Poor-law union, and has a district of 22,916 acres, with a population of 4,075; and, in 1839-40, it expended £77 13s. 9d., and administered to 820 patients. Fairs are held on the first Wednesday of Feb., April, June, August, Oct., and Dec. In the vicinity are Cusbendun-house, E. A. MacNeill, Esq., and the uninteresting ruins of Castle-Carey. About 300 yards from the mouth of the Dun, in a curious and rare conglomerate, beneath a cliff 123½ feet in height, are a series of interesting caves, one of which, of very considerable magnitude, is used for housing cattle in winter, and two are used as car-houses, boat-houses, and in various other capacities. Pop. of the village not specially returned.

CUSHIER (THE), a rivulet of co. Armagh, Ulster. It rises near Portnorris, and not far from the centre of the county; and runs about 11 miles north-north-eastward, past the village of Clare, and through the town of Tanderagee, to the Newry Canal.

CUSHINA (THE), a rivulet, principally of King's co., but partly separating that county from a small

westerly projection of co. Kildare, Leinster. It is formed by two head-streams; has a course, as measured from the source of the longest of these, of about 7½ miles; and flows in a direction prevailing south of east, to the Little Barrow, at a point about 2½ miles north of Monastereven. It winds sinuously among numerous swells and hillocks of limestone gravel, yet drains a basin which mainly consists of bog; so that it possesses peculiar value for the purposes of reclaiming waste land.

CUSHINSTOWN. See **CULLINSTOWN**.

CUSHINTOWN, a Roman Catholic parish in the dio. of Ferns, Leinster. Post-town, New Ross. The statistics are given under the civil parochial divisions.

CUSHKINNY, a small bay on the south side of Great Island, 1½ mile east by north of Cove, barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, Munster. At its head stands Cuskinny-house; and on the west side of its entrance, toward Cove, are the military works usually called Cove Fort. One tier of guns, nearly on a level with the water, mounts eight 24 pounders, a second tier mounts twelve 24 pounders, and a third tier mounts twenty 24 pounders. The barracks are situated over these tiers; and a battery exists for defence on the land side. The shore along this part of the coast is bold, and the water deep.

CUSHLEAK. See **CULFREIGHTIN** and **TOR**.

END OF VOLUME I

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